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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JULY to DECEMBER, 1815.

VOLUME LXXXV.

(BEING THE EIGHTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON: Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY,
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at the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street;*
and by PERTHES and BESSER, *Hamburgh.* 1815.

72253

LINES

On the Establishment of the Independence of the SEVEN IONIAN ISLANDS' *under the Auspices and Protection of* Great Britain.

GENIUS of ancient GREECE sublime!
Who, flying from barbarian rage,
Took'st refuge in a distant clime,
Where thou hast dwelt from age to age!

Exult! since Liberty once more
Returns to bless thy native Isles!
Whose sons no longer shall deplore
The loss of her auspicious smiles!

That Land, by Classic Bards oft nam'd,
Where great ULYSSES held his reign,
Fair Ithaca! for cattle fam'd,
Shall boast her herds and flocks again.

Cythera too, so call'd of old,
To lovely VENUS once most dear,
Again, with rapture shall behold
Her fav'rite Goddess smiling there!

Nor less, those other Isles renown'd
For Heroes and for Bards divine,
Again shall be with Commerce crown'd;
Again in Arts and Learning shine!

Genius of GREECE! thy wrongs, thy grief
BRITANNIA saw, and long'd to end;
And, having brought thee sweet relief,
For ever will thy Isles defend!

Dec. 22, 1815. *At an Half-yearly General Court of the Governors of the* HOSPITAL *for the* SMALL-POX, *for* INOCULATION, *and for* VACCINATION, *at Pancras.*

The Physician of the Hospital having reported to the Court, that several poor Persons afflicted with the Natural Small-Pox, and lately admitted into this Hospital, might have received much earlier assistance, but for an erroneous opinion that such an Establishment no longer existed;

It was *Resolved*, That a Circular Letter be addressed to the Ministers of the several Parishes of this Metropolis and its Neighbourhood, requesting that they would have the goodness to acquaint their Churchwardens and Overseers, for the Benefit of their Poor, that Patients for the casual Disease, and for Inoculation, are daily received as usual, and that Out-Patients are likewise daily Vaccinated there; and that any requisite Information may be had on application to the resident Surgeon.

PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND PART OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

THE mind which has been accustomed, for a long series of years, to contemplate one object principally, acquires a tone, assumes a character, encourages hopes alternately succeeded by fears, as the influence of that object is extended or contracted, is elevated or depressed. It is not till it disappears altogether from the moral horizon, that the mental powers become sufficiently composed to take a calm retrospective view of the past, and to look with complacency to the future. This, for too long a time, has been precisely our condition with respect to the Periodical Addresses, which it is alike our duty and our pleasure to present to our Readers: our principal attention has unavoidably been attracted towards one vast blazing meteor, the influence of which has been more or less seriously felt in every Region, in every Government of whatever denomination, in all ranks of all Society, in Morals, in Manners, in Literature, and in General Science.

Among the proud and vaunting documents, which he to whom we allude, from time to time exhibited to the crouching and servile herds of his myrmidons and slaves, one, as is well known, commenced with the remarkable words, "Moscow is no more." Thankful ought we to feel ourselves, and thankful, indeed, we are, that, with far greater propriety as well as truth, we may now exclaim in the emphatic words of the Prophet:

"How hath the oppressor ceased! The golden city ceased.
He who smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke, he that ruled the nations in anger, is persecuted, and none hindereth.
The whole earth is at rest and is quiet.
How art thou fallen, Lucifer, Son of the Morning; how art thou cut down to the ground which didst weaken the nation."

It would be easy to pursue this grateful theme much further, but we scorn the language of triumphant exultation, nor indeed does there exist any provocation for indulging it. Recent facts must have made an impression never to be forgotten; and the present relative conditions of Britain and of Europe, supersede all necessity of expatiating on the subject of our triumphs and victories, and leave us in the security of leisure to contemplate the smiling and auspicious Band with which Peace is again re-assembling.

Pax, optima rerum
Quas homini novisse datum est, pax una triumphis
Innumeris potior. Pax custodire salutem
Et cives æquare potens.

When

When our wishes, our studies, our labours, our talents, are continually occupied in the attempt to multiply knowledge and diffuse science in all its branches, it becomes more and more difficult to communicate these predominating feelings in terms of sufficient novelty to excite curiosity and interest — we must, therefore, content ourselves with assuring our numerous Friends and Readers, that we shall ever be on the alert to place before them, as comprehensively as we can, whatever discoveries in Philosophy, or improvements in Learning, may promise to promote the real advantages of Society, or expand and adorn the human mind. — Our valuable Correspondents justify us in making this declaration, for the truth of which it is only necessary to appeal to our last labours, where may be found, under the sanction of illustrious names, every path explored to the Temple of Knowledge. The old and the experienced, the young and the gay, the philosopher, the divine, the scholar, and the poet, may each and all find matter of information and amusement, of intellectual exercise and of mental repose. May these and similar subjects, for the future, occupy the whole of our pages! May we never again be called upon to record scenes of carnage and sanguinary triumphs! May no new Sesostris arise to sacrifice, at the shrine of his mad ambition, the tranquillity of an agitated world!

They whose employment it will be hereafter to record the transactions of the last twenty years, for the benefit and instruction of future generations, are invited carefully and impartially to examine such documents as they will find interspersed in our Volumes. — To these we boldly appeal in testimony of the part which we have uniformly and consistently acted, in the disorganizing confusion of passing events. — Victory has never intoxicated, nor misfortune depressed us; we invariably reflected on the past with complacency, and looked forward to the future with hope; we have never pleaded in any other cause, nor advocated any other maxims, than those which had for their ultimate object, Security, Independence, and the unbiassed and uncontrouled avocations of Learning. This has been our creed, and such has been our conduct. — In such sentiments and principles Sylvanus Urban and his assistants have lived — in such they mean to die.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram fortunam, bene preparatum
Pectus. —

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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the West Front of the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity at Caen, in Normandy; and with a curious Monumental Brass at Sawston, in Cambridgeshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Spenser, in his "Faery Queen," mentions The Egyptian Phao. Is this the Ægyptian Phtha, or elementary principle of Fire, which, by the way, was no improper mistress for the philosopher Ptolemy? If not, who else? Whence did Spenser borrow the tale? H.H.L.&M.D.

Beaumont and Fletcher, in Knight of the Burnt Pest. Act iv. Sc. 1. say: "*Cit.* Why so, Sir, go fetch me him then, and let the Sophy of Persia come and christen him a Child. *Boy.* Believe me, Sir, that will not do so well, 'tis stale, it has been had before at the Red Bull."—This difficult passage is passed over in silence by Commentators. I would ask, Is it not a fling at Shakspeare's Henry VIII. Christening scene? Beaumont and Fletcher were capable of seeing the ridiculous in Shakspeare, as is abundantly evident from many passages in this play. *Si quid novisti rectius*, &c.

E. J. C. inquires whether there be or be not such a name as *Napoleon*; and whether it be not a mere invention of the deposed Corsican, and a substitution (as many have supposed) for the name of Nicholas.—Did any other person ever have this name, and has it been known beyond the limits of Corsica? In the French Calendars it has been foisted into the Catalogue of Saints. This, however, proves no more than that such was the will of Buonaparte.

The following has been reported as part of the Speech of Earl Stanhope upon a motion for the committal of the Law Proceedings Stamps Bill: "The Court of King's Bench has decided that where a Stamp was higher than the proper value, it was equally invalid as if it had been lower." LERUS begs to be informed, by some of our *Legal* Correspondents, whether the Noble Earl's assertion is correct, with respect to Stamps upon Law Proceedings, such as Deeds and Conveyances; and whether a Law has not been enacted to render a Deed valid, where a higher Stamp has been used than that strictly required? Supposing Lord Stanhope to be right, what remedy can be applied in a recent case, where a Stamp above the proper value has been used?

"Epistles, two volumes; each volume containing two Decads, by Joseph Hall. London, printed by A. H. for Eleazar Edgar and Samuel Macham," 1608," 12mo. This is a production of the learned and eloquent Bishop of Norwich, and is exceedingly rare. Is it reprinted in any of the late editions of the works of this pious Prelate? PISHEY THOMPSON.

"The Psalmes of David truly opened and explained by Paraphrasis, translated from the Latin of Theodore Beza, by Anthonie Gilbie. Printed by Henry Denham, at the sign of the Star, 1581," in 18mo. My copy of this book is an exceeding fine one; I have never seen it noticed in any catalogue. Who was Gilbie the translator? and is the book of very rare occurrence? PISHEY THOMPSON.

With our next Number will be given a beautiful View of SELBY ABBEY, Yorkshire, from a Drawing by Mr. J. C. BUCKLER.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1815. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1815.
June	o	o	o		
27	56	69	60	30,12	fair
28	59	71	57	,21	fair
29	60	74	55	,25	fair
30	56	72	59	,15	fair
J. 1	58	73	55	,12	fair
2	55	67	52	,10	fair
3	55	66	53	,03	fair
4	58	66	56	,01	cloudy
5	57	69	56	,09	fair
6	58	70	55	,07	fair
7	55	67	50	,01	fair
8	56	68	60	,08	fair
9	61	67	60	,10	fair
10	62	69	61	,14	fair
11	60	70	63	,12	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1815.
July	o	o	o		
12	62	76	65	30,08	fair
13	64	76	63	,01	fair
14	64	76	65	,00	fair
15	67	75	67	29,99	sm. showers
16	68	76	64	30,01	fair
17	65	74	63	29,91	fair
18	60	70	60	,85	fair
19	60	61	56	,64	rain
20	55	63	55	,83	showery
21	55	66	54	,86	fair
22	56	67	60	,90	fair
23	57	68	55	,91	cloudy
24	55	70	62	30,00	fair
25	63	72	63	,10	cloudy
26	62	60	54	,12	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

THE enclosed Rural Inscriptions may, in all probability, be not unamusing to the readers of your Magazine. If they yield any gratification to persons of taste, my pains in communicating them will be fully rewarded. J. C.

I. *For a Cottage.*

Around my porch and lonely casement spread, [vine,
The myrtle never sere, and gadding
With fragrant sweet-briar, love to intertwine;
And, in my garden's box-encircled bed,
The pansy pied and musk-rose white and red,
The pink and tulip, and honey'd woodbine, [lantine,
Fling odours round the flaunting eg-
Deck my trim fence, and near, by silence led, [cell;
The wren has wisely plac'd her mossy
And far from noise, in courtly land so rife,
Nestles her young to rest, and warbles well. [glen,
Here, in this safe retreat and peaceful
I pass my sober moments, far from men,
Nor wishing death too soon, nor asking life. J. BAMFYLDE.

II. *For a Shepherd's Hut.*

Shepherd! seek not to be great!
Tranquil in thy lone retreat;
Let the hills, and vales, and trees,
And the rural prospect please.

Can the gaudy gilded room
Vie with fields in vernal bloom?
Or Italia's airs excel
Sweet melodious Philomel?

Can the trifling airs of dress
Grace thy modest shepherdess?
Happier, in her humble sphere,
Than the consort of the peer?

'Midst the City's tempting glare
Dwell disease, and strife, and care;
Quit not then the peaceful fold,
Nor exchange thy peace for gold.

J. C.

III. *Under an Hour-glass, in a Grotto near the Water at* Claverton, *near* Bath.

This bubbling stream not uninstructive flows,
Nor idly loiters to its destin'd main;
Each flower it feeds that on its margin grows, [spent in vain.
And bids thee blush, whose days are
Nor void of moral, tho' unheeded glides
Time's current stealing on with silent haste;
For lo! each falling sand his folly chides,
Who lets one precious moment run to waste. RICHARD GRAVES.

IV. *At the Seat of* Dr. YOUNG *at* Welwyn.

On the Entrance of the Garden.

Audissent vocem Dei deambulantis in horto ad auram post meridiem.

Liber Genesis, c. iii. v. 8.

On an Alcove.

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor; neque harum quas colis arborum
Te præter invisas cupressos
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Hor. B. 2. Ode XIV.

On a painted Board, representing a Summer-house at the end of a Visto.

Splendidè mendax!
Invisibilia non decipiunt.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

EVERY admirer of the unaffected simplicity and excellence of Holy Scripture must be disgusted to see the Prayers addressed to the Deity translated in the Plural Language. The Gentleman who signs M. (Part. I. p. 422.) wishes to be referred to some foreign book in which that mode of expression is used. He is requested to inquire for the Version printed at Trevoux in 1702, and that at Monsin 1710; in both which he will find the Plural instead of the second person Singular; a custom, I believe, invariably adhered to in all Catholic New Testaments.

I may be permitted to add that some Protestant Editors render the Greek pronoun (John xxi.) in the Plural number. Two copies of their translation, one in French, and the other in English, are now in my possession; but, if a new Version of our authorized Bible should ever appear, it is hoped, even in this age of elegance and refinement,

finement, that the old practice will be still adopted.

It must be matter of regret that in all Oxford Editions of the Bible, the verse, Luke xxiii. 32. "*There were also two other malefactors*," is still retained. For a very obvious reason the word *other* should be expunged.

I observe, R. C. has added a new word to the English language. *Sanctimoniousness*, though rather of uncouth sound, appears of sufficient importance to enlarge the Catalogue of English substantives, though hitherto omitted in our Dictionaries. I equally agree with him, to use the words of an old author, distinguished for his learning and piety, that true Religion "does not consist in the morosity of a Cynic, in the severity of an Ascetic, or in the demureness of a Precisian; it is neither a drooping head, a mortified face, or a primitive beard; but it is something very different, and much more excellent *."

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *July* 8.

YOU are particularly requested to insert the following passage, taken from "Letters to Dr. Priestley," which were published in 1789 by one of his very learned opponents.

"But, if you think that, notwithstanding such repeated expressions, wherein divine titles, divine attributes, and divine works, are ascribed to Jesus Christ, the people would not conclude that Jesus Christ was God; I request you only to try the following experiment. On some Sunday when you go into the pulpit to preach to your own congregation, speak of Jesus Christ in the same manner as the Apostles have spoken of Him in the passages before mentioned†; make use of their very words, quote the places where they may be found, and leave it to your hearers to judge of the sense and meaning of them. And I dare say that before the next Sunday, you will find it to be rumoured about in every place that you have changed your principles; that from an Unitarian you have become a Trinitarian; and that, as you formerly accounted Jesus Christ to be no more than any other man, you now look upon him to be God. This is a very easy experiment; and, if you will but undertake to make it, I am fully persuaded you will soon be convinced what it was that the whole body of the Jewish Christians believed concerning the Divinity of Christ when they heard the Apostles preaching in the same words."

The title of the work from which this extract is taken is, "The Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, demonstrated from the Holy Scriptures, and from the Doctrine of the Primitive Church, in a series of Letters addressed to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley, in Answer to his Letters to the Rev. Dr. Geddes. By the Rev. James Barnard."

A Priest of the Established Church.

Mr. Urban, *July* 13.

THE language, which Mr. Belsham has been accustomed to hold respecting the Established Clergy, leaves no room for surprise at the conclusion of his Answer‡ to my *Second Address*. What claim to "the common courtesy of civilized life" has a Writer, who refuses to shew such courtesy to a whole profession? to the whole Ministry of the Church of England? whom the wise and good of other countries universally respect for their learning and virtue; but whom Mr. Belsham calls "impostors, and bigots, and persecutors," with whom "truth is necessarily an object of aversion and abhorrence?" What claim can he have, who, in contempt of all law and decency §, calls the Religion of his Country "the wretched

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* Essays by the Rev. J. Norris.

† "At the beginning of this letter."

‡ In Gent. Mag. for June, 1815, p. 500.

§ "Another species of offences against religion (says Blackstone) are those which affect the Established Church. — And first of the offence of *reviling the ordinances* of the Church. This is a crime of much grosser nature than the other of mere non-conformity; since it carries with it the utmost indecency, arrogance, and ingratitude: indecency, by setting up private judgment in virulent and factious opposition to public authority: arrogance, by treating with contempt and rudeness what has at least a better chance to be right than the singular notions of any particular man. — However, it is provided by Statutes 1 Ed. VI. c. 1. and 1 Eliz. c. 1. and c. 2. &c. — The terror of these Laws (for they seldom, if ever, were fully executed) proved a principal means, under Providence, of preserving the purity as well as decency of our National Worship. Nor can their continuance to this time (of the milder penalties at least) be thought too severe and

relick of a dark and barbarous age?" What right has he to complain of discourtesy on my part, who calls me a Bonner, and a persecutor, because I have thought it my duty to make my public protest against the repeal of *the Law against Blasphemy*,—against the publication of blasphemous and antichristian doctrines? Unitarianism is a system of unbelief, which I have shewn to be founded on misrepresentation, prevarication, and falsehood; and to be wholly antichristian. In the dissection of such a system, and of the means by which it is supported, the courtesy, which conceals its deformities, and thus tends to render doubtful the truths, which the Scriptures have recorded, and the Primitive Church has transmitted to us, appears to me to be nothing less than a compromise of truth and duty.

Mr. Belsham says, "*he has done.*" He has *done his utmost* (I have no doubt) in defence of Unitarianism. But he has not done what the publick had a right to expect from him. He has left uncorrected his *suppression* of the authority of Tertullian,—an authority which is essentially adverse to his opinions of Christianity. He has made no reply to the alleged evidence of the orthodoxy of the Church of Jerusalem, both before and after the time of Adrian, though that orthodoxy annihilates the pretended Unitarianism of the Primitive Church. He does not yet perceive, that "the question whether the Church of Ælia consisted chiefly of orthodox *Hebrew* Christians, who *abandoned the rites of the Law*, for the sake of sharing the privileges of the Ælian colony," is no part of the main question respecting the faith of the Primitive Church. He challenges me to discover any traces of that fact, previous to the time of Mosheim, though it was Dr. Priestley's and his business to have proved that there were no traces of it, before the former had called it a *forgery* of Bp. Horsley's, and the latter, an invention of Mosheim's. The traces are obvious enough to persons conversant in ecclesiastical antiquity. I will, in a subsequent communication, bring proofs of the fact long previous to the time of Mosheim. In the mean while Mr. Belsham "*has done.*" He retires from ground which he finds no longer tenable. His system is indeed utterly untenable, but by means to which the cause of truth has never occasion to resort.

Mr. Belsham says, he has "*taken his leave of me.*" The calumniator of the Church of England, and of the Clergy, complains of discourtesy,—with the same policy, and with just as much consistency, as Buonaparte used to clamour against "the *tyranny* of the seas," at the very time that he was harassing the Continent of Europe with the most horrible and vexatious *oppression*.

Mr. Belsham has "*taken his leave of me.*" But he will not acknowledge, that the system, which he has adopted, is untenable; nor will he do the justice that is due to the Established Church, by confessing that his objections to her doctrines have been proved to originate in false principles, opposed to the authority of Scripture, in misconception and perversion of Scripture, and in ignorance of ecclesiastical antiquity.

Mr. Belsham has "*taken his leave of me.*" But it will be some time before I shall take my leave of him. I have already provided ample materials * for his consideration, which have not yet attracted his notice; and I have more in reserve. My inquiries into the grounds of Unitarianism did not commence from personal reasons, nor will they be prevented or impeded by personal obloquies. I shall pursue my way "through evil report and good report;" and confine myself chiefly to the writings of Mr. Belsham, with this single view, that I

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and intolerant; so far as they are levelled at the offence, not of *thinking* differently from the National Church, but of *railing* at the Church." BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, vol. IV. p 49. ed. 1803.

* In the following *Sermon* and *Tracts*: "The truth, to which Christ came into the world to bear witness; and the testimony of Christ's contemporaries to his declaration of his Divinity, confirmed by his discourses, actions, and death: A SERMON preached at Llanarth and Carmarthen." 2. "Evidence of the Divinity of Christ, from the literal testimony of Scripture, containing a Vindication of Mr. Sharp's Rule from the objections of the Rev. Calvin Winstanley. Second Edition." 3. "The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England; being an Answer to the Letter of an Unitarian Lay-Seceder."

may

may prove the falsity of Unitarianism by the incompetency of its public organ, and by the incongruity, dishonesty, and inefficiency of the means employed to support it.

Mr. Urban, you are a lover of Antiquities, and at the same time a zealous friend of the Church of England. I shall, therefore, beg your indulgence, in the acceptance of such communications as I may have occasion to send you, on subjects most important to us, as Christians, both on grounds of *historical antiquity*, and of the deepest *religious interest*.

T. St. David's.

Mr. Urban, *Louth, July* 14.

YOUR Correspondent Caradoc having requested information respecting the Rev. Dr. Robert Uvedale, the celebrated Botanist, I wrote the Memoirs of him inserted in your Magazine * ; and I now send you one of the Doctor's Letters to Sir Hans Sloane, copied from the original in the British Museum †.

Yours, &c. R. U.

"*For Dr. Sloan att the Corner House in Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square.*

"Sir,

"I was very unfortunate in not having opportunity to meet you when in London, that I might have paid my debt for the bookes sent (had I known the value, I would have left it) and enjoy'd a few minutes of your good company; but I was soe hurried about with businesse, having been long absent from the town, that I had noe time att my dispose. I remember the last time I had the happinesse to see you, you had some thoughts of sending for a collection of seeds of herbaceous plants from the King's Gardens, to Monsr Tournefort. I should be glad you ——— those intentions; but they must now be speedily perform'd, the season coming on apace. If soe, I must be a beggar for a few; for I have been disappointed of severall sent: one particularly I lament, because I know well collected, sent forward by Dr. Sherard, but came noe farther than Lyons, where Dr. Carr, who brought them, died, as I had lately advice; and others expected from Carolina, lost in a shipwreck on the Isle of Wight; soe that I am like to be poor this year if not assisted by some of my friends. I beg pardon that I could not stay for you longer on Saturday morn.; for I had a pressing occasion, which call'd me away, and when I came where I design'd, met there fresh businesse, which sent me back to the other end of the town again, and gave me a very wearysom journey before I gott to Enfield att night. Your servant, when I call'd upon you, seem'd to signifie you had some commands for me; if you please to lett me know them, none shall be readier to assure you of a willing complyance therewith than, Sir, your oblig'd and most humble servant,

Rob. Uvedale.

Enfield, Jan. 11th, 1698."

Mr. Urban, *June* 24.

IT is recorded, that when Sir Christopher Wren schemed his famous column on Fish-street-hill, so well known by the name of *The Monument*, he formed it hollow, to serve as a tube for an astronomical purpose, which he laid aside, on finding it liable to be shaken by the continual passing of carriages along the street below. This discovery appears to be of so momentous a nature, that it is to be lamented, as well as wondered at, that it did not induce him to give up the choice of a pillar altogether, as well as his astronomical application of it. But, perhaps, the business might then

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* Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 206.—Some account of Dr. Uvedale may be seen in Dr. Pulteney's "Botanical Sketches," vol. II. p. 30, and a description of his garden at Enfield in Archæologia, vol. XII. article XVI. in which volume is a short account of several gardens near London, with remarks on some particulars wherein they excel, or are deficient, upon a view of them in December 1691, by J. Gibson. —When Enfield Church was repaired in 1789, the hatchments were removed; and the hatchment containing the arms of Dr. Uvedale impaled with those of his wife, (Mary, second daughter of Edward Stephens, esq. of Cherrington, co. Gloucester,) is now in the Church of Langton juxta Partney, co. Lincoln. One of the escutcheons used at the Doctor's Funeral is now in my possession; as is also the very curious funeral escutcheon of Oliver Cromwell, which Dr. Uvedale (in 1658, when at Westminster under Dr. Busby,) snatched from the bier of the Protector; and an account of which is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 114, vol. LXIV. p. 19.

† Where are several other Letters from Dr. Uvedale to Sir Hans Sloane, &c. also two Letters to Sir Hans Sloane from Mr. Uvedale, the translator of that valuable work, "The Memoirs of Philip de Comines."

be

be too far advanced, for the design to be altered; or, which is as likely to have been the case, this objection did not appear to be otherwise so formidable to him, as I confess it does to your present Correspondent.

The very idea of a spindle of such daring altitude, without the advantage of a spire in tapering to a central point, trembling by the passage of heavy carriages at its foot, is painful; and on that account alone renders the design of a pillar objectionable. The incessant reiteration of these shocks, however slight, must tend to loosen the connexion of the materials, and accelerate decay; which gives alarming weight to the objection.

That this pillar has already stood considerably above a century, may be thought to justify the principles of its construction; but, if we compare its great height with its small body, and the diminutive base allowed for its support, we cannot deem its purpose fulfilled, as a secure memorial of a past disaster. Its safety rests too much on the soundness of the materials in every part all the way up; while its perpendicularity will render repair, in some cases, almost impracticable: partial decays may prove fatal before they are discovered, or before they can be remedied; and an earthquake, a storm of lightning, or even of wind, may furnish a new monument with a new æra to date from. Such disasters, which it is at all times peculiarly exposed to, might prove fatal to the crowded buildings and inhabitants beneath, against which, the only security is by counteracting the temerity of the builder in raising a memorial too high for its own duration to be relied on: and this ought to be done while it is safe for workmen to attempt it.

In raising a structure of the nature here alluded to, compact solidity was the first indispensable requisite; and while a pyramid was the best figure for attaining it, had there been space enough for the base of it—a pillar, however it suited the ill-chosen situation in this respect, was as obviously the very worst. What is a pillar? a slender detached support of a superincumbent building, contrived to take up as little room below as possible, receiving stability in the support it gives, and generally used in association. But Sir Christopher Wren's column is a solitary pillar of enormous height, raised to support nothing*! and only inspiring the apprehensive beholder with wonder how it supports itself. In which view, it is skill misapplied to produce an absurdity, that the sooner we get safely rid of, the better; for, if it be left to accident, or natural decay, the catastrophe must be of a lamentable description.

Were this hazardous stretch of masonical ingenuity taken down to its square pedestal or base, and that pedestal, containing all the inscriptions and sculpture, crowned with a dome, or a well-proportioned pyramid, surmounted with a burst of flame† from the top of it, suitably gilt, such an appropriate monument might answer all desirable purposes, and insure the safety of the neighbourhood, without subjecting the minds of spectators to unwelcome emotions.

As these cursory remarks possess no claim to regard as the dictates of a professional pen, they ought perhaps to have been expressed with rather more diffidence; but the diffidence that prompted the writer, may have been too confidently urged in describing his own feelings on the subject. It is therefore now closed, especially, Mr. Urban, on *your* account: and the writer assures you, he will find no drawback from his satisfaction, in being convinced of the futility of his apprehensions. J. N.

Mr. Urban, *Middle Temple, July* 9.

I SHOULD be much obliged to any Correspondent who can add any particulars to those I now send you, concerning a very learned Divine, the Rev. George-Henry Rooke, of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1724; M. A. 1725; afterwards Fellow of Christ's College; B. D. 173 . . He was an associate with the knot of learned men who wrote the "Athenian Letters;" and in consequence enjoyed the friendship of the Sons of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, particularly of the Hon.

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* It may be mentioned, indeed, that there is a small plain round turret raised within the balcony or open gallery on the summit of the column, that appears as if intended for a dove cot.

† Not a pan of coals, dignified by the name of an urn, to destroy the proper idea, by exhibiting fire under controul and management.

Philip

Philip Yorke, afterwards second Earl of Hardwicke, and of the Hon. Charles Yorke; and by their interest he obtained, Nov. 30, 1744, on Bp. Mawson's translation from St. Asaph to Chichester, the Rectory of Hadstock, in Essex. He was elected Master of Christ's College, April 12, 1744. In 1745, he took the degree of D. D.; and was Vice-chancellor for that year. In 1747 he was presented (by the Marchioness Grey and the Hon. Philip Yorke) to the Rectory of Great Horkesley, in Essex. He obtained a Prebendal Stall in the several Cathedrals of Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol; died Feb. 7, 1754; and was buried at Hadstock, where he has a monument, a copy of the inscription on which would be esteemed a favour.

Are there any hopes, Mr. Urban, of speedily seeing Mr. M'Aulay's long-expected "Life of Melancthon?" I wish I had the opportunity of placing a Starling over the porch of the Vicarage of Rothley, instructed to articulate, frequently and very loudly, "*Remember Melancthon.*"

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

I SHOULD feel myself much obliged if any of your Correspondents could inform me of the names of the old dramas which were destroyed by the cook of Mr. Warburton, Somerset-herald, and also of their respective authors. Some of them were unfortunately Massinger's. With regard to these there are a few discrepancies between Mr. Gifford's two lists, and between him and Reed, which perhaps it would be useless to mention, as a corrected edition of each of those works has been published lately, where they are most likely brought to agreement.

Yours, &c. THO. AUBERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, July* 11.

IN your vol. LXXXIII. Part II. pp. 302, and 398, 399, was given a faithful account of the Rev. F. Leighton, of Ford, near Shrewsbury. Commemorative of this worthy and highly-respected gentleman has lately been erected, in the New Church of St. Chadd, a handsome marble tablet, with the following inscription:

H. S. E.
FRANCISCUS LEIGHTON,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ presbyter,
è pervetustâ sui nominis in hoc comitatu prosapiâ oriundus:
Vir
quem silere nefas; laudare arduum;
adeo
summas Naturæ dotes, ingenium acre, et venam Poeticæ
uberem, optimarum artium disciplinæ, et multiplici
linguarum peritia excoluerat. gravitatem sermonis
colloquio lepido, sententiarum vim facetiis honestis temperavit:
adeo
pius in Deum, liberalis erga pauperes, amans Regis ac Patriæ,
comis, facilis, idemque constans amicus evasit.
Decessit 7^mo^ die Septemb. A. S. MDCCCXIII, annos natus LXVI.
Nemini nisi malo civi infensus.
Consortem habet sepulchri,
quæ fuerat tori,
CLARAM,
Johannis Boynton Adams, de Camblesforth in agro Ebor. arm.
sororem ex semisse hæredem,
omnibus, quæ matrem-familias decerent virtutibus exornatam,
demortuam 3^o^ die Octobris MDCCCI, ætatis anno LXVI.
Juxta avitos cineres contumulantur
ST. LEGER et CAROLINA LEIGHTON,
Ille infra biennium extinctus,
Hæc undecimo vitæ mense vix exacto
fratri addita,
Franciscus Knyvett Leighton
optimis parentibus et liberis
H. M. P. C.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

MR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

I SEND you a view of the West Front of the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity, at Caen, in Normandy (*see Plate I.*), founded for Benedictine Nuns, in 1064, two years before the Conquest, by Matilda, the wife of William Duke of Normandy. Her monument still remains there; and an Engraving of it is given in Dr. Ducarel's Norman Antiquities.

The annual income of this Abbey, before the Revolution, was 30,000 livres.

Cicely, the Conqueror's sister, was Abbess here.

This abbey, at the time of the Domesday Survey, possessed lands at Tarente, in Dorsetshire; at Umberlei, Sudmolton, and Brantone, in Devonshire. Minchin Hampton, in Gloucestershire, was so called, says Tanner*, because the manor was given to the Nuns, or Minchins, of the Holy Trinity at Caen, by William the Conqueror. William Rufus gave them the manor and advowson of Horstede in Norfolk.

This abbey, says Mr. Whittington, with that of St. Stephen at Caen, founded by the Conqueror, "are the principal examples on the Continent of that peculiar manner of building which was introduced into England by the Norman prelates at the end of the eleventh century."

"The Saxon Churches of England were inferior in elevation, massiveness, and magnitude, to those of the Normans; and the Norman mode differed considerably from that which was adopted in the neighbourhood of Paris, and further to the South. The Norman churches were in some instances larger, but exhibited a greater rudeness of design and elevation. The columns, in particular, were without symmetry, and shewed but little skill in the art of sculpture; while those of the French artists, whose taste had been improved by the remains of Roman architecture, frequently imitated with success the Corinthian column, and sometimes the classical proportions. Both styles are wholly deficient in correctness of taste; but the barbarous massiveness of a Norman structure has a more decided air of originality; and its rudeness, when on a large scale, serves greatly to enhance the sublimity of its effect†."

* Notitia, p. 150.

† Whittington's Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, 8vo. p. 56.

Any particulars of the present state of this venerable pile would particularly oblige B. N.

Strictures on a Volume of "Sermons on various subjects," recently published by the Rev. John Eyton, *A.M. Vicar of* Wellington, *and Rector of* Eyton, Salop.

[*By a Correspondent.*]

THE peculiar opinions on certain doctrinal points, which constitute so prominent a feature in the character of the present work, being the only part of it which calls for animadversion, or for comment; and these (whenever such subjects are alluded to) being inculcated with equal earnestness, and illustrated in a manner extremely similar, in each of the twelve discourses of which it is composed; it should seem to be of little moment to which of them our attention shall be particularly directed, or from which our extracts shall be chiefly taken.

In order, however, to obviate the charge of partial selection or citation, we shall, in the present instance, confine our notice solely to such disputable and objectionable passages as occur in the first Sermon.

The text of this is taken from Matthew, chap. ix. 6. "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins." And in this discourse (after having given us, in the language of the Evangelist, the whole history of the transaction to which the text immediately refers) the Author takes occasion to express himself in the following terms:

"The inference which our Lord would have taught them to draw from the transaction is this; that, since the diseases to which the body is subject are the consequence and penalty of sin, his power to remove the former plainly implied that he had power to forgive the latter: just as my having authority to open his prison-door to some poor insolvent debtor would prove that I had made myself answerable to his creditors, and thereby discharged the prisoner from all obligation to pay the debt; for, on any other supposition, my conduct would be a gross violation of the law, and contemptuous invasion of the rights of justice."

Now, on this passage, it is obvious for the reflecting and sober-minded Reader to remark, that, if the doctrine here maintained be truly Scriptural, or grounded on the solid basis of

of rational interpretation, it will evidently follow from it, as a legitimate and unavoidable conclusion, that, whoever, since the date of our first parents' fatal lapse in Paradise, has in any way intentionally contributed to the cure, or even to the alleviation of men's bodily distempers, *without a mental reference to the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ, as sanctioning his efforts in that respect*, is, in the estimation of sound reason and enlightened piety, justly obnoxious to the heavy charge of wilfully opposing the practical execution of God's righteous judgments against sinners.

Before we yield, however, our entire assent to a doctrine thus involving in one general condemnation the whole tribe of medical and surgical professors in the Heathen world (from Machaon downwards), it will be proper for us to institute a serious and dispassionate inquiry respecting the soundness of the foundation on which its credibility is made to rest. That every species of infirmity and suffering to which the human frame is here exposed, may rationally and truly be deduced from the fall of Adam, as from its original source, we very readily acknowledge. But, when we find (as we do in the preceding quotation) all the various diseases of our bodies represented, not merely as the *consequence*, but as the *penalty* of sin; *i. e.* (as the context necessarily requires us to understand the term last used) of the depraved nature derived to us from our first parents; we feel ourselves fully warranted, not only in mentally questioning the truth of such doctrine, but in instantly and totally rejecting it: and that on the following ground: because our understanding, after the most serious reflection on the subject, is thoroughly convinced, that the ordinary maladies of the human body can never justly be considered as having the least connexion with moral guilt, nor can ever be, with any semblance of truth, regarded in the light of divine punishments inflicted judicially on mankind, solely on account of some radical taint derived intermediately, in an equal degree, to all of us, from the crime of our first progenitors. And to this mental conclusion we are brought, first, by a due deference to the explicit declaration of Divine Wisdom upon the subject, as we find it recorded in the following quotation from St. John's Gospel, chap. ix. v. 1, 2, 3.

"As Jesus passed by, he saw a man which was blind from his birth; and his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind? Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest in him."

And, secondly, by an equal reverence of that eternal principle of natural justice, which so plainly forbids us to consider it as a thing morally possible, that the all-righteous Judge of the whole earth should ever impute to any one human being so much even as the very smallest measure of *personal* criminality, merely for an act in which such being was in no-wise *personally* or *voluntarily* concerned.

However intimate, therefore, and however manifest may be, in particular instances, the relation really subsisting between men's mental guilt and their corporeal ailments; yet is there, in the judgment of sober minds, nothing whatever more irrational or more unchristian than to infer, in any given case, from the mere prevalence of bodily disease, the equal prevalence of spiritual depravity.

Considering, therefore, the doctrine asserted in the preceding extract (the nature and the truth of which our Author has laboriously endeavoured to illustrate and confirm in several succeeding pages) as sufficiently confuted by the train of argument above suggested; we shall, in the next place, proceed to comment on the soundness of the reasoning which we find advanced in the following passage, cited from pages 13—14:

"Nor does it appear that even God himself could have forgiven sin, without a full and sufficient atonement or satisfaction being made for it. For it is no impeachment of Almighty power to say, that God cannot do that which involves in it moral imperfection; he cannot exercise mercy in such a way, as to violate the claims of truth and justice; and, therefore, unless a plan had been devised and accomplished, according to which he could be just, and at the same time the justifier of the ungodly; a plan upon which his righteousness could be declared in the very remission of sins; we must have remained under an unchange-

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able sentence of condemnation to eternal punishment."

Now, in reply to the doctrine here inculcated, and to the mode of reasoning here adopted for the purpose of establishing its consistency and truth, we shall take occasion, in the first place, to observe, that, by the sin above described as fully expiated through the sufferings and death of Jesus Christ, we must necessarily understand the radical or original corruption of human nature, a corruption equally transmitted to all mankind through the fatal transgression of their first parents. In this sense (we conceive) the Reader must necessarily understand that term; because "the unchangeable sentence of condemnation to eternal punishment," mentioned in the passage above cited, is uniformly represented by our Author as *certainly* destined (but for the full and sufficient satisfaction made for sin by Christ) to be executed, without any mitigation or exception, on the *whole* human race, on the very *best* of human beings, no less than on the very *worst:* a sentence which no one, whose intellectual faculties were not palpably deranged, or rendered otherwise incompetent, can conceive it morally possible for the all-righteous Judge ever to execute indiscriminately and universally upon mankind, merely on account of men's *actual* transgressions.

Understanding, then, the expression here alluded to (as it is, we doubt not, our Author's intention that we should uniformly understand it) in this specific sense, let us proceed, seriously, to examine, how far the doctrine asserted in the passage above cited is really substantiated by the mode of argument and illustration there adopted.

That the Supreme Being is virtually incapable of doing any thing in the least repugnant to any one of his moral attributes, and, consequently, that (morally speaking) he *can* in no case exercise mercy in a manner at all subversive of the claims of justice, is a truth necessarily implied in our natural conceptions of the Deity. But, before it is permitted us, either in the present, or in any other similar instance, practically to apply this truth, we must have formed in our minds right and determinate notions respecting the real meaning of the word *justice.*

Now perfect justice (such as that which we necessarily ascribe to the Supreme Being) as far as it respects the judicial treatment of moral agents like ourselves, can certainly never fail of dispensing finally to every such agent precisely *that* measure, either of reward or punishment, which corresponds completely with the actual degree of his voluntary obedience or disobedience to the Divine will; or, in other words, with that of his practical conformity or nonconformity with the deliberate dictates of his conscientious judgment. Any other rule than this of equitable retribution to mankind in the last day, appears to our minds (we must needs confess) altogether irreconcileable with worthy conceptions of the Deity; and, therefore, believing (in common with all rational professors of the Christian faith) that justice, or moral equity, is an essential attribute of the Divine nature, by *this rule exclusively* must we (in consistency with such belief) be further mentally assured, that God's judicial dispensations to the whole human race will be ultimately regulated.

Conformably with which principle of mental judgment we feel ourselves in reason equally constrained to admit the certain truth of the two following general conclusions on this subject. First, that where, in respect of men's imputable or voluntary righteousness or unrighteousness, there is no real difference in their moral characters, it is in the highest degree derogatory from the perfection of God's moral nature, to conceive, that there will be any difference whatever made in their future destinies; we mean in the measure either of those judicial rewards, or of those judicial punishments, which the Divine Justice shall finally decree to them.

And, secondly, that between the magnitude of men's imputable offences, and that of the several penalties in consequence adjudged to them, there must needs be, in every case, a due and definite proportion.

But, with whatever mental certainty we may infer from the consideration of God's moral attributes, the perfect impartiality and equity of his final dealings with mankind; or, in other words, however firm and well-grounded may be the persuasion of our minds, that the rule or measure

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of God's judicial dispensations to us in the last day will be, both completely equitable in itself, and likewise actually applied to all the several individuals of the human race without the least respect of persons: yet, to pretend to draw, solely from the contemplation of God's moral attributes, any determinate conclusions respecting the actual extent of his beneficence towards mankind; or to infer, merely from the consideration of his immutable hatred of iniquity, what are the specific limits necessarily prescribed by it to the extent of his compassion and practical clemency towards our sinful race, has ever appeared to our minds in the highest degree presumptuous and irrational. For, let us only (for a moment) reflect soberly upon the subject. When we read in Holy Scripture, that "to the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses," what other consistent meaning can we possibly annex to such expression, but the following; *viz.* that the Divine Being, through the essential benignity of his nature, is invariably disposed to remit, as far as to his infinite wisdom it shall seem *proper* to remit, the merited punishment of human guilt? In this sense, and in this only, can we reasonably understand the text just quoted from the Holy Prophet (Daniel ix. 9.), and all other correspondent passages of Scripture.

It being to every competent understanding a truth self-evident, that, in no way whatever, except by remitting, either wholly or in part, the merited penalty of guilt, can mercy (divine or human) be in any instance practically exercised. And, therefore, unless it be consistent with rational piety to ascribe to the Supreme Being a specific moral excellence, which the paramount influence of some other divine attribute is continually over-ruling; *i. e.* (in other words) unless we impute to the Divine mind *conflicting* excellences and attributes, we must of necessity acknowledge that, truly speaking, there is nothing in the moral character of the Deity which in the least *requires*, or ever could *require* him to exact from any portion of mankind, in the day of final retribution, the *full* penalty of their transgression.

If, however, we once admit that the demands of rigid justice may be, on the part of the Supreme Judge and Ruler of the Universe, in certain circumstances thus relaxed, and *that* without the least impeachment of his moral character; we must, on the very same ground of reasoning, of necessity further own, that to decide judicially and finally with regard to the *proper occasions*, and the *due extent* of such relaxation, is the exclusive province of God's unbounded knowledge and unerring wisdom: and consequently, that to affirm (with the writer of these Discourses in the passage above cited) that, but for the satisfaction made for human guilt by Christ, mankind must needs have been irrevocably and universally condemned to eternal punishment, is (as we have already said) to hazard an assertion in the highest degree presumptuous and irrational.

OXONIENSIS.

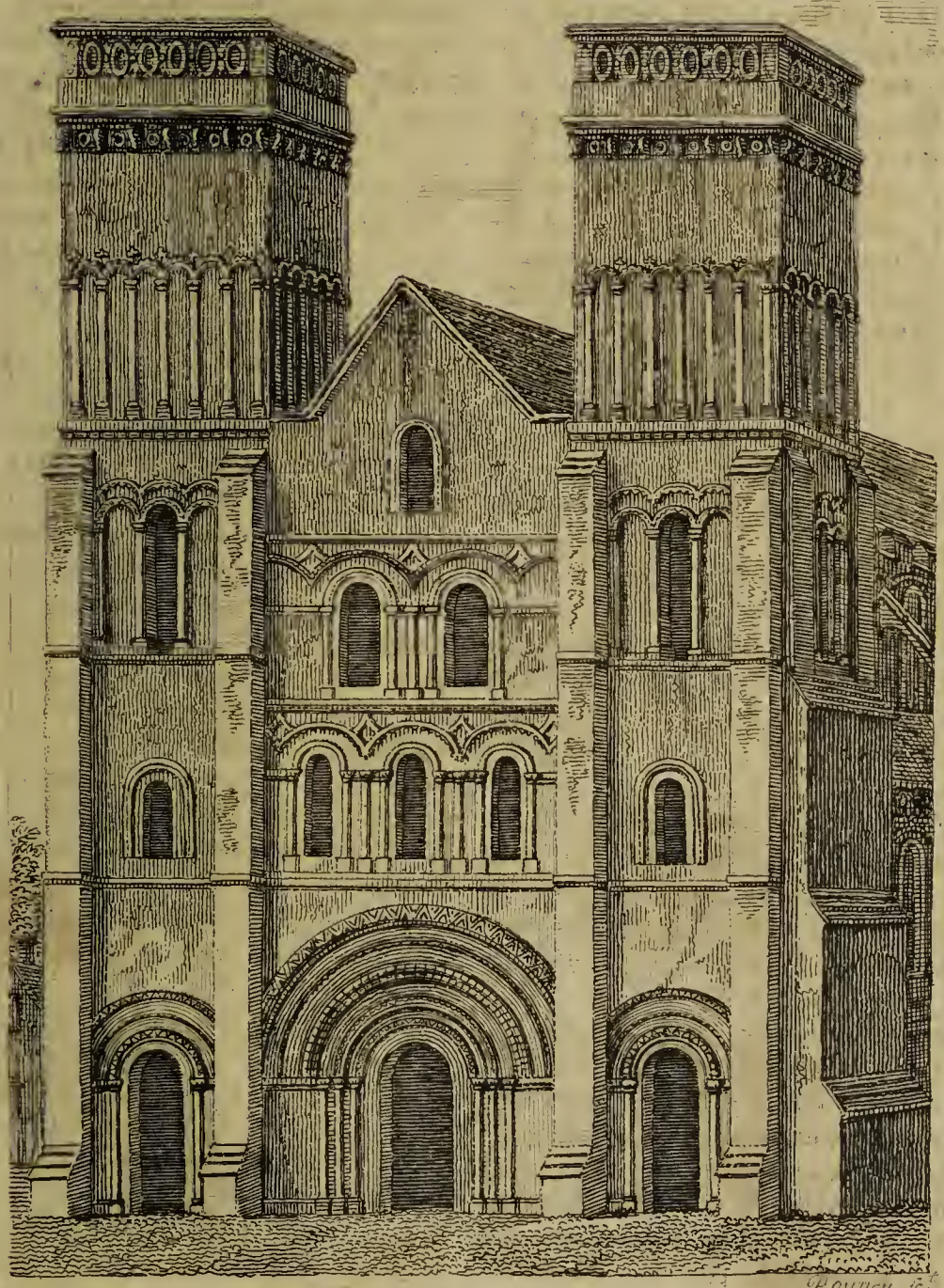
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

WHEN, after the lapse of a century and a half, Authors of eminence have conceived that conjectures relative to a Statesman would interest the publick, any certain accounts of him may with propriety be offered to the Gentleman's Magazine, which by future Antiquaries will be esteemed the most valuable repository of genealogical information.

Prestwich, in his Respublica, asserts that Henry Lawrence was of Buckinghamshire, though he assigns to him the arms of the Lawrences of Saint Ives. Warton, in his edition of Milton, also asserts that he was of Buckinghamshire; Noble, on the contrary, says that he was of Shurdington in Gloucestershire.

A cross raguly Gules, according to tradition, was, in 1191, conferred upon Sir Robert Lawrence by Richard Cœur de Lion, for his bravery in scaling the walls of Acre; but, not to trespass on your Miscellany, we will begin with the great-great-grandfather of the President, because the connexions and alliances of his ancestors first opened to him his political career. John Lawrence, styled in all evidences *Generosus*, was living at Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, where his uncle, John Lawrence de Wurdebois, had been Abbat since 1508. He left three children; William Lawrence, afterwards of Saint Ives; Emma, who married Gabriel Throckmorton, of Ellington



West Front of the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity, at Caen in Normandy. — *See p. 9.*

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Ellington in Huntingdonshire, third son of Richard Throckmorton, of Higham Ferrers, seneschal of the Duchy of Lancashire; and Agnes, who married Gilbert Smyth, of Fenton. John died 1538, was buried in the Abbey of Ramsey, and bequeathed by his will (registro Dingley) beside considerable donations for masses in honour of the five wounds, to the poor, to churches, roads, &c. two of his best mares to my Lord of Ramsey for his trouble in being the supervisor of his will.

This bequest accords with an opinion prevalent in those days, that women and priests ought to ride mares and geldings, but that a stallion only suited the dignity of a knight or man of war. Hence in German the expression Ritter-Hengst, or knight's-stallion.

The abbat, at the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, was not only very forward in procuring his own Abbey to be surrendered to the King, but influenced others to submit; for which *wicked* service, he, according to Dugdale, obtained a large pension of 266*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per annum. At this period commenced the connexion between the Cromwells and the Lawrences.

The Abbey of Ramsey was granted to the Cromwells; and William Lawrence, great grandfather of the President, settled at St. Ives. The ex-abbat, by his will, dated 1541, and proved Nov. 1542 (registro Spert) endeavours to make his peace with heaven, by making considerable bequests to the churches at St. Ives, Ramsey, Burwell, and other places; he leaves ten pounds among twenty paupers, and bequeaths his silver plate, his velvet cushions, the hangings in the parlors, &c. to his cousin William Lawrence, to his neice Emma Throckmorton, and to Gilbert Smyth and his wife: nor are his utensils for fishing and fowling unmentioned; bequests to his Steward, Chaplain, &c. His directions for his splendid funeral, hearse, torches, &c. might interest an Antiquary. He orders that he may be buried in St. Mary's Burwell, and leaves five pounds to each of his four executors, of whom William Lawrence, of St. Ives, gentleman, is one.

Nor is the will of Margaret, widow of John Lawrence of Ramsey, less curious (dated Sept. 1, 1545, proved May 31, 1546, registro Alen): she bequeaths eight pence to her unmarried godchildren, and four pence to her married godchildren each; a singular distinction. And, beside other notable legacies, leaves her gurdles and beads to her daughters, and to their daughters after their death, except one gurdle and one coral bead to Joan Lawrence, daughter of her son William. A modern woman of fashion might smile at such a bequest from a grandmother; yet Jane Lawrence was a worshipful dame in her day. She married Robert Bevil, of Chesterton, esquire; and her son and her grandson, both Sir Robert by name, were successively Knights of the Bath at the coronations of James and Charles the First.

William Lawrence, esq. of St. Ives, was Sheriff for Cambridge and Huntingdonshire at the death of Queen Mary. By his first wife Frances Honston, he had Henry his successor at St. Ives, and William who settled at Selscomb in Sussex, ancestor of the Lawrences of Chichester and Aldingbourn; and by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Kaye, of Woodsom, in Yorkshire, and sister of Robert Kaye, of Glatton, in Huntingdonshire, he had Robert, who died in 1597, at Emneth, in Norfolk, ancestor of the Lawrences of Brokedish, in Norfolk. Lucy Kaye, another sister, married John Pickering, of Titmarsh, esq. and with this alliance commenced the connexion between the Lawrences and Pickerings, which lasted during two centuries. William Lawrence was buried at St. Ives, 20 Dec. 1572, and by his will (registro Peter) bequeathed to his son Henry his armour, the plate which he had inherited from his uncle Sir John Lawrence, late abbat of Ramsey, and the iron chest in the library, containing papers and evidences which had already been particularly mentioned in the will of his father.

Henry Lawrence, of St. Ives, grandfather of the President, was buried there, Feb. 25, 1580-1; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hagar, of Bourne Castle, Cambridgeshire. She took for her second husband, Gilbert Pickering, esq. (afterwards knighted) son of the above John Pickering and Lucy Kaye: and his sister Elizabeth Pickering married Robert Throckmorton, only son of the

the aforementioned Gabriel Throckmorton and Emma Lawrence.

Sir John Lawrence, of St. Ives, father of the President, was, in 1603, knighted at Windsor by James the First, previously to the coronation. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Ralph Waller, esq. of Clerkenwell, Middlesex, fourth son of Robert Waller of Beaconsfield. Sir John was buried at St. Ives, Feb. 10, 1604; and she remarried to Robert Bathurst, esq. Sheriff of Glostershire, and was the mother of Sir Edward Bathurst, created a Baronet, 1643. The will of Sir John Lawrence (registro Hayes) is dated 10 Jan. and proved Feb. 9, 1604, and mentions his two sons, Henry and John.

Henry Lawrence, at the inquisition taken at Huntingdon after the death of Sir John, anno 2 Jac I. was aged 3 years, 2 months, and four days. (Cole's Escheats, Harl. MS. 760.) He entered as a fellow commoner at Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1622.

When Sir Walter Mildmay, after founding this College, appeared at Court, Queen Elizabeth told him, "I hear, Sir Walter, you have erecteda Puritan foundation." "No, madam, answered he, far be it from me to countenance any thing against your established laws; but I have set an acorn, which, when it comes to be an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit of it." And surely the Queen was endowed with a prophetic spirit; for on the list of Emanuel College are found the names of Henry Cromwell, Hampden, Lawrence, Pickering, Cleypole, Bradshaw, &c.; and here Henry Lawrence proceeded 1623, B. A.; and 1627, M. A. Anthony Wood probably stated that he was educated at Oxford, merely to introduce an acrimonious account of him from an abusive pamphlet, "The Narrative of the late Parliament." He says that he retired into Holland to avoid the severity of Bishops and their Courts; that he returned in 1641, and was a member of the Long Parliament for Westmoreland; but that he left it, when he saw the Independents' design against the King's life. In 1646, he published at Amsterdam a book "Of our Communion and Warre with Angels;" which he dedicated to his most dear and most honoured mother, the Lady Lawrence; and whatever may be the intrinsic value of the work, the reader is touched with the filial affection that breathes in the dedication. Nor, in all probability, were the encomiums paid to her mind exaggerated. Distinguished characters have commonly been the sons of superior women. She was born a Waller, and may be classed with the Hutchinsons and other female worthies of the day. In the Library of Emanuel College is a second edition, published 1649, by "Henry Lawrence, member of the present parliament." There is also in Emanuel Library a treatise "Of Baptism," printed 1646, without name or place, but in a hand-writing below is found, "by Henry Lawrence, esq. afterward Lord President of the Council to Oliver ye Protector." Henry Lawrence married Amy, daughter of Sir Edward Peyton, bart. of Iselham in Cambridgeshire (with whose family the Hagars were allied), and with her probably espoused the wrongs of that offended Patriot. This name Sir Edward certainly deserved, who rejected with disdain ten thousand pounds, an immense sum in that century, which was offered to him, provided he would withdraw his opposition to the Bill of the Fens, then before Parliament; and who had been deprived of his office of Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, through the intrigues of the favourite Duke of Buckingham. Sir Edward had since been uniform in his opposition to the Court: he drew his pen against Charles I. on his rash attempt to seize the five members in 1641, and his sword in the subsequent war; and being taken a prisoner at Edge-hill, or shortly afterwards, he was attainted for High Treason. He published in 1652 the "Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the Stuarts," which he dedicated to the remains of the Long Parliament, whom he addresses "Right Honourable Senators," and compares Oliver Cromwell to Alexander the Great.

Henry Lawrence was not only allied to Cromwell, but had been his landlord, as he had let to him his estate at St. Ives from 1631 to 1635-6; hence the mansion, called by the present proprietor, Sir Thomas White, Slepe Hall, is more commonly called Cromwell-place. The irons with which Oliver used to mark his sheep, and which are mentioned by Noble, were lost soon after the Historian's visit to St. Ives. He was member for Hertfordshire

Hertfordshire twice, in 1553 and 1554; but in 1556, being elected both for Colchester and Carnarvonshire, he chose to represent the latter. He was president of the Council, 1654, and gazetted as a Lord of the other house, in Dec. 1657. After the death of Oliver, he proclaimed Richard Cromwell his successor.

Notwithstanding the accusations of Anthony Wood, of his arbitrary and illegal treatment of Cavaliers, Anabaptists, and Fifth-monarchy men, there is in the second volume of Thurloe's State papers a letter to him from the Queen of Bohemia, sister of Charles I. and ancestress of the House of Hanover, recommending Lord Craven to his good offices, and saying that she was confident that he had accepted his post only to render services to those who needed them; and from this letter it appears that they were in the habit of corresponding.

A Harleian MS. No. 1460, contains a drawing of all the ensigns and trophies won in battle by Oliver. This work is dedicated to his Counsellors, and ornamented with their arms. It commences, "Ad Olivari Dei gratiâ Angliæ Scotiæ et Hiberniæ cum ditionibus circumjacentibus, necnon Insularum longius occidentalium peramplissimi Protectoris et Imperatoris semper Augusti, consilio cooptatis, Dom. Primoribus Patriæque suæ Luminibus eminentissimis; eruditissimo Domino, Domino Henrico Laurentio, prædicti Consilii Præsidi perquam prudentissimo." His arms here are a cross raguly Gules without a chief, the motto "Nil admirari." The same motto being painted under the achievement of Sir Edward Lawrence, in St. Ives church, has produced among the common people there a belief that the baronet was *Admiral of the Nile*. Milton, speaking of one of the Montagues, and of the President, styles them, Montacutum Laurentiumque summo ingenio optimisque artibus expositos. In D'Ewes's Collectio Epistolarum, is a Latin letter from Sir Simonds, dated Westminster, Dec. 1644-5, and directed, Amico et Affini suo colendissimo Henrico Laurentio, armigero, Arnhemiæ in Ducato Gelriæ. Harl. MS. No. 378, and No. 374, contains a Latin Letter to the Baronet, dictated by Henry Lawrence, but in the handwriting of his son. Sir Simonds being related to the Hindes of Cambridgeshire, styles his correspondent, Affinis. The second letter is only directed "To my Honoured Friend, Sir Simonds D'Ewes, knight and baronet, att his House att Westminster;" and is sealed with a small red seal of a cross raguly with a lion in the chief.

"Accepi tandem literas tuas (vir ornatissime) ac simul amoris tui erga nos pignus eruditos codices, jam secundo typis mandatos, dignos sane, qui omnium animis imprimantur, præsertim quibuscum publico negotio res est. Quod si ludens et quasi aliud agens, tam egregia ingenii tui specimina edidisti, quid nobis expectandum erit de studiis tuis seriis, et ubi omnes animi nervos intenderis. Quamobrem te etiam atque etiam rogo, ut doctissimis lucubrationibus tuis Rempublicam literariam adornare velis, neque permittas ut quæ publici juris esse debent, unius solummodo commodo atque utilitati inserviant. Filius meus natu maximus tredecim annorum puer (quo nunc etiam amanuensi utor ipse non satis rectâ valetudine) se tibi commendatissimum esse desiderat; et versionem hanc Gallicam quæ literatissimæ Principis nomini dicavit, ut æque animo accipere digneris, obnixè flagitat. Quod hæc Romano idiomate scribo, id eo nomine à me factum esse scias velim ut tibi obsecundem, qui prior fecisti. Nam Anglis nostris semper linguâ vernaculâ utor, aliis vero Gallicâ, ut mos hic est non solum nobilium, verum etiam literatorum pene omnium, qui istius linguæ amore usque adeo insaniunt, ut optent vel tria verba male proferre Gallice, quam copiosè et disertè Latinè loqui. Sed negotiis tuis, quæ nunc esse maxima conjicere fas est, dimittendus es, atque exorandus, ut amare pergas, quod et mutuo facies Tibi addictissimum,

HE. LAURENCE.

Altenæ, Jan. 21, 1646.

Stilo loci."

This letter contradicts Mr. Todd, who, in his edition of Milton, attributes the work "Of our Communion with Angels" to the son of the President. The future friend of Milton might, at the age of 13, produce a French translation, but certainly not write a work of that abstruse nature. This letter is also curious because it shows the early predilection of the nations on the continent to the French language, which has given the French a decided superiority in all negotiations, and facilitated their intrigues in foreign courts.

The

The following table, enlarged from one in Noble's ingenious History, shews the connexions between the leading characters of the Republic:

Oliver Cromwell, Protector, first cousin to
John Hampden, Patriot, father to one of Cromwell's Lords, first cousin to
Edmund Waller, Poet, second cousin to
Henry Lawrence, President, half first cousin to
Gilbert Pickering, Chamberlain, brother-in-law to
Edward Montague, Admiral, afterwards Earl of Sandwich.

A picture of the President is inserted in Lord Clarendon's History, in the King's Library at Buckingham house; and his gravestone was, in 1802, not yet effaced in the Chapel at St. Margaret's, alias Thele, in Hertfordshire. The arms are a cross raguly Gules without the chief, impaling Peyton; the crest, a fish's tail. Here the provident piety of his wife, who, in some genealogies, is styled Anne Peyton, has preserved his memory. On other occasions her extraordinary devotion only exposed her to the satire of the Cavaliers.

"Here lyeth interred the body of Henry Lawrence, esq. sometime of this place, who married Amy Peyton, daughter of Sir Edw. Peyton, of Iselham, in the county of Cambridge, knt. and bart. He had issue by her seven sons and six daughters. He departed this life August the 8th, 1664, in the 64th year of his age. Also in this place lie buried four of his children; *viz.* Edward under a stone adjoining upon the South side of this stone, and Elizabeth next adjoining and in part under this stone on the North side, who died Feb. 1662, about the thirtieth year of her age. Theodosia lieth under this stone with her father. She died Sept. the 2d, 1664, about the twentieth year of her age. Also Henrietta the youngest daughter, died the 30th of Sept. 1664, in the 13th year of her age, who lieth by her brother in part under this stone on the South side. The said Amy Laurence, in memory of her loving consort and children, hath caused this stone to be laid here."

Edw. Lawrence, esq. one of the President's sons, was elected M.P. for Pembrokeshire (Merc. Polit. 27 Nov. 1656), and the opposition complained that several experienced Senators were expelled from the House to make room for such infants as the son of President Lawrence. It is uncertain whether he or Henry was the eldest son, who, according to the letter to Sir Simonds D'Ewes, must, in 1656, have been 23 years old. He was buried at St. Margaret's (which estate belonged to him) with this inscription: "Here lieth the body of Edward Lawrence, esq. and also of the Lady Martha, daughter of Richard Earl of Barramore, by Martha his wife, sister of the said Edward, who deceased in the year of the Lord, 1657." It was to the eldest son that Milton addressed his sonnet, beginning "Lawrence of virtuous father virtuous son." For in a political Squib, printed 1660, called "The Receipts and Disbursements of the Committee of Safety," we find, "Item reimbursed to the said Lord Lawrence several sums of money, which his eldest son had squandered away on poets and dedications to his ingenuity, to the value of five hundred pounds more. Item, paid for three great saddles for the Lord Laurence's son, and for provender for his lofty steeds ever since the Protector's political death, 500*l.* Item, paid for a pound of May butter, made of a cow's milk that fed on Hermon hill, given to the Lady Lawrence for pious uses, 87*l.* 10*s.*" Henry, who was the eldest at his father's death, was probably the Mæcenas; but, possibly, one of his brothers was the horseman. The President dying intestate, Henry administered the goods of his father and of his sisters Theodora and Henrietta; and dying himself in 1679, left two sons Henry and Edward. The former of whom died unmarried; and Sir Edward died May 2, 1749, having been created a baronet with remainder to his sister's son Isaac Wollaston, of Loseby in Leicestershire, esq. Sir Edward left 100 pounds for his funeral expenses, and 60 pounds to erect a monument to his ancestors at St. Ives. Sir Edward Pickering, bart. is one of the trustees to the settlement of his estates.

John Lawrence, a younger son of the President, left England with one of the Bradshaws, a near relative of the Judge: they landed first at Barbadoes; but, finding that island full of Royalists, they re-embarked for Jamaica, where other Republicans had settled.

settled. They landed there in 1676: hence the idle report that Judge Bradshaw had died in Jamaica. The Latin verses inscribed on a cannon over his grave are a modern composition. The first grant of land was to James Bradshaw. The will of John Lawrence is dated May 10, 1690. John, his son, was a member of the Assembly, and left six sons; the two eldest each left an only son, who both died without issue; James Laurence, of Fairfield, the third son, died 1756, leaving his eldest son Richard James Lawrence, esq. at present the male representative of the President; and James Lawrence, knight of Malta, is his eldest son.

Of the other sons of the President, William was, 27 Nov. 1656, naturalized by Act of Parliament, being born beyond sea, together with his sisters Martha and Theodora. This Martha, in the same year, married Richard second earl of Barrymore, and was mother of Laurence earl of Barrymore (see Lodge's Peerage). John, the only brother of the President, died 1670, leaving an only son, Dr. Thomas Lawrence, author of "Mercurius Centralis," and physician to five crowned heads: he died 1714, and had a numerous family. His eldest son, a captain in the Navy, was father to Thomas, the President of the College of Physicians, who was father to Sir Soulden Lawrence, Justice of the Common Pleas. Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Dr. Thomas Lawrence, having had by her first husband, Edward Griffith, esq. a daughter, who married the first Earl of Harrington, was remarried to Lord Mohun, who, in 1713, fell in a duel together with the Duke of Hamilton. Of this branch also was the wife of Sir William Young of Dominica, and the Lawrences of Studley and Hackfall, in Yorkshire. ST. IVES.

A Brief Sketch of the SWISS HISTORY. *From "The general Outline of the Swiss Landscapes."*

BUT the great charm of the LUCERNE Lake is, that it is the classical region of Switzerland. It is the spot where the great exploits of the Swiss History were achieved, and are now commemorated. No walks in the aisles of a Cathedral, among the tombs and monuments of the illustrious dead, excite so strong and solemn an image of their lives and exploits as the proceeding along the areas of this wayward lake. The eye at every new vista runs through a long tract of history. The ear is haunted with the echo of antient times. With what animation do even the ordinary boatmen relate the story; pointing out the different situations of it, and becoming actors in the scene! They first draw your attention to the site of Switz at the bottom of its bay on a semicircular declivity. In one place they show you the spot where the three peasants took the eventful oath. Here William Tell leaped out of the boat in a frenzy that might have warned the Enemy of his Country (if any thing could warn him) of his approaching doom.—There he slew him!

Whether it is imagination, or the sound of the wind through the caverns and crevices of the rocks, and openings in the woods;—or whether it is owing to the murmur of cataracts at a distance, and the sullen agitation or sobbing of the waters, as they heave against the banks—but one is sensible at this place of an extraordinary echo, which is by no means unmusical. "Sometimes this echo repeats the motion of feet—sometimes the rustling of garments—at others, the human voice in many different tones. The sounds of voices from a great height in the sky, and of instrumental music, interrupt, at stated intervals, the silence of the place, and fill the air with solemn melody." Near this is the Chapel of William Tell. Across the lake you may descry the pasture where Melchthal, and Furst, and Stauffacher, assembled in the hour of midnight. Those came by secret paths along the mountains; this, by water.

The mountains and the sea are, no doubt, the venerable nurses, if not the parents, of national independence. The Swiss enjoyed the advantage of the former only, upon which I shall observe presently; while the Greeks, and in modern times the English, had the advantage of both. Under these happy circumstances the virtues of a people silently make a progress, and grow unobserved to maturity: when either some domestic oppression, or foreign invasion, calls them forth—And here begins their story. In

In the first æra of the Swiss confederacy, the people struggled against personal oppression. They fought for their very existence. These were combats of individual prowess; or at most of very small bodies of men, aided by the natural fastnesses of the country. The petulance, cruelty, and presumption of Albert their Archduke, and of the Leopolds, continually harassing them, taught the Swiss the way to victory. And they were ever victorious, because they were ever, as they ought to be, on the defensive.

This may be called the heroic age of their history. In this period happened the battles of Morgarten, Sempach, and Nœfels. At the streights of Morgarten, Leopold duke of Austria having in the year 1315 marched against the confederate Cantons at the head of 20,000 troops, and endeavouring to force his way through this pass into their capital, he received a total defeat from 1300 Swiss, who were posted in the mountains. But, what is most extraordinary, this defeat was owing principally to a corps of 50 men only, who in the political factions of Switz had been sent into banishment. Hearing of the invasion, they came and offered themselves as volunteers to enter the ranks of their countrymen—but they were indignantly rejected. All that they could do in this extremity was to post themselves precisely beyond the frontier of the Canton, resolved to devote themselves to the last man in its defence. These 50 men watched the critical moment of putting into confusion the Austrian army:—their countrymen completed the victory. Leopold was saved only by a peasant, and conducted along the secret passes of the country, which the latter well knew, to the Austrian frontier-town: where the historian of that day says, he "saw him in the evening pale, sullen, and dismayed."

In 1386 duke Leopold invaded Lucerne with a mighty army. The men of every valley and canton, says Planta, were led on by their Landauman; but the Lucerners by their Advoyer. Some wielded the halberts their fathers had used at the battle of Morgarten. Others by way of shield had a board only fastened to their left arms. The Swiss, in the form of a wedge, with loud shouts ran towards the army across the plain. But the heavy-armed horse-guards of the Enemy opposed to them a solid front, and an impenetrable phalanx, "set and pointed by their spears as with a fence of iron thorns." To the grief of the brave Swiss no opening presented itself. In this emergency it appeared that if a single Swiss would unarmed devote himself to certain and immediate death, the Enemy's ranks could be opened and broken through: otherwise the day was to be despaired of, and all courage would be in vain. Upon this a man of gigantic stature, Arnold de Wlikenreid, raised his voice, and called out to the Swiss that he would make an opening: "Be guardians only to my children, —honour my race, dear countrymen!" He advanced; and, laying hold with his powerful grasp of five or six of the Enemy's spears, he fastened the points of them deep into his own body, dragging the holders of them to the ground. The long and broad wedge of the Swiss phalanx broke in at this chasm, and passed over him irresistibly. The Austrian banner was again and again thrown down: the duke was dismounted, and his heavy armour prevented his rising from the ground, when a peasant of Switz levelled a blow at him: "Hold," cries Leopold, "I am the duke of Austria!" The man, either from simplicity or from not hearing him, gave him a mortal wound. In the arsenal of this lake they shew the cords with which, according to tradition, Leopold was to have bound the citizens of Lucerne.

In 1388 the Austrians made an irruption into Glarus, another canton in the neighbourhood of this lake. Their force they arrogantly thought was sufficient to subdue it. In the spirit of vengeance and barbarous triumph they went on, pillaging the country, and letting loose an undistinguishing massacre. It was then that 350 troops of Glarus, assisted by 30 Switzers, stopped at Nœfels the whole Austrian army; and, after an immense carnage, they forced the remnant of it to fly with the utmost precipitation out of the Canton.

In what may be called the second period of their History, the Swiss descended more into the plain. In the mean time the Helvetic confederacy had been successively augmented and consolidated by the accession of the more powerful Aristocratic Cantons.

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Here they fought like a great state, having a disciplined soldiery, led on by experienced and able commanders. Still, however, they wanted resources in money and heavy-armed cavalry; while they were opposed by two great potentates, well supplied with both these resources, and not without a good infantry, though far inferior indeed to the Swiss: on the side of Germany and Italy they had the Austrians to contend with; while France attacked them both on the side of Italy and Burgundy. The great achievements during this period were the combats of St. James and Grançon, together with the pitched battles of Morat, Nancy, and Marignano. The combat of St. James ought more properly to be ranked among the exploits of their heroic ages. The following is an abridgment, from Coxe, of the account of this desperate act of valour. In 1444 Louis the XIth, then Dauphin of France, entered Alsace at the head of 30,000 men, and after ravaging the country appeared before Basle. Fifteen hundred Swiss were ordered to throw themselves into this town. This handful of men advanced without interruption to the plain of Brattelen, where they charged no less than 8000 of the French cavalry, and drove them back to Muttenz. Here the Enemy were joined by another corps; but the Switz, renewing their assault, forced them all to re-pass the river Birs, where the main body of the French army were drawn up. To use the words of the French Chronicle itself, they could make no more impression on the Swiss infantry than if they had attacked a rock. But here the Swiss, becoming elated, and despising their Enemy too much, began to disregard the remonstrances of their officers, and they rashly attempted to force their passage over a bridge; in which being unsuccessful, they leaped into the river, and gained the opposite shore in the face of a battery of cannon that was playing against them. What could the desperate courage of so small a number avail, attacking a large army in an open plain headed by the Dauphin himself? Having now only, like the Spartans at Thermopylæ, to die, 500 of them took possession of a small island near the bridge, and defended it till the last man was cut to pieces. A like number forced their way through the Enemy's ranks, and were making towards Basle, when they were surrounded by a large body of horse. Upon this they threw themselves into the hospital of St. James, and lining the walls of the burying-ground, resisted for sometime the concerted attack of the whole French army. At length the hospital being set on fire, and the cannon battering down the walls of the burying-ground, they had now only to sell their lives as dearly as possible. On this occasion it is recorded that four French soldiers, having killed a single Swiss, were proceeding to insult his corpse, when one of his companions seized a battle-axe, and striking two of them dead, the other two made off. The Swiss next lifting up the corpse of his fellow-soldier on his back, carried it out of the carnage, and then returned to his rank to fall by the hands of the Enemy. Of the whole number but 16 remained alive, who on their return home were, agreeably to the Spartan discipline, branded with perpetual infamy for not having fallen with their countrymen.

This combat shewed signally the inferiority of heroism, though almost supernatural, to discipline and regular subordination. However, the presumption of Charles the Rash of Burgundy, together with the subtle policy of Louis the XIth, his rival, gave to the Switz the three signal victories of Granson, Morat, and Nancy, in the last of which Charles lost both his dominions and his life. After the battle the States of Burgundy offered to the Swiss the sovereignty of their country, which the latter, perhaps wisely, rejected.

Previous to the battle of Marignano 8000 Swiss drew off from the rest of the confederates, and returned home. This was owing to an idea, which prevailed in the Swiss councils, that, as they had once made a treaty with Francis the First, they could not take part against him; whereas this very treaty was a breach of faith, and a violation of another treaty they had previously made to assist the Milanese against that very Francis: so easily have French politicians and French historians in all ages over-reached the very opinions of the Swiss! After a combat of two days, which the Marshal Trefulci, the greatest warrior of his age, called a combat of giants (the night was passed by Francis the First sleeping

sleeping on a cannon) the Swiss, owing to the above defection, ceased on the third day this assault on the French army. They returned home, the French not daring to pursue them! though these last were well supplied with cavalry, while the Swiss had none. Their march was so orderly, that they repulsed the Venetians, who ventured to attack them. Their wounded were placed in the centre: and having loaded their shoulders with the cannon, they continued their march with a slow and steady pace, bidding the utmost defiance in their countenances. In this affair therefore the prowess of the Swiss still maintained its wonted superiority. It is singular that the French writers should have succeeded in procuring this battle to be styled a victory, and on *their* side also. It was indeed to the French *gens-d'armerie* equivalent to a victory, to be able to look the renowned Swiss infantry in the face. But the true designation of the affair at Marignano is that of a drawn-battle: and only not a victory obtained by the Swiss. The Milanese had been already acquired by the very masterly movement of Trefulci. The French army, consisting of 50,000 men, with an artillery that had never before been equalled in Italy, and headed by a young, heroic, and beloved king,—did what? They stood the brunt of the remnant of a Swiss army, and only DID NOT RUN AWAY.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

IN a late ride through Chelsea, I passed over the ground where Ranelagh formerly stood, a place of public amusement, which, on account of the general resort to, and other advantages attending it, I, with many others, regret the loss of. The site of it might still be applied to a similar purpose, from its vicinity to the beautiful banks of the Thames, did not the stream of Fashion, which so often changes its bed, now run in a contrary direction. I understand, however, that it is the intention of Government to purchase, and lay that piece of ground to the Military College, which may give it a still better and more useful destination. The rest of it, in front, and to the North-east of General Wilford's house, I should hope, will remain open to the use I then saw made of it; *viz.* as a playing-ground for the children of that part of the vicinity of the Metropolis; and it were much to be wished, that a like appropriation was made in each of the numerous inclosures of commons and wastes throughout the kingdom, particularly in the hamlets on the skirts of Windsor Forest, now about to be inclosed. This attention to the sports of the rising generation among the lower classes, is of more importance, as well to their morals as their health, and consequently to the general welfare of the nation, than we may at first imagine. Activity is essential both to our physical and mental frame; and if it is not directed to useful or innocent purposes, it will turn itself to mischievous ones. Every school has its play-ground, and so ought the general school of the kingdom, of which the Legislature is the parent and guardian. Its youths ought to be trained to manhood by manly exercises. The improvement and extension of agriculture, in the cultivation of the wastes and commons, is certainly desirable, as enlarging the field of industrious employment, and adding to the population of the country; but the hours of relaxation from that employment, and the time of life previous to it, ought also to be provided for, and in the way that Nature and Reason point out. The object of this letter is somewhat similar to the improvement which I lately recommended to be made in Hyde Park, as tending to the gratification and good of the people; but it is far more considerable in extent and importance. If the health of the state is not promoted, and the effects of increasing luxury and riches (those "irritamenta malorum") counteracted by these and other means, they will spread a poison throughout, that will gradually undermine its constitution, and generate the seeds of evils that may for a while be repressed by the exertion of power, and the influence of wealth and rank, but that will at length break out to an extent earnestly to be deprecated by every well-wisher to his country. It is for the Legislature to attend to these considerations: it is for its administrators to provide for the welfare of all the members of the community, which it ought to regard with the same equal eye that Providence itself does. Humanity and policy both dictate this: and any error or injustice

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in the exercise of this charge, will surely be visited on those, or the children of those, who have committed it. I leave to abler men the further discussion of a subject so worthy of them. RURICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

IT may, I think, be observed, that nothing fixes the opinion of men more than systematical reasoning, insomuch that it is sometimes preferred even to the evidence of the senses; which I suppose arises from the pains they had bestowed upon it, and from their inclination to compliment themselves, or those from whom they had received it. This appears to be the case in what regards the accumulation of soil in various places, which is attributed to partial and local causes, as in cities, wooded places, &c.: and any addition to one part of the system is supposed to be balanced by a subtraction from another. This seems plausible, as our world may be considered, though in some respects only, as an insulated (I must use that word, instead of its weak and foolish, though fashionable substitute, *isolated*) whole, which must contain all its supplies within itself; and the same of every other member of the Universe, the whole of which may be supposed to be limited. However, if we consider the many instances in which this addition appears to take place, and the small proportionate amount of subtraction that we see to supply it, we shall, I think, find reason to doubt that the balance is so exactly maintained as we might suppose. Man, indeed, whose mortal remains daily add to the general mass, may truly be said to be formed "of dust, to which he is to return;" and the like of other animals, &c.: but what other means there may be of adding to that general mass, and how far they may reach into the confines of our system, and even beyond them, is perhaps more than we can conjecture.

Another instance, I think, of the fact which I first stated, is, the opinion respecting the substance so much resembling Moss, which we see in some Agates. I say resembling, for this resemblance is so extremely near that I think it can hardly be pronounced other than perfect identity, I mean as originating from what once was really Moss. These appearances in the Agates may be called mineral, as dendrites from iron, chlorite, manganese, or whatever the mineralogists of the day may think proper; but, when closely and fairly examined, there is so much in their form, colour, &c. to distinguish them, that, as I said before, to ascribe them to any other than vegetable origin, is giving up that power which ocular observation affords us, of distinguishing one substance from another, and mistrusting the evidence of our senses to a degree that would interfere with the use for which those senses are given. Whether any thing in this case can be proved by chemical experiment, I cannot tell, but I should rather think not: if so, all must rest on supposition, or system: and how can we be sure that our systems, be they formed by what stretch of ingenuity they may, are so well founded as to exclude all other means of production or arrangement but what they themselves assign?

The production of the Metereolites, now so substantiated, till of late was not suspected, at least the notion was derided, though now our knowledge of the gasses may enable us to give some guess at their mode of formation. But other operations of nature may yet be unexplored, and much of her great field may be a *Terra incognita* to us: many things in Heaven and Earth may not be "dreamt of in our philosophy." To doubt of the truth of some of its dictates, is as little reprehensible, in a serious point of view, as to doubt of the truth of the Aristotelian system, which was once held so sacred, and is now totally exploded: not that I mean to put them on a par with each other: we now judge, as Lord Bacon so wisely recommends, from experiment, though in our hypotheses we may trespass upon, or go beyond his rules. It may be left for future generations to make discoveries of which the limits of our present knowledge afford us no idea: though with all the discoveries they can make, much (and how much!) must always remain a mystery, as metaphysical knowledge is not made for man.

A SEARCHER AFTER TRUTH.

P. S. I should have distinguished the Mosses in Agates, from the Dendrites in the Mocha stones, which latter I consider as being really ferruginous, and as an additional proof that the others are of vegetable origin; for, when closely examined, the difference

rence between them will be sufficiently apparent.

Mr. URBAN, *London, July* 8.

IT was with much surprize that I read in your valuable work, p. 503. an attack upon my humble efforts, under the signature of *Laicus;* and I trust that your known impartiality and candour will permit me to occupy a page of your widely-extended Miscellany, to vindicate myself from the aspersions which have been thrown out against me as the Editor of "*The Orthodox Journal, or Catholic Intelligencer.*" Your Correspondent is not content with slandering a body of men, of whom Dr. Robertson, in his History of Charles V. says, "By the Improvements they have made in the methods for promoting the Instruction of Youth, they have contributed so much to the progress of polite literature, that on this account *they have merited well of society;*" your Correspondent is not satisfied with accusing the order of Jesuits of teaching and promulgating the most unheard-of and atrocious doctrines: but he has thought proper, through the medium of your pages, to assert that I and my friends have assimilated ourselves with that "nefarious Order," as he terms it. As a proof of the statement which he has made in p. 504, your Correspondent has referred your readers, in a note, to the Orthodox Magazine, or Catholic Journal.

Now, Mr. Urban, were I certain that your readers were also the perusers of my Journal, I should be content to pass over the charges of Laicus with silent contempt; but, as I am more confident that but few of your numerous subscribers see my work, I cannot permit the accusations brought forward against it to go unnoticed, as many of those who read your Correspondent's letter will possibly be led to suppose that the Orthodox Journal is established for the purpose of advocating a system of Immorality and Impiety, when, in fact, its labours, however feeble, are devoted to a defence of truth and justice. —The fact, however, is, that, so far from having identified myself with men, "whose abominations of doctrine and practices, both ecclesiastical and political, the whole world had resounded for above two Centuries," I have merely exposed the unstudied falsehoods contained in the pamphlet which Laicus has identified as his own; and surely, "in this day of light and liberty," it is not a crime to lay open to public view the "nefarious" practices of such men as your Correspondent Laicus, whose time seems devoted to blacken the character of his unoffending fellow-subjects, and in breaking the Decalogue, by bearing false witness against his neighbours.—I will not disgust your readers with a detail of the gross absurdities with which this pamphlet abounds, nor the horrid charges laid at the door of the Order, but will content myself with an observation upon an assertion made by this writer in his letter to you.—Laicus roundly asserts that the members of the Society of Jesus were *publicly disgraced* and suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. I have now before me a copy of Clement's Bull for the suppression of the Order; and I contend that it by no means disgraces the Society, but, on the contrary, it carries a convincing proof on the face of it, that the Jesuits were a body of men the very opposite to those pourtrayed by Laicus in his pamphlet.—In confirmation of my assertion, I shall beg leave to lay before your readers an extract or two from the said Bull, which will be sufficient evidence to confute my antagonist, and if he be not wholly incorrigible, bring him to repentance for his shameless slanders.—Clement, after enumerating the many attempts of his predecessors to restore peace to the Church, which had been torn by intestine divisions, and regretting that the attempts of the Society to regulate the conduct of its members were ineffectual in silencing the accusations and complaints made against the Order, decrees the suppression and abolition of the said company; but, so far from disgracing the members of it, the Bull says, "And whereas all our endeavours are directed to the great end of procuring the good of the Church, and the tranquillity of nations: and it being at the same time our intention to provide *all necessary aid, consolation,* and *assistance,* to the *individuals or companions* of the said Society, *every one of which in his individual capacity we love in the Lord with a truly paternal affection;* and to the end that they, being delivered on their part from the *persecutions, dissentions,*

sentions, and *troubles*, with which they have for a long time been agitated, may be able to labour with more success in the Vineyard of the Lord, *and contribute to the salvation of Souls;* we grant them permission to quit the houses and colleges of the company, and *to enter into any other regular Order*, already approved by the Holy See; or otherwise we do permit them to live at large, as *secular priests and clerks:* and we declare, that as soon as the individuals thereof shall have quitted their houses and colleges, and taken the habit of secular clerks, they shall be qualified to obtain, in conformity to the decrees of the holy canons and apostolic constitutions, *cures, benefices without cure, offices, charges,* DIGNITIES, and *all employments whatever*, which they could not obtain so long as they were members of the said Society, &c. Likewise we grant them the power, which they had not before, of receiving alms for the celebration of the mass, and *the full enjoyment of all the graces and favours from which they were heretofore precluded* as regular clerks of the Company of Jesus." From these extracts it is evident that the *individuals* composing the Society of Jesuits were *not disgraced*, when their *company was suppressed;* and from their being permitted to enter into any other regular order of the Catholic Church, it is equally evident that their *moral conduct and practices* were as pure as the members of the other monastic orders; or else we might suppose that Clement would have prohibited this intermixture, for fear the other Societies should be corrupted, and consequently liable to the same accusations as were alledged against the Jesuits by their enemies.—But what establishes, in a more striking degree, the innocence of the Society, is, that the Bull of Clement acknowledges that, although the superiors and other members of the Order *dissented from the suppression*, yet not *one* of them was *heard, or cited, in its defence*, and they were absolutely forbidden even to write *or speak* about the said suppression. Now will any one contend, if the members had been guilty of the atrocious charges attributed to them by the pamphlet of Laicus, that such close and arbitrary proceedings would have been adopted upon the occasion of the abolition of the Society? Do they not speak volumes in favour of the suppressed Order? Do they not carry conviction to the mind of every unprejudiced man, that Clement, although he found it necessary to dissolve the Company, as the lesser of two evils with which the Church was threatened, was yet so fully satisfied that the cause of truth and justice was on the side of the Jesuits, their opponents not being able to *bring home* a single charge against them, that he found himself under the necessity of enjoining silence upon the members of the suppressed body, in order to cover the weakness of his own decree? With respect to the observations of Laicus upon the Establishments for education at Castle Brown and Stonyhurst, I shall have occasion to make but a short remark. Indeed the language of Laicus conveys a greater compliment to the abilities of the superiors of these Seminaries than he is aware of; because, if these schools are filled with the children of the most eminent Catholic families, is it not a proof that the system of education is of a superior kind? For it can hardly be supposed that while the Catholics are endeavouring to obtain their just rights, and striving to remove the unfounded prejudices which unhappily exist among their dissenting countrymen against them, they would blast the hopes they are anxious to see realized, by placing their children under the care and superintendance of men, who, were they governed by the diabolical principles which Laicus accuses them of, would deserve to be banished from the pale of society, and execrated as the basest of mankind. But the opinion of my Lord Bacon of the merits of the Jesuits will carry a stronger conviction to the minds of your intelligent readers, than the flippant remarks of Laicus. This great and profound Philosopher, in his work on the Advantage of Learning, says, "That excellent part of ancient discipline, which consists in education, has been in some sort revived in late times in the schools of the Jesuits, in regard of which, and some other points concerning human learning and moral matters I may say, as Agesilaus said of his Enemy Farnabasus—*Talis cum sis, utinam noster esses.*"—In another part of the same work he adds, "Concerning the instruction necessary for youth, we can in one word give our opinion,

opinion—*seek it in the schools of the Jesuits, for better than these do not exist.*"—If such was the opinion of a protestant and philosophic Chancellor of England, and consequently no friend to the Catholic religion, can we wonder that those who profess that faith should entertain the same idea of the pre-eminence of the Jesuits' system of education; and it would be better for Laicus *to lay proofs* before your readers, instead of loose insinuations, that the moral and religious sentiments instilled into the minds of those under instruction at Castle Brown and Stonyhurst, are more inimical to the peace of society, and more at variance with the free principles of the British Constitution, than at any other Seminary in the United Empire.—But, Mr. Urban, it is time I should close my letter; and I fear I have already trespassed too long upon your useful columns, and tired the patience of your readers.—I shall therefore close with observing that had I not conceived myself unjustly attacked by your Correspondent Laicus, and held up as a man, who, taking advantage of the liberty of the Press, have used that invaluable blessing for the purpose of defending immoral doctrines and treasonable principles, I should not have presumed to trouble you with this letter. The charges however I utterly deny, and fling them back with contempt in the teeth of Laicus.—It is true I have exposed his malicious attacks against the Jesuits, and I have admitted the letters of Clericus in answer to Laicus into my journal, after they had been refused admission into *The Times:* but I trust a desire to give every aid in my power to elucidate the cause of truth, and lay open the shameful practices of anonymous slanderers, will not, "in this day of light and liberty," render me criminal in the eyes of a British Publick. Yours, &c.

WM. EUSEBIUS ANDREWS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

THE following monumental inscriptions cannot fail of being interesting to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, if they have not already appeared in that publication. The first inscription is on an altar-tomb on the S. side of the Churchyard of Richmond in Yorkshire, and was mentioned by the Reviewer in your Magazine for March, p. 236. The second inscription (written by the late Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, in Suffolk) may be seen in the parish Church of Epsom, in Surrey, engraved on a beautiful monument, which was raised by conjugal affection and filial piety to the memory of the Rev. J. Parkhurst, late fellow of Clare Hall, in Cambridge.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

"Humili sub hoc tumulo
requiescunt cineres
ROBERTI CLOSE, A. M. *
Collegii Divi Johannis
apud Cantabrigienses
quondam Socii;
deinde per annos 28 liberæ Scholæ
Grammaticæ hujus Burgi Archididascali
Qualis erat!
qualiterque doctrina, ingenio, verâ pietate
et ingenuâ morum suavitate
spectabilis!
testentur Alumni,
testentur omnes sibi noti,
sua hic vetat verecundia amplius promulgari.
Obiit 16 die Augusti,
anno Redemptionis nostræ 1750,
ætatis suæ 67.

"Glory to God alone.
Sacred to the Memory
of the Rev. JOHN PARKHURST †, A. M.
of this Parish,
and descended from the Parkhursts
of Catesby in Northamptonshire.
His life was distinguished
not by any honours in the Church,
but by deep and laborious researches
into the treasures of Divine Learning:
the fruits of which are preserved in
two invaluable Lexicons,
wherein the original text of the Old
and New Testament is interpreted
with extraordinary light and truth.
Reader! if thou art thankful to God
that such a man lived,
pray for the Christian World,
that neither the pride of false learning,
nor the growth of unbelief,
may so far prevail
as to render his labours
in any degree ineffectual.
He lived in Christian charity;
and departed in Faith and Hope
on the 21st day of February, 1797,
in the 69th year of his age."

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* Mr. Close commenced A. B. 1704. A. M. 1708.

† Mr. Parkhurst commenced A. B. 1748; A. M. 1752. See a letter of Mr. P's, on the Confusion of Tongues at Babel, in Gent. Mag. for August, 1797.

Mr



M.D. Duffield. del. Longmate sc.

To RICHARD HUDDLESTON, Esq. of Sawston Hall,
this Plate is humbly inscribed
by his obliged Servant, Richmondiensis.

Mr. Urban, *July* 1.

SAWSTON is a very pleasant village, situated seven miles South of Cambridge, and about eleven North-east from Royston. This parish is bounded on the East by Pampisford and Babraham; on the West by Whittlesford and the two Shelfords; on the North by Stapleford and Great Shelford; on the South by Pampisford and Whittlesford. "There are four manors in this parish, Pyrotts, Dernford, Dale, and Huntingtons; all now the property of Richard Huddleston, esq. The manor of Pyrotts continued, until the year 1329, in the immediate descendants of Pirotus, who held it under Eudo Fitzhubert, Steward of the household to William the Conqueror. Sir Edmund de la Pole died seized of this manor and Dernford, in 1419. Mr. Huddleston's ancestor married Isabella* one of the coheiresses of John Neville, Marquis Montagu; and in her right acquired these manors, which had descended from the De la Poles, through the Ingoldesthorpes, to the noble family of Neville. The manors of Dale and Huntingtons were purchased by Sir Edmund Huddleston, before the year 1580. The manor of Dale, or Le Dale, had been in the Sawstons, who held it under the manor of Pyrotts, by the service of finding an armed soldier, whenever the owner of that manor should attend the king to the wars. The manor of Huntingtons was purchased of the Moores, representatives of the Huntingtons, from whom it acquired its name. A paramount manor in Sawston was confirmed in the reign of Richard III. to the Duke of Buckingham, as representative of the Bohuns and Mandevilles; one Roger held an estate under Geoffrey de Mandeville, when the survey of Domesday was taken *."

William Huddleston, who settled at Sawston in consequence of his marriage with Isabella, one of the coheiresses of the Marquis Montagu, was of an antient family of Millum Castle, in Cumberland; his son, Sir John Huddleston, entertained the princess Mary at his house, immediately after the death of her brother, King Edward VI. and contrived her escape to Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, for which his house was plundered by the mob, who took part with Lady Jane Gray. Thomas Fuller, in his "History of the University of Cambridge," tells us (page 130) that "the Lady Mary, after her brother's death, hearing Queen Jane was proclaimed, came 5 miles off to Sir *Robert Huddleston's* †, where she heard masse. Next day Sir *Robert* waited on her into Suffolk, though she, for the more secrecy, rode on horseback behind his servant; which servant (as I am most credibly informed) lived long after, the Queen never bestowing any preferment upon him. Whether because forgetting him (whose memory was employed on greater matters) or because she conceived the man was rewarded in rewarding his master. Indeed she bestowed great boons on Sir Robert, and amongst the rest, the stones of Cambridge castle to build his house at Salston." So says Fuller: but the old women of the village differ upon this point; they say that the aforesaid queen escaped the fury of the mob, by quitting the house in a servant's dress with a milk-pail under her arm. When she had got a short distance from the village (perhaps on the cloud-capt top of Gog Magog) her conductor requested her to look back, and see how her enemies had served Sawston hall. No sooner had her Ladyship turned her eyes than she

"Beheld the satiate flames in sheets ascend the sky;"

and immediately promised that, if ever she was made Queen of England,

* "The lady Isabel [Ingaldesthorpe]. John, her youngest son, died a minor, and was buried in 1480, at Sauston (sic) in Cambridgeshire. She had also one of her sons, John by name, Duke of Bedford; and five daughters, of whom Isabella was married to Sir William Huddleston. Upon a division of the estates of the Ingaldesthorpes, &c. which was not till in or about the eleventh of Henry VII. on the death of Joan their grandmother, the manor of Rainham, with that of Wimbotsham, in Norfolk, Sauston, &c. in Cambridgeshire, came to Isabella aforesaid, who is said to have been relict of Lord Dacres, before her marriage with Huddleston." Blomefield's Norfolk.

* Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. II. part I. p. 248.

† Qu. Sir John?

Sawston hall should be built with stone, and by that means defy the fury of the lawless element.

Beside the stones from Cambridge castle, Queen Mary rewarded her protector by bestowing on him the honour of knighthood, and making him vice-chamberlain.

It may be worth the while to observe that Sawston hall, now the seat of Richard Huddleston, esq. is partly built of brick; the date corresponds with the tradition, for it appears that it was built in 1557. In this house are several portraits of the Huddleston family; among which is that of Sir John Huddleston, the protector of Queen Mary, Sir Edmund, and many others of the family.

Several spear-heads and celts were discovered in a gravel pit near this village, a few years ago; some of them are in the possession of Richard Huddleston, esq. of Sawston, and Mr. James Farish, Surgeon, of Cambridge.

A pretty extensive paper, and also a rope manufactory, are now carried on at Sawston.

It is supposed that here was formerly a market at Sawston: not many years ago a covered building stood near the road to the church; the Parishioners, not considering it of any use, ordered it to be pulled down: there yet remains a pillar on the place where the building stood. The wake or feast is kept on Easter Monday.

It appears, by the returns made under the act of parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, that there were, in this village, 94 inhabited houses, 3 uninhabited, 120 families, and 466 persons. By the like returns in 1811, there were 87 inhabited houses, 2 building, 4 uninhabited, 132 families, and 603 persons.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is in the hundred of Wittlesford, and deanery of Camps, valued in the King's books at 13*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* "The rectory of Sawston, which had belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem *, or rather to the preceptory of Shengay, which was subordinate to that priory, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Long: it is now in moieties between Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Gosling, who are joint patrons of the vicarage. The impropriation and advowson had been divided into six parts, one of which had been in the Huddleston family more than a century; the other five were, in 1724, the property of Stephen Corby, of whose coheirs they were purchased by Mr. Gosling. Mr. Huddleston has since purchased two of these parts, in consequence of which he is become possessed of a moiety of the rectory, and has the alternate presentation. The parish of Sawston having been inclosed, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1802, the impropriators and the vicar have allotments of land in lieu of tithes †."

The Church is built of flint, stone, and brick; the exact time of its foundation I have not been able to trace out. It consists of a chancel, nave, side ailes, and North porch; at the West end of the nave stands a square embattled tower (crowned with a low wooden spire and weathercock) containing a clock and six bells, thus inscribed in capital letters:

1. Edward. Arnold. St. Neots. fecit. 1774. Richard. Robinson. and Richard. Furbank. C. Wardens.

2 and 3. Edward. Arnold. St. Neots. fecit. 1774. Richard. Robinson. Wm. Taylor. C. Wardens.

4. Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God. 1755.

5. John and Christopher Hodson maide me 1678. James Swan. John Corbe. Churchwardens.

6. J. H. S. Nazarenus Rex Judeorum Fili Dei Miserere mei. John Howell, and William Taylor, Churchwardens, 1755.

The steeple is separated from the nave by a pointed arch; a clumsy clock-case, which might have been placed in the second story, greatly disfigures the appearance of the tower, and obstructs the light of the West window. Two tiers of windows on each side give light to the interior, one tier in the ailes, consisting of 6 in the North aile, including one at the West end; and 7 on the South side including one at each end. Over the arches on each side of the nave is a row of five windows, divided into

* "Eccl'ia de Sauston appropriata Priori et Fratribus Hospitalis Sti. Joh'is Jer'lm in Anglia, est ibi vic. ad pres. eorum." MSS. Baker.

"Compositio inter Vic. et Paroch. de Sauston." Reg. Tho. de Arundel, fol. 195.

† Lysons's Britannia, vol. II. pt. I. p. 249.

two

two lights by a single mullion, which branches off on the sides. The windows of the ailes also consist of two lights, except the East window of the South, and the West and North-east windows of the North aile, which are divided into three parts. The mullions of four of the clerestory windows on the South, and two on the North side, are broken off; parts of them I found piled up at the West end of the South aile. The chancel is lighted by an East window, which is divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights at the lower part by two stone mullions running into ramifications above, and forming six trefoil-headed lights at the top; there are two windows on the South side of the same kind. The nave, ailes, steeple, and porch, are leaded; the chancel is covered with blue slate. The roof of the nave and ailes is left open to the timber, the brackets are supported by corbels of stone carved into wry faces, "as if they were sensible of the weight of the roof on their shoulders." The principal entrance to the church is by a North porch. On each side of the porch there is a window divided into two cinquefoil-headed lights, which form four trefoil-headed lights above.

The dimensions of this church are as follows:

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Nave.... length	63	1	breadth	17	6
Chancel.....	30	3	.....	15	10
South Aile	60	0	.....	13	0
North Aile.....	73	0	W. End	9	0
			E. End	10	0
Steeple	13	8	.....	10	9

If we judge from the different styles of Architecture in this church, we may suppose it to have been enlarged at various times. The four first arches on each side, which separate the nave from the ailes, are round, the remaining two are pointed; they are supported by pillars of various forms, some being round, and others octangular.

THE NAVE.

At the South-west end of the nave, is a large pew for singers*. The pews in this part of the church are open, and appear antient. The font, against a pillar on the North side of the nave, about 4½ feet in height, is a plain octangular bason of stone, lined with lead, and supported by an octangular basement, without ornament.

A large slab (of the 13th century) with a cross florée, round the margin an inscription in Lombardic characters, partly unintelligible, the brass gone. I can trace out these letters:

.... DE TALBOT ....
.... MARITE PATER NO ....

On a slab are inlaid the whole length brasses of a man and woman: under the latter is a group of 5 daughters; at the feet of the former there has been a group of sons, but the brass is gone, and the inscription also. *(See Plate II.)*

Near the above, on another slab, is a brass figure, in armour, decapitated, with long sword hanging before him, hands joined, with spurs, feet rest on a dog; there appears also to have been the figure of a lady, but this, as well as the coat of arms, and the brass round the edge of the slab, is now lost; there are two scrolls of brass at the foot of the stone bearing this inscription:

Adew Eu Blayne.

A brass plate, against a South pillar, bears the following inscription:

Here lyeth buried the bodie of John Huntington Esqui; and of Joyce his wyfe who were great benefactors unto this Town of Sawston and to the poore thereof whych John died in the yeare of our Lord God 1558. And the said Joyce died in the yeare of o^r Lord 1564.

Blue slab robbed of inscription; another large blue slab, cross florée, on the verge an inscription in Lombardic characters partly defaced. The only words which I can distinguish are:

.....
RI. PE. R. GYST. ICI. DIEV. DE. SA. ALME. AYT. MERCIE. AMEN.

At the South east corner of the nave are the reading-desk and pulpit; the latter is octangular, and has a cushion

* Since the above was written in December, the pew has been transformed into a gallery, and placed exactly in the middle, at the West end of the Nave. I should not have complained of a clumsy clock-case blocking out the light and sight of the West window; the new gallery entirely hides it. This alteration will certainly expose the singers to the congregation; but if their faces have no more beauty than their voices have sweetness, the gallery had better have remained in its pristine state; but, since the alteration has taken place, let us hope that the custom of rustic psalmody will give way to a more cultivated taste.

March 27th, 1815. *Sawston Feast-Day.*

of

of blue velvet, with fringe of the same colour.

The following memorandum is entered on the guard leaf of the Bible: "This book was bought on the 29th of July in the year of our Lord God 1749. The Reverend Mr. Charles Stewart, minister of this parish; Stephen Howell } Churchwardens." William Taylor }

In the Clerk's Prayer book: "This book was bought December 10, 1770. Michael Tyson, Sequestrator. Richard Robinson } Churchwardens." William Taylor }

The nave is separated from the chancel by an open wooden screen painted in imitation of veined marble, over which, within the span of the arch which is plastered up, are the royal arms "J. 2. R.," and above: "Fear God, Honour the King." A curious trefoil-headed perforation passes in an oblique direction though the abutment of the arch, between the nave and chancel; the part which opened into the chancel is blocked up by a pew. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

PERMIT me to make some remarks on the very antient and pleasing art of Staining Glass, to which the public attention has this season been attracted in a more than common degree, in consequence of some modern specimens which have been sold by Mr. George Robins, of the Piazza, Covent Garden, who, in his exordium to the Publick, states, "Many attempts have been made in this and other countries to bring Stained Glass to a degree of perfection; but it was left for the combined and astonishing genius of Messrs. D'Hil and Guerhard, to produce these, which have been pronounced the grandest efforts of the art." This modest observation is followed by, "It were almost presumptuous to class the name of any modern artist with that of the immortal Claude; but it is humbly submitted that no attempt to reach the summit of his mighty powers has been so successfully exerted as in two or three pieces of the gallery now presented for the first time to the protection and admiration of a British publick*." I would ask you, Sir, and the scientific readers of your Miscellany, whether it was not requisite, before he could make so bold a declaration, that he should have seen all that had been done in the art of vitrified Glass; and that his taste should have been matured by travel, education, study, and experience; all of which, I conceive, are indispensably requisite to form a true judgment on the works of art. Now, from the specimen I heard of his oratory when he put these "matchless productions" up for sale, I much question his competency to decide on subjects so difficult of comprehension; and, if I dare put in competition with his superior judgment in the fine arts, the name of our most revered and gracious Sovereign, Founder of the Royal Academy, the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Besborough, Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Mr. Beckford of Fonthill, and many others who have been hitherto thought capable of judging on such matters; I could cite their opinions, in direct contradiction to his assertion, that "all attempts have hitherto failed in this country to bring this difficult branch of the art to perfection." This, even if true, was beyond his province as an Auctioneer to assert, to the injury of any one: he has certainly a right to make the most of the property committed to his hammer, in a fair and honourable way; but not, by frothy nonsense and bombastical language, detract from the efforts of former ages, and the unceasing labours of the artists of our own country, whose very existence is struck at, if what he advanced were founded in fact. To explain, Sir, to those who are unacquainted with the nature of Stained or Vitrified Glass (and none, as it appears, knows less of the subject than Mr. Robins—as witness his offer of trying them with lemon-juice!!!) it is necessary to inform them, that every colour or tint used in genuine stained glass must be burnt into the glass itself; and, consequently, to be a true painting on glass, it must be all done

* Mr. Robins says, "There are three glasses to each picture, the first to display the subject, the second adding an additional shade to the *darker parts*, SKY, &c. the third, of ground glass, to protect them from the effects of too much light." If such is the case, what need of vitrifying the colours, as the glass before and behind protects them from the air and weather?

on

on one piece of glass, as a fine picture must be all done on one piece of canvas; and, therefore, a combination of three glasses, one before the other, to give the effect which the skill of the artist should produce on *one*, is nothing more or less than a *deception* on their public understanding, and, as such, need only be made known, to be universally reprobated. With regard to the magnitude of other specimens of real stained or vitrified glass, I beg leave to turn the attention of Mr. Robins to York Minster, Fairford Church, New College Oxford, Salisbury Cathedral (where a window presents itself, to all appearance in one piece of glass, 21 feet high by 17 feet wide), Windsor, St. Margaret's Westminster, Whitechapel Church, Cripplegate Church, Battersea Church, Wandsworth Church, Aldersgate Church, Gray's Inn Hall, Middle Temple Hall, Staple Inn Hall, Fonthill, the Cartoons of Raphael, and many other specimens antient and modern, that have received for years the public approbation, and may still (without detracting from the beauties of those compound glass pictures knocked down by Mr. Robins, on Saturday, the 20th of May last) humbly presume to hope for a continuance of public opinion in their favour. I would not have troubled you, Sir, with these remarks, but for a challenge which appeared in the Morning Post of May the 22d, in which Mr. Robins says, "he had been accused, by some *minor* artist of the day, of increasing the reputation of foreign artists at the expence of our own; and that he produced those invaluable proofs of the progress that had recently been made to this hitherto-neglected specimen of the arts; that he had already called upon those who professed to have attained a knowledge equal to that which originated those matchless treasures, to corroborate their statement by some practical proof; and that he was anxious to know if they had availed themselves of it; if not, their silence must be viewed as conclusive proof that he had substantiated his panegyric upon those inimitable performances; and that the degree of perfection which exclusively belongs to those specimens rests entirely with the artists who have been bold enough to undertake those Herculean labours." Not satisfied with bestowing on these specimens the due meed of praise, which, as works of art, they certainly merit, he daringly asserted, that "the size of the pieces exceeds the *possibility* of any *English* artist making such an attempt at any price." If this was not a climax of impudent challenge to a whole Nation, I do not know what could be called so; and, as one of those minor artists in the art, I accepted of it; and I therefore threw open the doors of my house *gratis* for a month to all who would honour me with a call, to judge for themselves, whether the art has lain dormant, as he described, and whether this triple alliance of glass formed by our neighbours on the Continent is the *true art*, or an improvement on what has already been done; in consequence of which, an influx of persons of the first rank and fashion, for scientific knowledge, taste, and judgment, have daily honoured me with their presence, and, by their approbation and applause, have placed the subject upon that ground on which there can be but one opinion; and the *silence* of *Mr. Robins* (to use his own words) to these remarks is a certain proof that he has completely failed in his endeavours to establish these foreign *three-glass pictures* as the perfection of the art. The most charitable construction I can put on the conduct of Mr. Robins is, to suppose that he has been deceived by some designing persons whose interest it was to puff off those new-fashioned specimens beyond anything that had gone before them; and that, to oblige his employers, he has certainly in this instance "outdone his usual outdoings" in the auctioneer art of *embellishing*; but this is certainly not a sufficient excuse for raising the wealth, and flattering the vanity, of other Nations, at the expence of our own; and to counteract which, I have taken the liberty of addressing these remarks to you, Sir, as a patron of the arts, and a lover of justice.

Yours, &c. JAMES PEARSON,
Great Russell-str. Bloomsbury.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

IN answer to the query of your Correspondent G. G. p. 488, of the Magazine for June, respecting the eccentric and philanthropic Mr. Williamson, I beg leave to refer him to

Mr.

Mr. Archdeacon Coxe's interesting "Life of Benjamin Stillingfleet," the celebrated Naturalist.

"Mr. Stillingfleet (Mr. Coxe observes) warmly interested himself for his amiable friend Williamson, to whom he addressed a Sonnet*. After travelling with Lord Haddington and Mr. Baillie, and residing for some time in their family during their abode in the Metropolis, Mr. Williamson was by their departure from Scotland left without a home, and thrown on the world with fewer resources, and less knowledge of mankind, than Mr. Stillingfleet. He was not indeed, like our Author, without a profession, for he had entered into the Church, and was an ornament to his calling: but it was rather a detriment than an advantage; for all the interest of his noble friends had not been sufficient to procure him a living, or even a respectable curacy in the Church of England, whilst the obligations of the sacred character precluded him from secular employments. We find that his friends were desirous to procure for him the situation of Preceptor; but, though his multifarious learning and acquirements well fitted him for the most essential duties of such an undertaking, yet the extreme simplicity of his character, and his total ignorance of life, were equal disqualifications, and proved insuperable bars to the recommendation of his friends. Similar pursuits and character had cemented the friendship of our author for Mr. Williamson, for whom, amidst all his own embarrassments, he felt the deepest sympathy, and made unceasing efforts to obtain some permanent establishment. He failed, indeed, in his friendly endeavours; but he had the satisfaction afterwards to see his valued associate appointed Chaplain to the Factory at Lisbon, through the interest of their common friend Mr. Neville. He always spoke of him in the most ardent terms of attachment; and, among his Memoranda for the History of Husbandry, I find an affectionate tribute to his memory, in which he compares him with Xenophon, the most pleasing of all the Greek Writers†."

The character of this excellent and amiable Clergyman, sketched by his friend the late Mr. Neville (the father of the present Lord Braybrooke) is so striking and faithful, that I am persuaded many of your Readers will thank you for extracting it from that valuable work:

"If ever man lived to fifty, and died without having lost a friend, or made an enemy, it was Johnny Williamson. Pope drew his character in a single line:

'In wit a man, simplicity a child.'

Had he sat for the picture, it could not have been more like: however, this is only a great outline, and I must be more minute; for his character was as uncommon as either of the preceding‡. With the most acute understanding, and infinite discernment, any dull scoundrel might have duped him any hour of his life; some did, and they always escaped with impunity; for he was as careful to conceal their iniquity as they could be themselves: without vice himself, he could not bear the thought of punishing it in others.

"The gentleness of his manners could only be equalled by the depth of his genius: no sickness could ruffle the one, or blunt the other. Bad health indeed checked the flight of the latter, and hindered its attaining those heights in philosophy and mathematics, to which he would otherwise have soared, as I heard from Professor Bradley, when I was a Student at Oxford, and had not the happiness of knowing Williamson; and many times have I heard it since from some of the first men in those sciences here and at Geneva; from Robins, Earl Stanhope, Stevens, Stillingfleet, Professors Calandrini and Cramer of Geneva, to whom I may, from report, add Simson of Glasgow. These are the illustrious witnesses of Williamson's inventive genius and accurate judgment; and well might they judge of both, for none of them ever published any mathematical work, when he was within reach, without first submitting it to his censure and correction. When Dr. Frewen, the celebrated physician at Oxford, had obtained his promise not to think of mathematics for a twelvemonth at least, he employed that time in making himself thorough master of Greek, which he did without any fatigue of mind; and afterwards, when his bad health had entirely stopped his mathematical career, he applied himself to the study of his own profession, which he enforced and adorned with every argument and ornament that could be drawn from antient philosophy, history, poetry, or belles lettres. Superior as his genius was, it was nothing to his heart: that was literally without a spot; for I will not call by that name a thoughtless indolency, the child of innocence and generosity.

"He was in the strictest sense of the word a true Christian, made up of faith, meekness,

* Printed in our Poetry, page 64.

† See his Comparison in Coxe's Life of Stillingfleet, vol. I. p. 105.

‡ Of Robert Price and William Windham, esqrs. See Coxe's Life, vol. I. p. 160.

meekness, and charity. Generous to such a degree as never to look on the solitary guinea in his pocket as his own, whilst any object struck him that seemed to want it more than himself; no wonder, therefore, he was always poor. I asked him one day, why he was not of the Royal Society? his answer was, that he had never found himself worth £20. to pay the fees. This, amongst other marks of his character, I mentioned to the Duke of Bedford in my recommendation of him to the chaplaincy of Lisbon; and such an union of merit and poverty weighed more with his Grace, than the efforts of very powerful solicitors in favour of other competitors: he was appointed to that employment. How he discharged his duty, the universal veneration and affection of every rank of every nation with which he had any concern, best certified. Sir Benjamin Keene, Mr. Castres, and Mr. Hay, his Majesty's Ministers at the Courts of Spain and Portugal, together with the whole British Factory, adored him. The Portuguese Nobility and Clergy treated him with a respect never paid to his predecessors; and what flattered him more than all the rest, the common people of Lisbon, forgetting he was a Heretick, never once offered him the least insult; but, on the contrary, were ever ready to assist him in finding out the huts of the sick or dying English sailors.

"He escaped the Earthquake miraculously; but it left such a horror on his gentle mind, that he frequently requested his friends to wave their curiosity on that subject. He happened to have received fifty moidores the day before the Earthquake, and had them in his pocket the next morning; reflecting on this circumstance, he was saying some time afterwards, that he believed he had been at one time the richest man in Lisbon; 'True,' said Mr. Castres, 'but how much had you left the next night?' He had given it all away; and soon afterwards insisted, and from a perseverance very unusual in him, prevailed with the Factory to abate 130 moidores of the stipend they had themselves fixed upon him. He, however, continued to remit a handsome allowance to his mother and sisters in Scotland, to his dying day. All his books and papers, which last was an irreparable loss to the publick, as well as to himself, were buried in the general ruin. The horrid executions on account of the King's assassination wrought deeply likewise on his gentle disposition; and the more so, as he had personally known the Marquis de Tavora, and others of the sufferers. Early in the year 1763, this godlike man was, about his 50th year, relieved from all his infirmities, and gathered to his kindred angels. He left just enough to bury him, and would have left no more if he had been Archbishop of Canterbury."

Before I conclude, allow me to request you, Mr. Urban, to hint to the booksellers who are the publishers of the above work, that it would be agreeable to many of my friends, and doubtless others, who are Lovers of Biography, but not Naturalists, to purchase the Life of Stillingfleet separately, if it can be done without injury to the work. A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *Lincoln's-inn, July* 15.

THOUGH scarcely ever a contributor to this, or any other Magazine, and engaged in professional pursuits not at all conducive to that species of literary leisure which produces so large a portion of your valuable correspondence; I find myself called upon to address you upon a subject so important in its nature and consequences, that I regret it had not fallen into the hands of some of your contributors better qualified to give to it that impressiveness in the minds of your readers which the occasion demands.

It is not necessary, at this time of day, to shew that there is a wide distinction between reverence for public functionaries, and implicit submission to their sentiments on matters of opinion—that there is an important difference between arrogant and vain disregard of authoritative dictation, and that calm independence of mind, which, while it speaks with all due respect of official station, adheres with a manly integrity to sentiments formed upon a cool and extended view of the nature of things; a criterion which is felt to be unaffected by personal considerations, and which alone will exist as a foundation for truth, when personal distinctions are at an end, and when the fictions which are now so necessary for the well-being of temporal society shall be as things, which if they ever existed, the place thereof knoweth them no more.

You have inserted Mr. Urban, in your Magazine for June, p. 487, a paper purporting to be an extract from a Charge delivered by his Lordship the Bishop of Lincoln, at his late Visitation of that Diocese. A similar extract

tract has found its way into several of the Provincial Papers, and in some form or other, is probably, by this time, in the hands of the majority of the reading population of this kingdom.

Upon my first perusal of the 'Extract' in this Magazine, I had determined to address you, briefly, upon the danger of admitting into your pages a paper which seemed to bear on its face the aspect of an attack upon the Bible Society, drawn up with a very small portion of delicacy for the character of its members, and with still less for the character of the Right Reverend Prelate whose name I apprehended to have been unjustifiably made free with for the particular purposes of the writer. But it is with very different language, and with very different sentiments, that I have to address you, Mr. Urban, since general report has instructed me to believe that, so far from being a libel equally hostile to the Bible Society and the Bishop of Lincoln, that 'Extract' is, in fact, either the words or the substance of sentiments which were publicly declared by his Lordship before the Clergy of his Diocese, on the solemn occasion of his Episcopal Visitation.

I feel the delicacy of the subject; I feel the danger of erring from propriety, and from a just appreciation of the weight which such a declaration properly carries with it; and I feel still more strongly, the certainty of being misapprehended, and censured by many for not retiring before such an over-awing presence. That I still persevere, Mr. Urban, is, I trust, owing not to any personal arrogance, or to the slightest want of respect for the source to which the sentiments in question are to be attributed; but to a feeling which does not lose any of its force from the lapse of several weeks since the first perusal of that paper, nor from the recurrence of frequent and calm consideration: a feeling that it is due to the spirit of the age—due to the independence of public opinion—due to the sacredness of truth—to enter a solemn and respectful protest against the public denunciation of an Institution, which a very large proportion of the enlightened and the virtuous of the present age have agreed to consider as one of the most stupendous and happy engines that the world has yet witnessed, for the propagation of Christianity, and the consequent increase of its blessings.

Unconnected with the Bible Society myself, and to the best of my knowledge with any of its acting members, I shall not be accused of having mingled any personal feelings with my sensations on this subject; but, when I contemplate that Institution—when I consider the immense mass of talent, of virtue, of respectability, of piety, and of rank, which is comprehended within its designation, I confess there does appear to me a rashness—a want of consideration, I had almost said an indecency, in the application to that Society of the opprobrium contained in the paper alluded to; which seems to justify itself only in the existence of distinct evidence that this vast body of persons, regardless of their character and responsibility in the world, and inconsistently with their general professions of piety, of order, and of integrity, are actuated by some diabolical influence, to the advancement of an object of the most mischievous and reprehensible nature.

The question immediately occurs—what is there in the composition or transactions of the Bible Society which attaches to it such a character, and justifies the application of language appropriated to such objectionable purposes? The answer, I confess, staggers me. The Bible Society is a large body of men, dispersed all over the kingdom; unconnected by local interests; separated by civil and religious boundaries; opposed in the stations which they occupy in life, in their sentiments, in their interests; having no one *secular* or *political* object in common; and, therefore, no one which it is their *common* object to accomplish; but all uniting, heart and hand, in the advancement of one sole design—a design perfectly independent of all secular and political views—and that one design, the dispersion of THE WORD OF GOD: the distribution of the same Bible which the Reformers and Founders of the Church of England took for their only guide; of the same Bible of which our Articles declare that Church to be "a witness and a keeper," and which it acknowledges to "contain all things necessary to salvation;" of the same Bible from whence the Ministers of that Church continue to instruct their congregations;

congregations; of the same Bible which its Bishops and Pastors appeal to, as the evidence of their authority, and the seal of their mission.

I had been accustomed, Mr. Urban, to consider, and I conceived myself as thinking in unison with mankind at large, that the coalition of persons, separated by religious or civil boundaries, in the pursuit of any object which called for no sacrifices of conscientious obligations on either side, was a circumstance equally honourable to the liberality and the magnanimity of both parties. I have never heard soldiers accused of disloyalty, who have for a time forgot their enmity in affording aid to the wounded, or burying the dead. I have never heard Churchmen condemned as favourers of schism, for contributing, in unison with Dissenters, to a public collection for the relief of some national distress, or the advancement of some national benefit: and the reason is obvious—no sacrifice of principle is made on either side. I do not diminish my respect for the Bishops and Pastors of my Church, because I go by the side of a Presbyterian to deposit my offering at the Banker's; or because I meet him in the public room where the subscription is opened, and the necessity and praiseworthiness of the undertaking enlarged upon. But I am to be taught a distinction which never yet existed in my imagination; that if I give my money for the purpose of providing for the spiritual, instead of the temporal wants of my fellow creatures; if I give my money to provide a BIBLE, I am to look around me before I take out my purse, lest some suspicious disciple of the Tabernacle should have come, with invidious steps, upon the same charitable errand.

Mr. Urban, I am not one of those who confound creeds, or who hold the fashionable doctrine that sincerity will excuse error. While I profess to believe the doctrine of the Bible, that there is only one way to salvation, I never can regard, otherwise than with pity and regret, those who have fallen out of *that* way. As I have heard a Romish Priest say to a Protestant, who expressed a hope of their both meeting in another place,—so should I say to an Unitarian, "I am going *this* way,—you are going *that*. It is impossible!" But here, in my apprehension, the distinction ends. If such a person would assist me in administering to the wounded, in relieving the distressed, in promoting the well-being of society, I should greet him as a friend; I should only regret that our friendship was temporary — that the grave was its utmost limit.

As a sincere member of the Church of England, and feeling, with much warmth, the necessity of its preservation, I should certainly have great hesitation in connecting myself with any public machine, which was distinctly ascertained to have an impulse hostile to the safety of that Church; but, having said thus much, I must deprecate most severely that secular spirit which would pare down the Church of Christ to the pale of the Church of England, and regard all who are not found within that pale as hypocrites or enthusiasts; as persons of dangerous and suspicious character. It seems to me one of the predominating errors of a large class of the community, to consider the Church of England as something more than a simply external institution, to attach a meritoriousness to the mere fact of Communion with that Church, and to look upon it as a *primâ facie* evidence of the safe state of the person holding communion, while they regard Dissent as a *primâ facie* ground of suspicion against every person dissenting. In other words, they set up the Church of England in the place of the Church of Christ.

Now those who consider the Established Church (and I sincerely consider it so) as having been one of the most efficient means in the hands of Providence for preserving public veneration for the doctrines of the Gospel, and giving public estimation to the profession of Christianity, if they know how to value these great benefits, cannot possibly regard as other than dear and holy the instrument by which we have been blessed with them. But here comes the distinction: It is forgotten that the purity of the mother does not necessarily sanctify the sons; and that our individual communion with the Church is, at farthest, a testimony of our regard for the preservation of those benefits, and a desire of adding our own support to the means of their preservation;

tion; and not an evidence of our own sincerity in the application and reception of the hard rules of faith and practice which that Church teaches. It is forgotten that the criterion to which we shall be submitted, in that state which is the ultimate object of all religious professions, is quite independent of such considerations as these: that it will be of very little consequence to a man who is upon the point of being destined to eternal happiness, or eternal perdition, whether he was a Member of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, of the Church of Switzerland, or of neither of those Churches.

I shall not trouble you, Mr. Urban, with any observations upon the distinct merits of the question between the Bible Society and its opposers; nor need you have any apprehensions that the insertion of this paper will ever have the effect of introducing a controversy in your pages, so far as that depends upon me. In a general Miscellany like yours, the controversy would be unacceptable to the majority of your readers; and, besides that this is not the place for conducting it with any advantage, the subject is already fully before the publick; and, particularly in the late publications of Mr. Norris and Mr. Dealtry, is pretty nearly concentrated. J. J. P.

Mr. Urban, *June* 28.

YOUR Correspondent D. B. in your Mag. for May, p. 413, having made some observations on a Letter signed "A Friend of the Church of England;" I request to be permitted to offer a few words in answer. In the first place I have to remark, that when any well-known phrase is made use of in the way of argument, it ought to be taken in its usual acceptation; or there can be no reasoning to any satisfactory conclusion: I shall therefore leave your Readers to understand the phrase *Church of England* in the usual way, without troubling myself to answer your Correspondent's questions as to its meaning. I certainly agree with him, that no Friend of the Church can regret that every parish should be provided with a resident Clergyman, *were it practicable;* but every *sincere one must regret*, that many of the Clergy, who have long laboured with assiduity and sincerity in the performance of their duties, should be plagued and harassed by the schemes of projectors *to make it so.*

The principal subject of regret in my former letter was, not that the Bill referred to had passed contrary to the opinions of Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, and the greater part of the Bench of Bishops, but that it had ever passed at all. And surely the opinions of Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, and the Bishops, might be expected to have as great weight with the Country as that of Lord Harrowby, or Sir William Scott, whose *name alone* your Correspondent thinks a sufficient guarantee to the Country of a salutary enactment. Your Correspondent ought not, therefore, to find fault with me for calling those informations *vexatious*, when the very preamble to Sir William Scott's Bill assigns as one of the reasons for enacting it, "*and for protecting spiritual persons from vexatious prosecutions.*" It does not appear that the publication of the Returns is ordered by the Act of Parliament; and therefore the department into which the Return is made is the more to blame in permitting it, as many illiberal remarks are made in consequence thereof. By the middle rank of Clergy are meant those persons who have been in orders twenty, thirty, or more years, and who, though incumbents themselves of small livings, yet act as Curates in the neighbouring parishes where they live; and not those who have just gone into orders and are only Curates, who (without attaching any disgrace to the term) may with propriety be called the lower rank of the Clergy. It would be going into too wide a field to explain how many hardships would be inflicted on this most respectable part of the Clergy, *viz.* the middle rank, were the provisions of these Acts to be as strictly enforced as your Correspondent seems to wish. And it is a happy circumstance for *them*, that the Bishops in general understand the interest of the Church, and the government of their Clergy, rather better than either Lord Harrowby, Sir William Scott, or your worthy Correspondent. The form of Petition mentioned in the former letter was a printed one, sent by the Bishop's Secretary to an Incumbent, and was filled up by him and returned for the purpose

purpose of obtaining a licence; and is the one made use of in that Diocese. The object of your Correspondent's letter appears to have been, a defence of Lord Harrowby's Bill, in doing which he has not been sparing of illiberal remarks on the Clergy. But I believe Lord Harrowby's reception at the University of Oxford last year has fully convinced his Lordship, that his Bill had not given that *great and general satisfaction* which your Correspondent asserts it had done. And as it has been publicly announced that a Bill will be brought into Parliament during the next Session for correcting and amending these Bills, I shall here take leave of the subject; still, however, sincerely lamenting the facility which is given persons, even of the lowest description, of becoming *Dissenting Ministers*.

A Friend of the Church of England.

Mr. Urban, *June* 29.

THE question concerning the expediency of the Curates' Bill, I find, has been agitated in your Magazine, pp. 121, 413. As I am myself engaged in the Clerical office, perhaps you will allow me to say something on the subject.

It will scarcely be denied, that never was there a time in which the Established Church required a support of talent, learning, and respectability, more than at the present moment. To induce men of talent and worth, therefore, to embrace the Clerical profession, some compensation must be proposed. But, I would ask, what man of ability would become a minister (without a prospect of preferment) to undertake the care of two parishes for the sum of 50*l.* a year each. Lord Harrowby's Bill is certainly calculated to increase the respectability and comfort of the Clergy: it is founded, in my humble opinion, upon the equitable principle, that, where the principal does not discharge the duties of his office, *his* substitute should be adequately compensated. It is not surprizing that such a Bill should be displeasing to indolent pluralists, &c. who reap so much of their income from those who bear the heat and burden of the day. The system now pursued is injurious to the best interests of the Church and Religion. "I speak only that which I do know." I am aware of *literate* persons, little schoolmasters and such like, being admitted into holy orders, to take the labour off the hands of those who *will* not do their own duty. These pitiable objects (more fit to make a pulpit than to get into one) surrounded with large families, are obliged to serve three, four, and sometimes more Churches every Sunday: the natural consequence is, the service is gone through in a slovenly style; the poor creature who must perform this drudgery is pitied by some, laughed at by others, and respected by none. Hence the prevalence of Sectarists. Legislative wisdom cannot be better employed than in abolishing such a system. Remunerate a Curate *fairly* for his exertions, you will then want no Bill to enforce the residence of the Clergy; you will have your pulpits ably filled; and your Dissenters will come again to Church. If all these things are desirable, it would surely be well to adopt a conduct which would ensure them. I understand the Bills relating to Curates, Residence, &c. are put into the hands of three Bishops to be revised: I will hope for the best; but I confess I am by no means sanguine in expecting any very favourable result. Attached as I am, by principle and duty, to the Established Church, I ardently desire its prosperity and respectability; and gladly should I hail the day, when the Bishops would determine to lay their hands upon those only who are "adequate to their sacred duties, and when the Legislature should cordially concur in providing (as far as human wisdom can provide) a Priesthood which was able and willing to "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things."

Yours, &c. Clericus.

Mr. Urban, *Leicester, June* 12.

WITH respect to the inquiry proposed by your Clerical Correspondent, p. 421, I cannot help thinking that it would be better if a public discussion of the points in question were avoided. I am induced to be of this opinion, not because I am apprehensive that the discussion itself would prove eventually troublesome to the Clergy, but because I cannot see of what utility it could be under present circumstances. If some legal proceedings, as your Correspondent asserts,

asserts, be in embryo, they will of course (if they take place) decide the points upon which he requests information; and should the decision be favourable to the Clergy, there will be an end of the subject; if, on the contrary, it should be unfavourable, the Clergy must then apply to the Legislature for redress and protection in a case where, I should fancy, it would be impossible, consistent with common justice and reason, to withhold them. I do firmly and sincerely hope, Mr. Urban, that the time is not far distant, when Parliament will see the necessity of expunging from our legal code all those iotas, which, while they have no connexion with the sacred duties of the sacerdotal office, keep the Clergy in a state of continual anxiety, and tend, in the highest degree, to lessen that authority which ought ever to accompany the "Priests of the Temple."

While I am before you, Sir, I may perhaps be allowed to advert to what has fallen from a "Friend to the Church of England," p. 121, relative to the form of application which is to be made to the Diocesan for a special licence of Non-residence. Your Correspondent appears much displeased with this form; and argues, that the adoption of it is a studied insult to the feelings of the Clergy, and a proof of the degraded opinion in which the framers of it hold them. I must confess I cannot see the force of your Correspondent's remarks on the above head; and, to my mind, no mode of application can be more appropriate than the one which has incurred his displeasure. When a beneficed Clergyman (let him be who or what he may) approaches the Episcopal throne of his diocese on any occasion whatever, ought he not to make his approach with a feeling of humility? ought he not to make it with that deference which is due to the divinely-constituted authority occupying that throne? ought he not to feel in its full force the consequence of that spiritual allegiance to his Bishop, which the Laws of the Catholic Church suppose him to feel when in the presence of his Ordinary? If these points be conceded (as I suppose they will), what possible objection can be urged against a Clergyman's "*humble* Petition" in the case referred to? Your Correspondent seems to think, that when a person claims a privilege under an Act of Parliament, he ought not to come as a supplicant; but is not invariable practice opposed to this idea? and would it not be the height of insubordination in a Clergyman to *demand* that of his Bishop which the latter has a discretionary power whether to grant or not?

I cannot conclude, Sir, without most sincerely congratulating the Clergy on the probability which there now is, of the enactment of a measure, which, while it will have the effect of procuring residence, will, at the same time, protect them from legal attacks where no fair ground of attack can be proved to exist. This measure will (as I should hope) go far towards restoring the antient canonical system amongst us—a restoration which would be hailed with delight by every Member of the Church—which would place the Clergyman under the wing of his Diocesan, *and so long as he attended to the sacred duties of his function*, cover him "as with a shield"—thus screening the praiseworthy, and exposing the indolent. All must be convinced that these most desirable objects have been had in view by those who have recently legislated on the subject; for the talents, conduct, and characters of those Legislators authorize the conviction; and we may now indulge the cheering hope, that the much-desired "consummation" will be brought about by a general and united effort, emanating (as it should do) from the Episcopal Bench, and supported by all that is great and noble in the Kingdom.

Yours, &c. J. Stockdale Hardy.

Mr. Urban, *July* 9.

A CORRESPONDENT, who dates from Chapel Izod, having noticed my last letter, and made some comments on those authentic passages which I took from writers of undisputed authority in order to balance the testimonies collected from the Epistles which pass under the name of Ignatius; and as the sense of a text and the propriety of a comment cannot be well understood, unless the text itself be produced, I beg leave to present the passages entire in the common translation, and to subjoin the names of their respective Authors. I wish to do this, partly for the sake of your Correspondent, and partly for that of your Readers, who will by this means be better enabled to judge of

of the evidence these passages afford. A mere reference is often passed over unregarded, and the reader remains exactly in the same state of indecision as if no reference had been made at all. The passages, and the authors of them, are as follow:

"In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth: and, Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." Moses.—"And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Jesus Christ, in St. John.—"But now ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth, which I have heard of God." Jesus Christ again, in St. John.—"To us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things;" and, "There is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." St. Paul.—"Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you, by miracles, and wonders, and signs, which God did by him." St. Peter, in the Acts of the Apostles by St. Luke.—"And his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing." Mary, the mother of Jesus, in St. Luke.—"Is not this the carpenter's son? is not his mother called Mary? and his brethren, James, &c.? and his sisters, are they not all with us?" The own Countrymen of Jesus, in St. Matthew.

On these authentic passages (and more might be added) I offer no note or comment, but leave them to speak for themselves in the plain language of their authors. I shall not even make any remark on those texts which your Correspondent points out for consideration, farther than merely to assure him, that they may be interpreted without the least difficulty in perfect consistence with the literal meaning of those passages which I have now quoted.

I have (as your Correspondent observes) styled Mr. Belsham an able and learned Critic and Divine. I have done the same of Bp. Burgess. Which of the two learned writers has shewn most ability on the present subject of their discussion, is a matter open to the judgment of the numerous and respectable readers of Mr. Urban's pages.

Knowing Bp. Burgess and Mr. Belsham only in common with other readers, who, in addition to their usual occupations, devote occasionally a little attention to subjects of literature, I feel no influence but that of truth: at the same time, I am well convinced, that many honourable members of society, far my superiors in station and abilities, could express the same sentiments much better than I have done, provided they would take the trouble to employ a small portion of their leisure in that way.

Yours, &c. A. S. F.

P. S. I am sorry to observe that the *blight* has appeared, in many places, on the wheat. The cause of it might be a subject of curious inquiry amongst Mr. Urban's agricultural readers, and their speculations amusing to the rest, if they would be pleased to transmit them for insertion. By careful and continued attention, perhaps some means might be found out for preventing it, or at least for lessening the injurious effect of it. All accounts of it, hitherto, appear unsatisfactory.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewsbury, July* 1.

As that elegant and useful work the "*Beauties of England and Wales*" is nearly completed, the correction of any errors that may have escaped the notice of the Editors, will, I do not doubt, be acceptable to the proprietors and subscribers.

The following are corrections and additions to Shropshire, forming part of vol. XIII. P.

Page 117, line 11, *dele* late.

P. 118, l. 16, *for* 1776 *read* 1767, *and for I*wan-hill, *read S*wan-hill.

P. 119, l. 3, *dele* no.

P. 200, l. 11, *read* prove it *not* to have, &c.

P. 212, l. 19, *dele* to.

P. 219, l. 30, *for* eminently *read* evidently.

P. 259, l. 10, *read* Edward Lord Herbert *was* a native, and was born at Eyton, in the parish of Wroxeter, in this county, A. D. 1583.

P. 278, in addition to the prose account of Kynaston and his Cave, may be added a poetical one by John F. M. Dovaston, esq. written purposely for the old Dame who inhabits the cave, and who disposes of them to those whose curiosity leads them to that romantic spot.

P. 293, l. 11, *for* Lieutenant-General Sir *John* Hill, *read Rowland* Hill, now Lord Hill.

P. 295, l. 30. Near this town, should be added, 'at the Clive-hall.'

P. 312,

P. 312, l. 14, Inscription at the Royal Oak.—The following inscription, &c. this inscription was on a plain stone in gold letters, on the *old wall* which surrounded the oak. The *present* inscription is graven on a brass plate, as given in your vol. LXXIX. p. 105. In the elegant vignette view of Boscobel-house, on the engraved title page, *for* Broscobel *read* Boscobel. On the plate in No. 5 of vol. XV. written "*St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury*," should be, "*The Abbey Church, Shrewsbury*," to be placed facing p. 91. On the plate of Haughmond Abbey in No. 3 of vol. XVI. written a drawing by I. Pont, should be, from a drawing by D. Parkes. The view, as *Bridgnorth*, in No. 9 of vol. XIII. should be cancelled; it appears an imposition, having neither accuracy of design, or picturesque effect, sufficient to give it a place in this work; the accurate view given before, from a drawing by Day, obliterates the necessity of another view of the town: a good view of the curious remains of the Castle would be an acceptable appendage.

Attingham, the seat of Lord Berwick, which is omitted, should by all means have had a place; it was built from a design by Stuart, and is an elegant specimen of modern architecture. The picture-gallery erected by the present possessor contains many fine specimens of the old masters, and some of the modern.

Condover Hall is worthy of notice; it is a fine old mansion, built by Sir Thomas Owen, one of the Judges in the King's Bench, who died in 1598. In this house are many fine paintings, great part of which were collected by the late possessor, Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, esq. by whom the house and grounds were much improved.

Shropshire not having, like most other Counties, a regular Historian, rendered the Editor's task generally difficult, and often precarious. P.

Mr. Urban,

I SHOULD consider myself much indebted to any of your Readers or Correspondents who would communicate some information respecting the following Architects, or point out the sources, from which some satisfactory account of them may be obtained, as well as correct dates.

Sir William Bruce.
Colin Campbell.
Hiorne.
Woolfe.
Gandon.
G. Richardson.
Jos. Bonomi.
H. Holland.

It must be a subject of regret to those who are attached to the fascinating study of Architecture, that no regular and sufficiently-detailed Biography of its Professors yet exists; since the slight notices of some, in Walpole's Anecdotes, in many instances comprized within ten or a dozen lines, rather excite than gratify curiosity. Neither does the little to be gathered from Dallaway contribute to supply this desideratum in literature.

It is however to be hoped that, ere many years elapse, this hitherto neglected field of Biography will find a zealous cultivator; one, whom industry, taste, candour, and impartiality, may well qualify to become an able Historian of English Architecture, and the Plutarch of our Architects. The subject is neither hackneyed nor barren. H.

Mr. Urban, *Bath, March* 8

IN answer to E. F. LXXXIV. ii. p. 132. To preserve yeast, take a live coal from the fire (of either wood or coal) the size of a walnut, put it into a pint of fœtid, or bitter, or stale yeast, it immediately makes it sweet. Yeast will keep a fortnight in water; it falls to the bottom; and when wanted for use, pour off the water, and take out what yeast is wanted, and put fresh water often to what remains.

The following is taken from page 71 in the New Family Receipt Book. printed for Murray, 1811, a new edition, containing 800 receipts not in cookery or medicine.

Yeast may be preserved for a considerable time by coating a board with a whiting brush, allowing the coat to dry; then putting on another, which is in like manner to dry; and so a third, and any number of successive coatings, which, when perfectly dry, will keep vigorous for a long time.

Another method is to whisk the yeast until it becomes thin, and then to lay it upon a dry platter or dish repeatedly with a soft brush as above mentioned. The top is then to be turned

turned downwards, to keep out the dust, but not the air, which is to dry it. By this method it may be continued till it be two or three inches thick, when it may be preserved in dry tin canisters or broad-mouthed bottles for a long time good; when used for baking, a piece is to be cut off and laid in warm water to diffuse or dissolve, when it will be fit for use.

Put yeast on a cloth, and under the cloth wood-ashes, which absorbs the moisture; when dry, tie up the yeast in a cloth like a bag to dry. The Germans do this.

I put yeast in bottles, corked them, and put them at the bottom of a well, for a fortnight; but on trial I found, on taking the bottles out of the well and drawing the corks, that the yeast stunk abominably.

Method of accelerating the vegetation of Corn, Carrots, &c. by Alphonse Leroy, (Sonnini's Journal.) The Chinese method of preparing seeds previous to sowing them, though known for many years in Europe, has hitherto most unaccountably been neglected. Mr. Leroy has at last made trial of it, and the great advantage he experienced from it will, it is hoped, induce others to follow his example. Mr. Leroy's method of imitating the Chinese process was as follows: he mixed together equal parts of the dung of sheep, horses, and cows, and of clayey earth from the rubbish of an old hovel. The whole was diluted with water, and boiled to kill the insects, and deprive it of its putrifying quality. It was poured lukewarm on the seed corn; a little slaked lime was then thrown over it, and the grain well stirred till a coating of the mixture was formed on it; it was then laid under a large woollen covering, and at the end of three days it was considerably enlarged, and began to germinate. This wheat thus prepared was sown two months and a half after the usual time, on the 22d December, and one fourth less used than the usual quantity; in six days after, it was visible above ground, and produced a fine crop in the beginning of August. Carrot-seed was also prepared in a similar manner with the addition of some soot, and left in a very humid state, wrapped in linen, in some manure that retained a mild heat internally. In six days the grain was ready to germinate, and was then mixed with ten times its quantity of sandy earth, and sowed. In about ten days the carrots appeared, and covered the ground so well that the weeds did not shew themselves. They were thinned in two months after, and eleven large cart-loads were gathered from each acre in four months and a half after sowing.—Among several other valuable matters in his paper Mr. Leroy advises, that seed should be always procured which has grown in a country Southward of that in which it is to be sown; to boil or ferment food for fattening cattle, which is the basis of the secrets of the German fatteners of cattle; and to steep raw carrots in water before using them, to deprive them of an acrid principle.

From what was advised in a former Magazine, several persons have been cured of Deafness by wearing, by night, a thin brown-paper night-cap under a flannel night-cap, leaving them off by day.

Yours, &c. D.

Mr. Urban, *St. James'-st. Westminster, June 16.*

THE Founders and Promoters of the many Benevolent Institutions which do so much honour to our Country, must all in their day have experienced the most exquisite delight in viewing the fruits produced from the seeds they sowed; and so long as these Institutions survive, so long will the names of their original proposers live with gratitude and admiration in the minds of those who still continue to labour in the same good works, and also in the minds of the objects who derive benefit from their exertions. I, Sir, am ambitious to obtain this delight and this reward; and I wish for your assistance in the noble deed. My proposal is to establish a *Benevolent Cloathing Society*, which, I presume, may be begun and continued with much less expence than almost any other, though its benefits will be as extensive as the best.

There are, in the British Empire, thousands of families, and single persons, living in affluence, who have every year an accumulation of *left-off apparel*. To these, Sir, I make my appeal: it generally happens that these things are given away, or sold for a consideration not worth naming. Now, Sir, my object is to establish a place or places, parochial or national, for the reception

reception and distribution of left-off cloaths. The distribution principally to be to persons going into service; because here, I think, encouragement is most wanted, and here the least deceit could be practised. There is no person above the middle rank of life who might not more or less contribute their aid, and that, too, without being sensible of any sacrifice. It is indeed but a very small return of gratitude for new cloaths to give away our old ones.

Other Institutions depend for support entirely on the considerate and humane: but this may expect some of its best contributions from the careless and extravagant, and in the distribution of its effects, it will give a finish of assistance to the objects of other charities. For the Sick made whole, or the Debtor discharged, is but half relieved, if still he wants apparel to enable him to return to the station which before his misfortune he had filled.

Often, very often, is the Widow's heart wrung with sorrow to see her orphans' minds vitiated by running about the streets, because she cannot clothe them well enough to appear at Church, or to have the cultivation of a National School. Too frequently does the labouring man sigh for an opportunity of placing his children as errand-boys or servants, because he cannot clothe them fit for the purpose.

Should you, Mr. Urban, enter into my views upon this subject, you will, as a first step, give publicity to this letter. I am sensible it will require an association of industry and talent, to arrange and conduct a scheme of this kind: but beginnings must originate somewhere, and many a good beginning has originated in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Should this hint lead to the establishment of a House to receive, and a Committee to distribute, the writer will contemplate his proposal with delight, and according to his ability contribute towards its support. B. S****

P. S. Private persons inclined to bestow their left-off apparel on the poor, are frequently at a loss for proper objects; or, when they have found them, it often happens that they are no ways fitted to the size. This could never happen to a public body.

Antidotes: or Remedies for Poison. By J. Johnstone, *M. D. F. R. S. &c.*

1. WHEN the Preparations of Arsenic, Mercury, Antimony, or of any metal, or when any unknown substance or matter has been swallowed, and there have speedily ensued heat of the Mouth and Throat, violent pain of the Stomach, retching, and vomiting—immediately drink plentifully of warm water, with common soap dissolved or scraped in it—two or three quarts of warm water, with from three or four ounces to half a pound of soap, will not be too much.

2. When any of the preparations of Opium, Henbane, Nightshade, Hemlock, Tobacco, Fox-glove, or Stramonium, or any poisonous Fungus, mistaken for Mushrooms, or Spirituous Liquors in excess, or any other unknown matters have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach, or producing giddiness, drowsiness, and sleep—give instantly one table spoonful of flour of mustard in water, and repeat it in copious draughts of warm water constantly, until vomiting takes place. If the person becomes so insensible as not to be easily roused—give the mustard in vinegar instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3. When Oil of Vitriol, Spirits of Salt, or Aqua Fortis, have been swallowed, or spilt upon the skin—immediately drink, or wash the part with large quantities of water, and as soon as they can be procured, add soap, or potash, or chalk, to the water.

Hydrophobia.

A PROFESSIONAL Correspondent advises, in all cases of wounds from animals suspected of being rabid, that excision of the bitten parts be immediately performed, and that they be washed with strong ley; this if practised early, and in a complete manner, he affirms to be a certain and the only preventive that can be depended on. He adds, that it would be advisable to remove the bitten parts, although they might be healed, and some days or even weeks have elapsed, provided no symptoms of the dreadful disease of Hydrophobia appear, which symptoms are often not perceptible for several months after the infliction of the wound.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Sermons preached on Public Occasions; with Notes, and an Appendix, on various important Subjects. By* R. Valpy, *D. D. F. A. S. In two Volumes, 8vo. pp.* 321, 394. Longman *and Co.*

WE have had frequent occasion to mention this learned and industrious Divine with the respect which is very justly his due. To the merits of successfully superintending one of the first Grammar Schools in the kingdom, and of furnishing elementary Works for studious youth in general, Dr. Valpy superadds the still higher character of an excellent Parish Priest.

Our notice of the Volumes before us has been accidentally much too long delayed.

The first of them consists of Eight Discourses.

"These were all published in consequence of the request of the Congregations before which they were preached. But the motives which prompted the request, often arose from favourable circumstances of a temporary nature; it is to be feared that the coolness of criticism may not confirm what the warmth of a momentary impression suggested. On such occasions an author is not left to the mature deliberation of his own judgment; his danger is personal.

"The first Sermon was a juvenile performance. So forcible were my apprehensions of the severity of criticism, that it was published anonymously. The flattering encomiums which it received from a most respectable literary Journal, and the surprize expressed at the suppression of the Author's name, acted as an encouragement to more public compliances with the wishes of other congregations.

"The Assize Sermons were published at the request of the High-Sheriff and Grand Jury. A learned Judge made so honourable a mention of the latter in his charge, that this request became irresistible. The reception with which they were honoured by the most eminent periodical Critics, and the public approbation, particularly that of a late pious and learned Prelate in his tract on the "Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the temporal Concerns of Mankind," demand their republication. A similar reason may be applied to the Sermon on the Consecration of the Colours, and to that for the Humane Society. The latter has derived some importance from an attack made upon it by one Critick, and from the defence of others. The new apologetic Preface is preserved: every fresh consideration of the subject induces me to adhere to the opinions expressed in that and in the Sermon. To the candour of the Reader I commit the cause.

"The Sermon for the Bible Society is, I believe, the first that has been published on the subject. It was my original design to enter at length into the defence of that Institution; but the work of Mr. Dealtry is so copious and conclusive in argument, and so nervous and elegant in style, that it is only necessary to mention it to the Reader. The Society has spread so many strong and flourishing branches in every part of the world, that it would be as difficult to stop its progress, as to prevent the accomplishment of the prophecies relating to the universal influence of the Gospel.

"Observations of a critical, historical, and political nature, which were inadmissible in the Sermons, have been subjoined in the form of Notes. Some of these were of such magnitude, that it was thought necessary to consign them to an Appendix. In these I have sometimes thought myself called upon by a sense of duty to the interests of my King, my Country, and my Church, to oppose the opinions and measures of men, whose motives I respect, and whose character I admire. If I have mistaken one fact, or made one false conclusion, I am ready to correct the one, and retract the other. The cause of Patriotism, of Religion, and of Truth, is the sole object of these Observations. If they suggest one salutary regulation, my purpose is completely fulfilled.

"I have endeavoured to avoid personal allusions. Of those whose opinions I controvert, the names are seldom expressed. The publick are interested only in the confirmation or confutation of their sentiments. They themselves cannot be deceived in the quotation or application of their arguments. The field of defence is open to them. If any expression should unfortunately wound the feelings of any individual, 'Let my disclaiming from a purposed evil free me in his most generous thoughts;' let it be expunged.

"To promote the public welfare is the object

object of this Work. If it is successful, the end is attained; if not, it is useless to persevere. In either case, the Reader may be assured that this is the last time that I appear in the field of polemical or political discussion, as a writer or as a speaker. The remainder of my days shall be devoted to the discharge of professional and religious duties. If I cannot procure, I will *pray for the peace of Jerusalem.*

"'Hic cestus artemque repono.'"

The Second Volume contains Essays on the following subjects:

"On the Law of the Twelve Tables respecting Debtors.—II. On the Causes, which must prevent the establishment of a Republic in France.—III. On the Catholic Question.—IV. The Practice of Liberal Piety vindicated.—V. Rivality of France.—VI. On the Prophecies relating to the Fall of Rome.—VII. On the Diposition of the French Government to Peace.—VIII. Deeds without a Name.—IX. Defence of the Country.—X. On a state of Insensibility in suspended Animation.—XI. On the Interests of the Church of England."

We take leave of this benevolent and pious Author with the hope that he will long live to enjoy the honourable meed of fame and fortune which he has deservedly acquired.

2. *A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* London, *at the Primary Visitation,* May 12, 1815. *By* Joseph Holden Pott, *M. A. Archdeacon of* London, *and Vicar of St.* Martin's-in-the-Fields. *Published at the Request of the Clergy present. 4to. pp.* 33. Rivingtons.

THOUGH this is the worthy Archdeacon's *Primary* Charge to the Clergy of this District, he is a Veteran Champion in the cause of Piety and the Church of England as happily by Law established; which his Charges in the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, and his Sermons on Public Occasions, have fully demonstrated.

Modest, however, and unassuming, yet not unconscious of the importance and dignity of his station, he thus begins his Charge:

"I am well aware that any call upon you for attendance upon such occasions as the present should be marked by every possible attention and endeavour on my part to satisfy the end, and to fulfil the purposes for which we meet. It will be something worse than loss of time if we do not come together for the better. The loss of special times and opportunities, which cannot frequently recur, is more grievous than the loss of ordinary moments, although they also have their value.

"The scope and tendency of this first reflection press very forcibly upon my thoughts when I have to contemplate in its earliest stage a new sphere of duty and connexion to which I have been called, whose whole importance is distinctly set in view and placed before me at this time.

"Were I to yield now to the first impressions which affect my mind, my own inclinations, my own purposes, and above all, my own solicitude and anxious apprehensions, would become the leading topics of discourse; they could not indeed be suitably expressed without a larger trespass on our present limits than I am disposed to claim at any time upon my own particular account. Permit me then, my Reverend Brethren, to take the benefit of my first remark, and in order that we may meet together for the better, allow me to turn directly to some profitable subject, which may embrace our mutual obligation and engage our joint regard. Let us enter then upon some field of observation or inquiry in which we may find a common interest, and in whose results of present benefit or permanent advantage we may take an equal share.

"Whilst the punctual discharge of daily duties constitutes the chief and perpetual object of our general concern, the intervals of leisure which may fall to us, and the opportunities of joint assembly which occur from time to time, cannot be more suitably employed than in contemplating the state and circumstances of that scene in which our labour is expended. Our attention to particular objects will fail of producing its whole benefit, if we do not sometimes pause and look around us with more enlarged and comprehensive views. The circle of our intercourse may be small in compass, but our thoughts and observations should assume a wider range. Our pains may be bestowed in partial and successive efforts, but they should be calculated to co-operate with the toil of others. How then shall this be effected if our notice do not extend itself beyond the sphere of our daily ministrations, and exceed the limits of our own engagements?

"The character of our country, in which we have received our birth, and to which we stand indebted for so many privileges; the circumstances of that spiritual

spiritual household, which is but another and a more exalted and improved description of our country, considered as a Christian State; the condition also, whether with respect to need or to proficiency, of those who are the objects of our ministerial function, or with whom we must be conversant in any larger circle of society, cannot fail to claim our notice, and to furnish to us the most interesting and important subjects for occasional reflections. Let us then endeavour to frame some few impartial observations upon the state of things around us, with reference to the objects of our common duty and our joint profession; taking care to guard, as much as may be, against that bias which arises from a cast of temper too sanguine, and too easily disposed to favourable views, or from that frame of mind which leans more to melancholy presage, and abounds in exaggerated censures."

"When we have to take our survey of our own times with reference to the part we have in them, it is natural for us to turn back the view with some comparison to those whose place in life we now fill, and more especially where a close connexion has subsisted from one common period, such as that which the happy reformation of religion in this land must offer to our thoughts."

Most elegantly and concisely is next given a character of the Public Teachers of Religion from the Reformation to the present age.

Speaking of the religious contests in the reign of James the Second, Mr. Pott observes,

"They who would know what sort of persons they were who led the van in those days of conflict, what their knowledge was of all points of sacred learning, and what the success of their joint labours upon every chief particular in that vast field of controversy, have but to turn their notice to that copious and complete collection of the pieces then produced, which were drawn into one collected body by an eminent and distinguished prelate of this diocese*. Surely never was a nobler monument erected than that which meets our view in those solid, rational, and masterly discourses.—Scarcely were these struggles past and an happier æra of our country's history and annals settled, than the public services of our guides and pastors were forced into another channel. The whole strengh of infidels and sceptics, of crafty, subtle, bold, and confident disputers against every part and branch of our religion was then brought into the field. The bold Atheist, the sneering unbeliever, those enemies to truth, confederates in one league against the Christian faith, found their refutations jointly and severally from the skilful and accomplished guides who watched over our spiritual household in those days; men enriched with all the stores of learning, and raised by Providence to give the death-blow to that furious and combined assault when every species of determined sophistry was exerted, when every source of real or of feigned antiquity was ransacked, to impeach the credit of the sacred Scriptures; when ridicule and sarcasm, with every desultory method of annoyance and hostility, were employed to sap the basis, or to weaken and destroy the bulwarks, of our common faith. Would you learn what the triumphs of that field were? Turn to the collected volumes of those Lectures† which were founded in this City by One who set so bright a pattern of a reasonable faith, and who shewed so well by his own pen how its enemies might be baffled and confounded."...."Let us then," continues the animated orator, "be just at least to the past service of the wise and good, of whom so many stood where we stand at this day, and were the guides and pastors of this great metropolis: let us render that tribute of acknowledgment, even if we feel disposed to claim a preference for other modes of teaching and discoursing as adapted more to ordinary purposes, and better framed for general utility.—After what has been remarked concerning those who have trod before us in the difficult and arduous path of public duty, in turning more particularly to our own times, upon which my view will now rest in conclusion, I am free to say that as it was one part of their praise who have preceded us to frame their efforts to the exigencies of their day, we also have to take the same course with reference to the special circumstances and peculiar character of our times."

After duly appreciating the merits of "those who have trod before us in the difficult and arduous task of public duty," and candidly admitting "that the change of style and method

* "Bishop Gibson's Collection of the Tracts against Popery, in 3 vols. fol. written chiefly in the reign of James II."

† "The Discourses delivered at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, and collected into 3 vols. fol. to which many valuable Courses have succeeded."

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for the work of public teaching has been varied with advantage, with respect to many whose attainments cannot qualify them to profit by very learned disqusitions;" the Archdeacon proceeds,

"I will not destroy this praise by intimating that a narrower range of study, in what relates to the science of theology, may have operated with us to produce a method of discourse more suited, for the most part, to the minds of those who are to reap the benefit of public exhortations and instructions. It would be invidious not to give some credit to the just discretion which has been employed in this behalf.—Most gladly should it further be acknowledged, that there has been a manifest endeavour in all ways to accommodate the aids and to apply the succours of religious culture to the public need."....

"The same spirit of wise attention to the needs of all, which deserves our approbation in the public method of discourse prevailing at this time, has operated for some years past in the wide adoption of those truly practical and salutary schemes of general improvement by which the child in all places has been brought into familiar converse with the teacher. It is this which has remedied, in part, one great defect with which our Church has been reproached, as wanting near and effectual influences on the minds of those within its pale. Such influences have been acquired in one Communion, by the total ruin of all Christian liberty; and they are found to operate in others by the partial ties of narrower sects. Let us be contented to supply deficiencies so charged upon us, by methods which are more consistent with the genuine spirit of the Gospel; by legitimate and reasonable sources of attachment founded upon mutual duty."

We would gladly lengthen these extracts, but have already very far exceeded our usual limits.

3. *The Church in Danger: a Statement of the Cause, and of the probable Means of averting that Danger attempted; in a Letter to the Right Honourable Earl of* Liverpool, *&c. &c. By the Rev.* Richard Yates, *B. D. & F.S.A. Chaplain to His Majesty's Royal Hospital,* Chelsea, *Rector of* Ashen, *and Alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. 8vo. pp. 226.* Rivingtons, Hatchard, Lloyd.

WITH the most benevolent spirit of Toleration to every species of Christian Dissenters, Mr. Yates here evinces himself to be a faithful and zealous advocate for the real prosperity of the Established Church, as intimately blended with that of our incomparable Civil Constitution. *The Danger of the Church*, he demonstrates, by irrefragable arguments, and by documents of the most unquestionable authority, to arise, not from *Sectarian* opposition, or from various other causes to which it is commonly but erroneously attributed, but simply to the want of a proper number of Parochial Churches to receive the immensely increased population of that part of the kingdom which surrounds an overgrown metropolis. The evidence on which the reasonings of Mr. Yates are founded is deduced principally from a document of allowed and indisputable authority—the last Parochial Returns of Population, as laid before the House of Commons, and published by the order of Parliament.

"To give the extracts from this work their intended bearing upon the question, in ascertaining the chief ground, and indicating the probable means of averting the apprehended Danger, it will be necessary that they should be preceded and accompanied by some illustrative observations, comprising the following chief points, to be considered in elucidation of this subject.—The mode in which the benefits of the Established Church are educed and communicated.—The provisions appropriated for that purpose.—The legislative defect which is supposed to have occasioned the present Danger of the Church.—An induction of particulars from the Parliamentary Reports, shewing the injurious effects which appear to have resulted from that defect.—The inferences from this statement of facts,—tending to prove—That Bible Societies not being the chief cause of injury, their restraint or suppression would not remove the Danger.—That the increase of Sectarian Methodism is not the Cause, but a Consequence of the present state of the Church.—That the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Establishment of National Schools, though admirable auxiliaries, are not, and cannot of themselves be equal to the task of averting the threatening Danger.—That the recent Acts relating to the Residence of the Clergy, and the employment of Curates, have not reached or even touched upon the source and cause of Danger.—That the proposal for erecting

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ing one large Parochial Church in each of the present parishes must be found a very inadequate remedy.—And that a legislative enactment prescribing a distribution of the population into appropriate divisions,—supplying the means of public worship,—and providing for the useful and efficient discharge of the pastoral offices, in districts not hitherto so provided,—is the most certain and only probable means of securing the stability and prosperity of the Established Church."

In selecting his extracts from the last Return made to Parliament, Mr. Yates observes,

"It may give the statement the more satisfactory and undoubted authority, and remove from it every appearance of a confined or partial effect, if the review be extended to the several counties forming a circle of about 100 miles semi-diameter around the metropolis.—The average of each county being taken, will supply the easy means of forming a general average of the number allotted to each Minister by the Church of England, according to its general practice, in those parishes that have not materially changed their character and circumstances during the last two centuries."

He then proceeds to the particulars of eighteen counties; and the result produces the following numbers to ONE CHURCH in each of them:

Herts, ...	150	houses,	827	persons.
Beds, ...	108	—	570	—
Berks, ...	149	—	799	—
Bucks, ...	109	—	588	—
Hants, ...	110	—	622	—
Sussex, ...	95	—	609	—
Dorset, ...	86	—	462	—
Oxford, ...	153	—	916	—
Northampton,	94	—	469	—
Rutland, ...	64	—	314	—
Huntingdon,	73	—	410	—
Cambridge, ..	109	—	640	—
Norfolk, ...	72	—	405	—
Suffolk, ...	72	—	456	—
Essex, ...	97	—	572	—
Kent, ...	126	—	746	—
Surrey, ...	147	—	867	—
Middlesex, ...	185	—	1080	—
and the City of London,	90	—	610	—

"These 19 considerable Divisions of the Country taken together give a *General Average of about one hundred and ten Houses and six hundred and forty* persons to *one Parish Church.*—This may therefore be taken as the General Opinion or Rule of the Church of England in its present practice, expressing the proportion of population allotted to one church, one minister, and one set of parish officers, in those districts where the population has not been immoderately augmented since the time of the Reformation."

"The increase of manufactures is generally found to draw the labouring classes from the village state of agricultural life into the more dense and concentrated population of large towns. This change, which has been in powerful operation in this country for the greater part of the last two centuries, has not been attended with any sufficient regulation to give these accumulating masses of population the blessings of public worship and parochial communion with the Established Church.—These new and insufficiently provided districts are to be found in many parts of the country. But my present examination will be directed only to ascertain the extent to which these dangerous effects are produced in the district generally included under the term of the Metropolis.—This, according to Mr. Rickman's statement in the Appendix to the Parliamentary Enumeration, includes all the parishes whose churches are about eight miles distant from St. Paul's Cathedral And this circle is estimated to contain, according to the last Return, including a twenty-fifth part added for fluctuating population, *One Million two hundred and twenty thousand* inhabitants.—That part of this district which is included within the walls of the City of London, the piety, zeal, and wisdom of our ancestors have amply provided with churches, ministers, and parish officers: indeed in a much larger proportion than is now necessary: the present number of churches and parishes being evidently formed upon a much more numerous population than at present inhabit London within the walls of the city. But although the changing stream of population hath forced itself into new channels, the former structures and divisions remain, and cannot benefit the population that has left them. The present population of the City of London, 55,484, with the addition of one-twenty-fifth, making together 57,700, must therefore be deducted, leaving *One Million one hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred* inhabitants in the surrounding parishes to be the subject of present consideration."

[We shall resume this interesting Tract in our next.]

4. *A Ser-*

4. *A Sermon preached before the University of* Cambridge *on the Twenty fifth of October* 1814. *By* Herbert Marsh, *D. D. F. R. S.* Margaret *Professor of Divinity. pp.* 18. Smith, Cambridge.

THIS Discourse, as the date alone indicates, is on the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and bears throughout strong and characteristic marks of that singular preciseness of thought and expression, for which the writings of the Reverend Professor are so very remarkable. The body of it, as is natural to expect, is taken up chiefly with a detail of the peculiar advantages which have resulted to us from the reign of the present Sovereign; whom he asserts to have been "unwearied in his endeavours to preserve the Constitution in Church and State, and with unshaken fidelity to have maintained the solemn engagement, which as Sovereign he had contracted with his subjects." The whole is happily intermixed with occasional eulogium, remote from that disgustful fulsomeness with which modern performances of this nature but too frequently abound, natural because it is sincere, and sincere because it is natural.

It had been our intention to have epitomized the whole of this very able little pamphlet: but this we are prevented from doing by reason of the narrowness of the limits that are usually prescribed to notices like the present. We hope, however, that our Readers will be able, from what has been already said, to deduce something like a general notion of the contents thereof; which if it shall be the case, the non-fulfilment of the intention will be a matter of little consequence. Let those, who wish to know more, procure the work; which we can safely and strongly recommend as a fit model for the framing and moulding of subjects of this nature. Indeed that happy union of argument and declamation, which pervades the whole of the Doctor's writings, seems to belong to the composer almost exclusively. His Sermons, his Michaelis, in short every thing that issues from his pen, has on it the stamp of this. In eloquence alone he is hardly inferior to Alison; in the faculty of reasoning and discerning he is superior. So that, taking both powers into the account, we scruple not to pronounce it as our opinion that of all the Sermons of the present day none contain in them a share of greater worth, while but few can be admitted to a comparison with those of the Doctor. We now close this brief notice with an extract or two; with the first of which the Sermon opens. The part alluding to a certain illustrious character, now "all dark in affliction," is inimitably well done. It may be worth the while to add, that the text is taken from Proverbs xxi. 1.

"The return of this day is at present accompanied with sorrow, as well as joy. While we rejoice for all the blessings which we have received, we mourn for the incapacity of the Sovereign to partake in the exultation of his subjects. To *us* the gloom has been dispersed, which long o'erspread the land; but of the light, now shining round about us, not a ray can penetrate the darkness which encompasses our venerable and venerated Monarch. Having participated in our afflictions during that tremendous conflict, in which a false philosophy had broken the bands which united princes with their people, and ambitious demagogues in the name of Liberty had prepared the way for continental slavery, he has *lived* indeed till the arrival of that happy period, when Europe at length is freed from the most insulting tyranny that ever disgraced the annals of mankind. The King's life has been prolonged, and his years are as many generations. He has always abode before God; and his throne has been established in righteousness. But inscrutable are the ways of Providence, and wonderful is God's dealing to man. For purposes unknown to us, it hath pleased the Almighty, who visiteth as well in mercy as in anger, to darken the eyes of the trusty, and to take away the understanding of the aged. For the kingdom is the Lord's, and *he* is the governor among the nations.

"We may now therefore without reserve give utterance to the feelings of gratitude, without incurring the suspicion of flattery: we may celebrate the praises of our Monarch, without fear of being thought to praise, in order to obtain reward. During a reign of more than half a century (the longest but one in the annals of our country, and the longest of all, if we date from the *personal* exercise of regal power) the unvaried object of his government has been the happiness of his people. Born

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in this country, he professed at the very opening of his reign, to glory in the name of Briton: and what he then professed he has exemplified by his uniform practice.——The Protestant Reformed religion, as by law established, he has supported with equal sincerity and firmness. True to the principles which placed his family on the throne of Britain, he has never ceased to distinguish between those whose allegiance is *entire*, and those whose allegiance is *imperfect*. The mandates of a *foreign* power, whether they concern our *civil* or our *religious* obedience, are equally obnoxious and disgusting. They are a yoke, which our *fathers* were unable to bear; and it will be borne only by degenerate *sons*."

P. 14. "Of all the blessings, which have been conferred on us during the present reign, the greatest is *that* blessing, which preserved to us our religion, our laws, our constitution, and our country, at a period when their destruction appeared to be fast approaching. The French Revolution, a monument, not of human wisdom, but of human madness, had well-nigh subverted our most revered institutions, and buried the country itself in one general ruin. Acting on the multitude by inflaming their passions, and urging them to the pursuit of imagined liberty, while they were only the blind, though terrific instruments of popular tyrants, that tremendous engine destroyed, as far as its power could reach, whatever was virtuous, whatever was truly great. Encouraging all nations to rebel against their sovereigns, it insidiously offered them fraternity, for the purpose of crushing both prince and people when weakened by intestine divisions. With the Rights of Man in the one hand, with proffers of peace and plenty in the other, it allured its unsuspecting victims, till they had lost the power of eluding its serpent embrace. Indeed there is no period in the history of man, in which the arts of fascination were so conspicuously displayed. With a zeal, unequalled since the age of Mahomet, to propagate opinions by the sword, Revolutionists imposed on their credulous admirers the olive-branch as the token of France. With a passion for war, and a thirst for universal conquest, they had the effrontery to proclaim themselves the harbingers of peace; and in every country which they had marked for destruction, they had advocates to repeat the falsehood, and pronounce it true. Various were the *forms*, which this monster in politics assumed: but its *principles* of action were invariably the same. Whether it destroyed with a hundred heads, or destroyed with a single head, it was the same devouring hydra which only so far varied, that its powers of destruction were the greatest, when its heads were reduced to one.

"Happily for this Nation, its councils were guided by a Statesman, who had never a superior in integrity, and never an equal in political ability. Placed in the most trying situation to which a minister of this country was ever exposed, he saved Britain by his firmness, and eventually saved Europe by his example. He died indeed, before the tyranny, which threatened us, was overpast: but his *principles* have remained, and they are still a guidance to our paths. We became a rallying point for the other Nations of afflicted Europe, who, goaded by despotism, at length rose in a mass, and in conjunction with this country, put a period to continental desolation. The Sovereigns of Europe have regained their liberty; their subjects are rescued from foreign bondage. And may the same union, which has *effected* this happy change, continue stedfastly to *preserve* it! For, if this union should be dissolved, and that restless nation, the cause of those long-lamented and now happily-ended evils should again acquire the power, the will will not be wanting to renew the scenes of carnage. The dogs of war indeed are chained: but the hands which *hold* the chains are ready to loose them, as soon as the meditated prey shall be left without defence."

5. *Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manufactures of the* British *Dominions. By* Samuel Parkes, *F. L. S. Member of the Geological Society; Author of the Chemical Catechism, and Proprietor of the Chemical Manufactory in* Goswell-street, London. *In Five Volumes, sm. 8vo.* Baldwin *and Co.*

THE Author of these Essays has long been known to the Publick as an able Writer and an experienced Practitioner in Chemistry. Of this the favourable reception of his "Catechism," and its numerous Editions, bear abundant demonstration.

Again he enters on his favourite theme; and his endeavour is evidently *prodesse et delectare*.

"Nothing," he says, "can be of more importance to the people of a manufacturing country than the cultivation of a taste for chemical and philosophical inquiries. Manufactories cannot

not be conducted without the employment of a variety of artificial as well as natural productions: and it behoves the workmen, as well as their employers, to become acquainted with the intimate nature and properties of the respective materials on which they have occasion to operate.

"To enable such persons to pursue these investigations with advantage, it is requisite that they should not only possess a knowledge of the elements of chemical science, but acquire also a constant habit of observing the effects which different bodies have upon each other, and hence learn to understand the causes of the various appearances which take place in the several operations that come under their own daily observation or particular superintendance.

"To promote this desirable end, nothing would perhaps be so effectual as the dissemination of several distinct and familiar treatises on the most important manufactures of the country, and on the nature of the materials employed in them. The Essays of Bergman, Scheele, and Watson, are of this nature; and these have contributed in no small degree to the information of the public mind, and to that growing taste for chemical pursuits which is one of the characteristics of the present age.

"The subjects on which these eminent Essayists have so ably written, are, however, comparatively few; and much remains to be done before an inquirer into the nature and extent of the British manufactures can obtain solid and sufficient information respecting the staple products of the country.

"In the course of his business as a manufacturing chemist, the Author of the following Work has, for many years, been in the habit of visiting the principal manufactories of the kingdom;—of associating occasionally with the most intelligent artists in a great majority of the counties of England;—and of taking notes of every thing that he saw or heard in the course of his journeys, which he esteemed worth registering:—he therefore flattered himself that he possessed the means of increasing the stock of general knowledge, and that he might, without presumption, aspire to the honour of treading in the footsteps of those illustrious predecessors above mentioned.

"In selecting the subjects, the author has fixed upon those which seem to have been the least examined by other chemical writers; and in all cases due attention has been paid to the improvement of the manufactures of the kingdom."

Of the manner in which this task has been performed by Mr. Parkes, we shall take an early opportunity of enabling our Readers to determine.

6. *The Rejected Pictures, &c. with Descriptive Sketches of the several Compositions by some* ci-devant *and other* Cognoscenti: *(being a Supplement to the Royal Academy Catalogue of* 1815.) *To which are added, a few of the secret Reasons for their Rejection: by a distinguished Member of the Hanging Committee.* 8*vo. pp.* 116. Kirby.

THE subjects of this ingenious *jeu-d'esprit* are in general satirical; some of them severe; others harmless laughter at peculiarities; and several panegyrical. One specimen has been selected by a Correspondent in our Magazine for June, p. 484: and we now extract a few others; in the first of which the Author of the "Chemical Essays" will readily be recognized.

"*Portrait of* S. P—RK—S, Esq.

"He despises barren and unproductive speculation; he considers science as desirable only as far as it is beneficial; and proves himself, upon every occasion, not only the teacher, but the friend of mankind." CULLEN.

"As he made *Chemistry* much the better for his dealing in it; so he never made himself either the worse or the poorer for it." BURNET.

"*Portrait of Mr.* B—T—N, *preparing a new Edition of his* "*Architectural Antiquities.*"

"An auncient book, hight *Briton* Monuments." SPENSER.

"Shall we go to see the Reliques of this Town?" SHAKESPEARE.

"*Portrait of Lady* CASTLEREAGH.

"——— Nature
Never bestow'd upon mortality
A more unblam'd, a more harmonious feature;
She play'd the step-dame on all faces else." JONSON.

"*Portrait of* J. P. AND—RD—N, *Esq. of* Spring Gardens, London.

"Elegant, without magnificence; splendid, without sumptuousness; he aspires, on all occasions, to refined taste, unmixed with extravagance." C. NEPOS.

"*Bust of the late* J. H—RNE T—KE, *Esq.*

"I knew him one of the most dangerous heads living within the state; and so I held him." JONSON.

7. Biblio-

7. Bibliotheca Spenceriana; *or, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable First Editions in the Library of* George John *Earl* Spencer, *K. G. &c. &c. By the Rev.* Frognall Dibdin. *Vol. IV.*

THIS splendid work is at length brought to its final conclusion; and the English press has, perhaps, never produced a more beautiful specimen of Typography, than is exhibited in these four volumes. We trust that we have rendered in our preceding numbers adequate justice, as well to this excellence, as to the general bibliographical merits, of the performance.

Perhaps we shall not much deviate from the truth, if we observe that this concluding volume is the best and most desirable of the whole.—The early printed Classics have been more familiarly known, and not unskilfully, though perhaps less circumstantially, described; but the Italian books, and those produced from the early presses of Caxton, those printed at Oxford, at the Abbey of St. Alban's, by Lettou, Machlinia, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson, present a Catalogue, not only of equal rarity and value, but much more interesting with respect to the topics which they involve.

Mr. Dibdin also possesses an accomplishment, which is very far from being in common with other Bibliographers, but which enables him to stamp all his performances with a peculiar and characteristic distinction: he has an exquisite taste for drawing, and handles his pencil with a masterly skill. This quality he has most successfully exercised in copying various embellishments on wood or copper, which present themselves in the different books he has undertaken to describe. In those instances where he has thought proper, or found it necessary, to employ the art and diligence of others, this same accomplishment has induced him to be vigilant and severe with regard to the accuracy and fidelity of the artists.

But we wish, and indeed intend, to be a little more particular.—The very first Book, or rather Tract, described is far from being the least interesting article in the volume. It is the "Ludus Arithmomachiæ," by John Shirwood Bishop of Durham. This was printed at Rome in 1482, it does not appear at what press, but apparently, it is observed, by Ulric Han and Simon de Luca. The first Bibliographer who noticed this book was Bishop Tanner, and but very slightly. It is exceedingly well described by Mr. Dibdin, and a plate introduced of the board or table on which this game of numbers was played. It appears to have been formerly in the possession of Mr. Freeling.

The two next articles, namely, the Sidonius Apollinaris by Ketelaer, without place or date, and by Scinzenzeler at Milan 1498, are described in Mr. Beloe's "Anecdotes of Literature," vol. III. pp. 385, 6. though with less minuteness.

The "Speculum Humanæ Salvationis" is a very curious article, and in the very highest degree creditable to the Editor in every particular.—The specimens given of the embellishments are equally accurate and spirited.

The "Statuta Brixiensia," and the "Statuta Coloniensis Ecclesiæ," are also well described. They are mentioned, but not with sufficient detail, in the "Anecdotes of Literature," Vol. V. pp. 44, 46. The same remark applies to the "Thurecensis Tractatus de Cometis." Mr. Dibdin's page expresses this book as printed by Hans Aurl, but candidly acknowledges in the context, that it is doubtful whether he was the printer or editor. He thinks, however, on the whole, that Leonard and Hans Aurl were brothers and printers at Venice, which is certainly not improbable. In the first page of the edition of this book by Helias Heliæ, Physici is misprinted Phisiti, which Mr. Dibdin also notices.

The "Tundali Visio," p. 31. is a very curious and entertaining Article, and well described, which indeed it seems superfluous to remark.

The editions of "Johannes de Turrecremata" are detailed with elaborate care, and more particularly that printed by Numeister 1479. The embellishments collected from this little book are beautifully executed, and very highly ornamental to the volume. Only one edition of this work occurs in the "Anecdotes of Literature," which is the second, without

without date, of 1472. Mr. Dibdin has described it very circumstantially.

The "Valturius," with its embellishments, by John of Verona, 1472, is a very interesting article; and the description of it, with the specimens of the wood-cuts, employs several pages. It is described at some length in the "Anecdotes," Vol. IV. p. 358; but not so well as here. The specimens introduced by the Editor are remarkably spirited; and we thank him for transcribing the hexameter and pentameter verses at p. 53.

We approve, and it is impossible to do otherwise, of the description of the different articles which succeed, and of the Zenobius more particularly, till we come to the Italian books, which commence at p. 63.

The Reader will, we hope, not be discontented at our lingering yet a little longer on this curious publication; but we shall defer further notice of its contents till our next number.

8. *The Law of Carriers, Inn-keepers, Warehousemen, and other Depositories of Goods for Hire. By* Henry Jeremy, *Esq. of the* Middle Temple, *8vo.* Clarke.

WE should think that this book, which was much wanted, could hardly fail of being received into general circulation. There is not a family that, in the progress of the year, has not occasion to complain of neglect, imposition, or loss, with respect to Innkeepers and Carriers; and to know the means of redress is highly and essentially important.

Mr. Jeremy divides his work into Eight Chapters:

"I. Who are considered to be Carriers under that term.

"II. Conveyance of Persons.

"III. Conveyance of Goods, and first of the extent of Liability at Common Law.

"IV. Liability—how restrained by the act of parties, or otherwise.

"V. What acts shall be a discharge of this Liability.

"VI. Miscellaneous duties connected with this contract.

"VII. In case of Suit.

"VIII. Of the Duties and Privileges of Inn-keepers."

An Appendix details the Regulations as to Porterage in London by Statute, and cites Cases.

The safe conveyance and deposit of merchandize is a matter of universal interest; and, as Mr. Jeremy sensibly observes, "it cannot be unimportant to know in what light transactions of this nature are viewed by the Courts of Law in the present day, and what are the mutual privileges and protection afforded to each party."

The Work has the recommendation of being exceedingly perspicuous; and we cannot but consider it as a useful and valuable communication to the publick.

9. *The* Fair Isabel *of* Cotehele, *a* Cornish *Romance, in Six Cantos. By the Author of "Local Attachment," and Translator of* "Theocritus." *12mo. pp.* 371. Cawthorne.

OUR opinion of Mr. Polwhele's poetical talents has long since again and again been given. Of his "English Orator," see vol. LV. p. 548, vol. LVIII. p. 58; vol. LIX. p. 534. Of his "Theocritus," see vol. LVII. p. 427.; vol. LXII. p. 649; vol. LXXXV. p. 417. Of his "Local Attachment," vol. LXVII. p. 231; vol. LXVIII. p. 322.

The "Cornish Romance" will add one more wreath to his well-earned fame; and, as it is pleasant to know the true character of our Author, we extract his introductory and concluding Addresses to Walter Scott *, Esq. a congenial Bard.

"Ah, smile not, whilst the feeble fire
Mounts from my inharmonious lyre,
Whilst every note, from rustic strings,
In weak vibration trembling rings!

* "'The Fair Isabel' was some time with Mr. Scott; who, highly as he hath praised my LOCAL ATTACHMENT and other poems, see notes to 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' edit. 13, p. 325) was pleased to say in a letter from Edinburgh, dated 10 July, 1814: 'I wrote to you in winter on the subject of your valuable MS. which I think fully equal to any which you have yet written'—In a subsequent paragraph he observes: 'A small bureau, containing all my own papers and your beautiful Poem, was for some time inaccessible; which he mentions as an apology for his detaining the MS. so long.—'I hope, however, there will be no delay in getting it printed by January'—he says in another letter bearing date 17 Sept. 1814."

Yet

Yet to thine ear, ingenuous friend!
Would every trembling note ascend.

" From Cornwall's wreck-devoted shores,
Her barren hills, and russet moors,
Where languid verdure tints the vales,
And sigh thro' chasms the summer-gales,
And the eye wanders o'er a scene
By lawn nor grove nor dingle green,
Till in some little meadow-close,
With vagrance tir'd, it seeks repose;
Alas! amid this murky gloom
Can Fancy spread th' ethereal plume?
O! shall her vainly-venturous aim
Pursue thy wings of living flame,
That rise, where vast floods scoop their way,
And lakes thro' forests glimmer gray;
And cataracts, by huge oaks o'erbrow'd,
Foam to the threatening thunder-cloud,
Ere yet its volley'd vengeance break
On rocky ridge or towering peak,
And all appears the poet's dream,
'Land of the mountain and the stream?'

" And lo! thy glens, thy woods, thy springs,
Gleam but to saints and warrior-kings!
I hear them rustle thro' the shade—
Heroes, that people every glade,
And brighten thro' the faery haze
From Ossian's time to Border-days,
While ruin'd roofs and castled dells
Still echo back the feast of shells;
And, midst their clanmen rush to fight
Proud spirits, who erst, of stalworth might,
Ravish'd the moonlight foray meed
On Teviot's banks, or Tyne, or Tweed.

" Her guerdon yet hath Cornwall won
In many a bold heroic son;
From those who wore the hoary crown,
The car-borne chiefs of old renown,
To these who strew'd with rebel dead
The blazon'd field where Granville bled.

" And shall we not retrace the line
In long long splendours from Locrine,
Whilst in Dunstanville blend the fires
Transmitted from his banner'd sires,
With all that whilom wont to glow
In Arundel and Caerminow;
While, high Boscawen, more rich and deep
Thy greenwoods swell their breezy sweep,
And, flankt with more than former pride,
New turrets shadow Vala's tide *;
Kindling, while Valetort reveres
The vision of departed years,
Still seems to grasp the patriot steel,
And worships in his own Cotehele,
As o'er the shrine of glory bent,
Its patriarchal monument!

" 'Twas at the time when wealth and birth
Flung lustre on their simple worth,
My sires, allied to Valetort,
Would to Cotehele's lov'd bowers resort;
As all the rites of genial cheer
Bless'd, in high glee, the closing year.

" And well, I ween, one festive Bard †
Paid to those rites his fond regard;
Still bidding jokes and gibes avail,
To season many a Christmas tale!

" For me, if Valetort but deign
To listen to the eventful strain,
Perhaps, in no degenerate lays
May flow my tale of other days!
And with no ineffectual aim,
To give to praise an ancient name,
Contrasting honest fair desert
With mean malignity and art,
My minstrel-muse shall marvels tell,
Such as beseem the Christmas well;
Such as may bid the guests draw near
With cordial laughter mingling fear,
O'er the gay groupe where blazes flash
From hissing hollies, flying ash,
And in each countenance pourtray
The passions, rapid as they play,
To every quick transition true,
What never Rembrandt's pencil drew."

In conclusion, the Bard exclaims,

" Yes! I have oft my ditties sung,
When Hope was gay, and Fancy young;

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* " The pleasure-grounds of Tregothnan (the seat of Lord Viscount Falmouth), beautiful from their natural situation, have lately been much improved by art; and the mansion-house is now rebuilding."

† " 'The festive Bard' was John Polwhele, of Polwhele and Treworgan, esq. who was member for Tregoney in Cornwall (together with Sir Richard Vyvyan of Trelowarren, knt.) at the latter end of the reign of Charles I.—Vyvyan and Polwhele were succeeded in the representation of that borough by persons of 'no loyal fame'—Thomas Trevor, knt. and bart. and John Carew, esq.—See Browne Willis's Not. Parl. II. 116.—Between 'the festive Bard' (the gr. gr. grandfather of the Author) and the Edgcumbe family, there subsisted the most cordial friendship; as appears from their correspondence, and from a MS volume of John Polwhele's Poems, now in the Author's possession. These poems consist chiefly of translations from Boethius and Horace. The original pieces are, for the most part, addressed to the Bonythons, the Prideauxs, the Grenvilles, the Edgcumbes: and the Baskervilles of Dorset (and of Hereford) into whose family the Poet married."

At

At peep of morn attun'd my note
To meet the blackbird's early throat,
And warbled where to evening gray
The redbreast pour'd her plaintive lay.
Sweet, o'er the dew, the stealing breeze,
Amidst my trembling infant trees—
My sycamores that soft display'd
(The first of all the varied shade)
Light-purpling sprays and buds between,
So large a leaf, so bright a green;
That, yet a boy, with wild delight
I rear'd, along their Southern site;—
As Mira to my labours there
Would lend a sister's fondest care.
Her pretty flowers that learn'd to breathe
Adown the gentle slope beneath,
And open'd to the summer-sun,
A brother's mutual tendance won.
And we had melody at will
For every jasmine and jonquil!
And we had music—such a store—
We sung to every sycamore!
Sweet too was our sequester'd dell:
It had a grotto and a well,
Fair willows, and a waterfall;
An ancient beech that shelter'd all.
We cried, with pensive pleasure, oft:
"Our grotto-light, how shadowy-soft!
"Mild as the summer's evening hour!"
Nor toil could ask a cooler bower.
Clear was our well, and running o'er;
And polish'd was its pebbled floor:
To noon's bright beams that pierc'd the shade,
Its crisped waters sparkling play'd.
Ah, so doth Innocence impart
Pure radiance to the untroubled heart!
Nor less, as headlong down the rock
On the beech-roots the torrent broke,
To its broad foam to lure the sight,
It wash'd the spreading fibres white.
Yet, tho' it pleas'd, yet all the while
(Such is the world's deceitful smile)
Our aged friend it undermin'd:
Attractive thus is treachery kind!—
"Happy, indeed, were childhood's years,
Ere yet my solitary tears,
Staining the crystal of my well,
Drop after drop in silence fell!
(So falls the sad autumnal leaf)
To speak, dear Shade! a brother's grief!
Then the lone muse would fain inspire,
Alas! my little trembling lyre!
Yet soon to yon responsive stream
My whispers told Eliza's name.
On its green banks the lover stray'd,
And thither woo'd his charming maid.
There, o'er the bloom of young desire
Hath kindled oft my amorous fire,
Whilst to her dear delicious eyes
That heaving bosom blush'd in sighs!
Then every twinkling leaf above
Seem'd conscious to the breath of love.
The winding pathway's easy flow
Wav'd in a gentler curve below;
Each flower assum'd a soften'd hue,
And clos'd its cup in brighter dew.
Then, as I own'd luxurious stings,
I seiz'd, and swept the glowing strings!
Then passion eloquently pour'd
The soul of love thro' every chord!
But, it was mine ere long to roam,
A listless exile, far from home,—
Far from these walls that mark my birth,
To rear my unambitious hearth,
Where Isca widening seeks the main,
Amidst the titled proud and vain.
'Twas there on topographic lore
Some evil genius bade me pore;
By day alert with keen research
Hunt out a ruin, hail a church;
Explore, tho' faint from wan disease,
By the pale lamp long pedigrees;
The look of cold indifference rue,
Yet still the thankless toil pursue,
And brave the insidious Critic's blame,
Unrecompens'd by gold or fame.
"Vain years, avaunt! The favouring muse
Gilds life's decline with softer hues.
Again that woodland of the child,
Tho' now a thicket dark and wild,
Where spread my statelier sycamores,
Its spirit to my soul restores:
And thro' the ivied shade I break,
And listen to the hawk's shrill shriek,
Flush from her nook the barn-owl gray,
And chase, how pert, the painted jay.
Yet, as I trace these scenes again,
I feel alternate joy and pain;
And e'en tho' years have sped their flight,
I languish for my grotto-light;
I languish for my water-fall,
And my old beech that shadow'd all.
"Ah! well-a-day! alike for me,
Are fled the torrent and the tree!
The rushing flood hath ceas'd to roar;
My old beech-roots are blanch'd no more;
The green brook on its sedges sleeps;
With fox-gloves shagg'd the grotto weeps;
And one poor willow seems to join
In widow'd grief its sighs with mine!
"And thou, lorn stream! again I stray
Along thy wild and devious way.
Delightful stream! whose murmurs clear
Meet, once again, my pensive ear;
That wanderest down thine osier'd vale
Where passion breath'd her melting tale;
Thy evening-banks to memory sweet
I tread, once more, with pilgrim-feet!
"Tho' not the same these views appear,
As when I rov'd a lover here;
Yet with no languid glance I see
This winding-path, that aspen-tree,
And eager catch, at every pace,
Of former joys some fading trace,

Some

Some features of the past, that seem
The illusion of too fond a dream.

"Such are the dear domestic views
That yet attract my simple muse.
Nor do I mourn the cold regard
Of sordid minds that slight the Bard,
As here, tho' care or sorrow lour,
I steal from gloom a golden hour;
As, no mean intermeddler nigh,
My boyish steps I still descry;
Still, midst my budding lilacs pale,
The first sweet vernal promise hail;
Still, if young May breathe life and bloom,
Survey some faery power illume
The orient hills with richer light;
Still see, with fluid radiance bright,
Some faery power the pencil hold
To paint the evening cloud with gold;
Still, where amid the horizon dim
The scatter'd elms distinctly gleam,
And fade from darkening crest to crest
The last cool tints that streak the West,
Still heave, tho' others wonder why,
And cherish an enamour'd sigh!
And if, in sooth, one wish aspires
Beyond these satisfied desires,
'Tis that my song, tho' unrefin'd,
May not displease some kindred mind;
That I may boast, tho' distance part
Our cordial looks, one generous heart,
And hold, tho' o'er the grave I bend,
That heart my meed—and SCOTT, my friend!"

Of the Romance of "Fair Isabel" we shall take a future opportunity of speaking. "It is founded on a family-incident in the reign of Queen Mary; which the existing contest between Protestants and Papists must render peculiarly interesting at the present day.—The scene is chiefly laid at Cotehele, the ancient residence of the Edgcumbes, on the West bank of the Tamar: in the Sixth Canto, it shifts to Mount Edgcumbe."

10. *Metrical Remarks on Modern Castles and Cottages, and Architecture in General.* Nunn.

THE present Poem has been some time before the publick, and now only accidentally fell into our hands. The subject of it, however, makes us regret that we were not earlier favoured with it; and we now hasten to call our Readers' attention to it, particularly as much as relates to the first part, entitled "Remarks on Modern *Castles*." This pamphlet has satisfied us of what we were before nearly convinced, that it is a mere mockery, a gross and shameless delusion, to tell us that the days of the Baronial system passed away centuries ago, that we live in an age of refinement, and that our country is blessed with internal peace. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that the opposite of all this is the case: we assert it positively, because we did not take the report of others for evidence, but, in the true spirit of chivalrous inquiry, buckled on our armour, and ventured at once into the bosom of this distracted country. Let no man take our word for it; let him pluck up his spirit, and march from Kew Bridge to Richmond, from Windsor to Maidenhead; and he will find, we repeat again we have seen it, that the quiet, the amiable Citizen, who retired from the bustle of the world to rusticate in peaceful solitude, has been compelled *(for what but overwhelming necessity could have been a sufficient inducement?)* to castellate his little mansion; to exclude the very light and air of Heaven, by turning his windows into loop-holes, nay, intersecting and abridging that prospect which in Thames-street his imagination had fondly pictured from the great bow-window, with mullions, and buttresses and iron frames: to cut off all communication with the neighbouring grounds, by turning the horse-pond into a moat; and hazard the danger of a ducking, by crossing a trembling drawbridge, when a few tenpenny nails would have precluded the possibility. But we must now return to our author: and, though we cannot but regret that he treats a subject of such positive magnitude with such comparative indifference, we cannot resist laying before our Readers one of the most happy pieces of descriptive poetry we have for some time met with; the more so, as it tends strongly to confirm our preceding observations, and exhibit the inconveniencies these worthy men are *compelled* to submit to, to protect themselves against some powerful, *though to us unknown*, enemies.

"The mounded rampart *with a pantry lined*,
The Northern bulwark *with cool dairy mined*,
The coal or wood-hole *in a dungeon lurking*;
The bastion *cellar filled with brown ale-firkin*,

The

The coop'd-up bed-room *in a turret round,* [bound, &c. &c."
Or cork-screw stair-case in its narrow

But, having now returned to the Poem, we find, and we blush to confess it, that all this has been the creation of our own brain, the delusion of our fears. We have in fact discovered it is a matter of taste! and the Poem before us, but a just and general satire against this folly. We apologize, and have done.

The Author, in his Preface, justly observes, that of late years, "the Castle has been contracted into a dwarf, deformed with unnatural excrescences;" whilst the "cottage has been expanded into the gigantic dimensions of the palace." Modern castles, abbeys, and cottages, are indeed absurd: this apish humour, which has spread among us, is ridiculous beneath ridicule: as our poet justly observes, the buildings have but one feature in common with their venerable prototypes:

"The new-built castle shews its borrow'd air, [pride;
Aping old Conway's or Caernarvon's
Its only likeness, that the rifted side,
And gaping fissure of disjointed wall,
Proclaim it nodding quickly to its fall."

Our Author, with a more than usual earnestness, wishes to impress on his Reader, that of Architecture, as a science, he professes little knowledge. His observations are, certainly, such as might be culled without much difficulty; but the good taste and good sense which directed him in his pursuit, added to the perspicuity of his style, sometimes however too abrupt, renders the Preface, as a whole, a pointed and spirited little essay.

Of the Poem, to which we have now come, the opening is unfortunately the worst part; jejune and vapid, it is without novelty or poetry to compensate: it is evidently laboured; and we expect that the Author will think with *Sir Fretful*, that we are most unfortunate in our objection; but so it is. It then proceeds to a description of the modern cot, castle, and abbey. On one of them we have dwelt sufficiently long; and we cannot better entertain our Readers than by extracting some of our Poet's observations on the others.

"Lo, where yon Abbey, built by pious hands, [mands:
From humble Laics rev'rence meet de-
What mitred Priest within its cloister'd wall [stall?
Keeps holy state in high cathedral'd
Shut out a madd'ning world's intruding joys, [voice?
What vespers rise to Heav'n in chaunted
What fasting brethren saintly vigils keep, [and weep?'
'What pale-ey'd virgins wake to pray
No meagre fasts the jolly inmates keep,
And glist'ning female eye *does aught but weep:*
Each note *but that of sacred song*, resounds, [abounds.
And every nymph *but sainted nun*,
In other style the *straw-thatch'd Cot* is found, [*ground:*
With *curtains chintz*, and *windows to the*
With *coach-house double*, and *with stables two*, [sive view:
Pine-house, and *green-house*, and exten-
Her *ven'son's* frugal meal where Temperance takes, [makes,
And Chastity's own hand her *down-bed*
And sometimes trembles. frailty will creep in, [with sin."
And taint these virtuous *humble roofs*

The description of the modern garden, or rather of the *models* and *slides*, a contrivance by which "not only the present scenery is shewn, but the future anticipated," is in a high spirit of poetry. We would willingly proceed; but, as it may save some honest country gentleman *a few hundreds*, we venture to extract the following half dozen lines:

"O'er bare-worn heaths is spread th' unwonted green,
The stately oak for *bramble-bush is seen:*
The gay parterre for *dock and nettle* grows;
For *fetid hen-bane* odorif'rous rose.
Remove the slide, the forest's gone again,
And all is bramble-bush and barren plain."

Having now censured what really exists, the Poet, naturally enough, gives us such a residence and such scenery as he has fondly pictured as the seat of bliss. If the Reader expects to find

"Such sights as youthful poets dream
On Summer eves by haunted stream,"

he will find himself grievously mistaken; this Eden of imagination is *to us* a very dull and stupid sort of place; and we rather suspect our Poet has not wandered much in the fields

fields of Fancy, but has given us an indifferent description of what really exists within his own knowledge.

This is followed by a sketch of the progress of Architecture, broken in on by a highly-spirited apostrophe to Charles I.; and here the Author has shewn his usual good sense, in avoiding all political feeling, and commending Charles for, what all parties must admit, his taste for the Fine Arts. The fall of the Stuarts, glorious as it was to Liberty, and loved as it should be by Englishmen, was a blow to Science in this country it has never recovered. His present Majesty has done something; but much remains to be done.

In his cursory observations on the Architecture of the Metropolis, there is a great deal of accurate discrimination; a love of his subject is every where animating him; and though we expected the front of the Pantheon would have attracted his notice, and that he would have been somewhat more animated at St. Stephen's Walbrook, he exceeded our most sanguine expectation at Whitehall. His observations on the Mansion-house are of necessity common, for censure is worn threadbare on the subject. But we must conclude our extracts, and cannot do better than in shewing the felicity with which even so hackneyed a subject may be treated by a man of true poetic feeling. The Reader will perceive it is only the winding up of his observations.

"Of out and inside show what strange reverse! [hearse*!
How bright the interior of this quarried
No shadowy ghost, but living dame is seen, [scene:
And many a taper lights the brilliant
The sober magistrate and maiden gay
Join hand and foot to sport their cares away;
These female visions scare us not at nights, [sprites."
And tombs are pleasant, haunted by such

On the whole, the present Poem appears to have been written with considerable care, by one of much knowledge and ability; some parallel passages are here and there scattered in the notes; but the Author is very little indebted to others. If, however, he wished to have been very scrupulous on this head, we could have furnished him with a *few* more: we must be understood, however, to speak literally.

* "Underneath this marble hearse." JONSON.

11. *Practical Observations on Telescopes. sm. 8vo. pp.* 114. Bagster.

ONE of the principal designs of this ingenious scientific Tract is, to circulate a knowledge of the principles upon which that class of Optical Instruments may be constructed with increased certainty, and used with more facility and satisfaction; also to direct unpractised amateurs of Astronomy in the choice of Telescopes, and particularly to dispel the vulgar prejudice, that an apparatus of unwieldy magnitude, costly even to the opulent purchaser, rarely constructed with entire success, and extremely difficult to manage, is indispensably necessary to discern the most beautiful of the wonders described by astronomers, and which eluded the search of all the Ancient Philosophers by their remoteness or delicate minuteness. It will be a grateful stimulus to the private Student to know, that he can keep pace with modern discovery by the aid of instruments convenient to use, and easy to obtain.

From the interest of the subject, the accurate knowledge displayed upon it, and the engaging simplicity of the style, we are induced to recommend this little Manual to the attention of our Readers; for whose amusement, as one specimen of the original information to be met with in the book, we transcribe the following brief memoir:

"'The highest praise is due to the merits of the late Mr. Jesse Ramsden, for his ingenuity, liberality, and persevering endeavours to invent and perfect the various instruments used in Astronomy, Philosophy, and Mathematics; to produce which, he devoted all his time, and almost all the profits of his very extensive trade: in carrying on which, his anxiety was not (like the razor-maker, who merely made his goods to sell) to study and contrive how cheap he could make an instrument, and how dear he could sell it, his sole care was to make it as perfect as possible, and he spared neither pains nor expense in forming an instrument, or bringing it to perfection; and the method he pursued, though singular, almost invariably produced ultimate success. Without the least

least ostentation, pride, or reserve in his manners, he was polite, easy, and familiar to all that had business with him.

"I have been favoured with the following anecdote from such a source, that I can vouch for the authenticity of it.

"'It was his custom to retire in the evening to what he considered the most comfortable corner in the house, and take his seat close to the kitchen fireside, in order to draw some plan for the forming a new instrument, or scheme for the improvement of one already made. There, with his drawing implements on the table before him, a cat sitting on one side, and a certain portion of bread, butter, and a small mug of porter placed on the other side, while four or five apprentices commonly made up the circle, he amused himself with either whistling the favourite air, or sometimes singing the old ballad of,

"'If she is not so true to me,
What care I to whom she be?
What care I, what care I, to whom she be!'

and appeared, in this domestic group, contentedly happy. When he occasionally sent for a workman, to give him necessary directions concerning what he wished to have done, he first showed the recent finished plan, then explained the different parts of it, and generally concluded by saying, with the greatest good humour, 'Now, see, man, let us try to find fault with it;' and thus by putting two heads together, to scrutinize his own performance, some alteration was probably made for the better. But, whatever expense an instrument had cost in forming, if it did not fully answer the intended design, he would immediately say, after a little examination of the work, 'Bobs, man! this won't do, we must have at it again:" and then the whole of that was put aside, and a new instrument begun. By means of such perseverance, he succeeded in bringing various mathematical, philosophical, and astronomical instruments to perfection. The large theodolite for terrestrial measurements, and the equal altitude instrument for astronomy, will always be monuments of his fertile, penetrating, arduous, superior genius! There cannot be a lover (especially of this most difficult part) of philosophy, in any quarter of the globe, but must admire the abilities, and respect the memory, of Jesse Ramsden!"

12. *The School Orator; or Exercises in Elocution theoretically arranged: from which, aided by short practical Rules to be committed to Memory, and repeated after the manner of reciting the Rules in the Latin Syntax, Students may learn to articulate every Word with Propriety; be assisted in the removal of minor Impediments; be taught to modulate the Voice, and to speak with Accuracy of Inflexion, from the easiest to the most difficult Specimens of* English *Oratorical Composition. By* James Wright, *Public and Private Teacher of* English *Elocution.* 12*mo. pp.* 254. Miller.

IN a dedication to the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Kensington, the Author observes,

"It is now five and twenty years since the late Mr. Walker was introduced to Kensington School; and the successful efforts of many of your pupils in the Senate, the Bar, and the Pulpit, sufficiently prove the excellence of your system of Education."

Of himself he afterwards says,

"Many years' experience in the science and practice of Elocution has convinced me, that the circumstances which should first occupy the attention of the Teacher, should be the capabilities of the Auricular, Vocal, and Enunciative organs of his pupils; and, upon examination, if he perceive them defective in action, or from ill habit incapable of performing their offices, he should endeavour to render them distinct, sonorous, and swelling: and it may be noticed, that in early life, under proper management, the ear may be almost always made capable of guiding the voice in every modulation of which the oral powers are known to be susceptible. To accomplish this desirable purpose, I place before the first class of pupils, *selected pieces* of *easy composition*, lecture them in it, according to the most familiar manner possible, concerning impediments, and in the repetition, direct their attention to the acquirement of distinctness *only of articulation*. This accomplished, the *various constructions* of *periods* may *afterwards* be treated upon with effect; for which purpose, I present them with chosen instances of compact and loose sentences, including the series, gradation, and climax; and point out the practical rules for the management of the voice in pronouncing each:—so that thoroughly comprehending the nature and effect of the grand and fundamental rule of suspending the voice with the rising inflexion, to the long pause (which is where meaning begins to form), and being enabled to exemplify gradational Inflexions before and after the long pause, in the three

or

or four forms of the compact and loose sentences, accompanied by suitable motions of the hands, wrists, and arms,—pupils may be declared ready for the *introductory pieces.* — *These* should be carefully chosen, that pupils may be assisted in the art of modulation, the more complete management of the voice, and the pronunciation of syllables, in all their varieties, whether slow or quick, soft, loud, high or low.

"Pursuing this mode:—selecting appropriate specimens, and presenting them in one point of view, boys are taught to speak rather than declaim; to feel an easy importance when required, rather than to maintain an overbearing confidence, which, on many occasions, must end in disappointment.

"Perfected in the distinctness of articulation, the pronunciation of sentences, the management of the voice, and the proper use of gesture and action, pupils are adequately prepared for *oratorical speeches.* At this period of instruction, as boys are capable of receiving considerable help from well-arranged oral discourse, the lecturer may occasionally revert to the philosophy of mind, and take enlarged views of the art of persuasion. The pupil should be reminded that he must never cease to avail himself of information; that he must observe, read, converse, and meditate:—that the Speaker must not only acquire the justest conception of the things which he presumes to utter, but he must know how to communicate them in their proper order; they must be clothed in the most agreeable, as well as the most forcible language. He must avoid redundancy of expression; he must be neither too close nor too diffuse; and, above all, he must perfect himself in that branch of Oratory, which has been pronounced to form the first, second, and third parts of the science—Elocution. This will enable him at all times to command attention;—its operation will be electric; it will strike from heart to heart; and he must be a dolt indeed, a mere declaimer, who does not feel himself inspirited by the fostering meed of such approbation,—mute attention;—and return his sentiments with a sympathetic feeling, energy, and pathos."

The various Exercises for Articulation, Modulation, &c. &c. are judiciously selected, and form an entertaining volume.

13. *A Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World; with brief Notices of the principal Historical Events, and of the most celebrated Persons connected with them. To which are annexed References to Books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c.* By Thomas Bourn, *Teacher of Writing and Geography*, Hackney. *The Second Edition.* 8vo. *pp* 990.

THE opinion we gave of the former Edition, in vol. LXXVII. p. 1046, has been confirmed by the favourable reception which has been given to it by the publick at large, evinced by that sure criterion, a rapid sale; and the new edition bears testimony to the Author's persevering industry.

"The defects," he observes, "which were discoverable in the first Edition of this Work, I have in the present endeavoured to avoid; and I have availed myself of such remarks as have been communicated by public criticism, or suggested by private friendship. Some articles have, at the request of friends, received considerable additions; and many more quotations might have been added from the authors cited; but it is more desirable that the pupils select and abridge for themselves; as it is probable, that knowledge acquired by a little labour, will be longer retained than that which is procured with great facility. Besides, by seeking the information required, other knowledge is elicited. To Mr. Stephen Jones's Biographical Dictionary, and Mr. Butler's Chronological and Biographical Exercises, I thought it unnecessary to refer at every opportunity, as they are now almost universally used in schools. To the former friend I feel much obliged for many assistances during the progress of this Work; and to the latter I have paid an humble but very sincere tribute of gratitude, by inscribing to him these first fruits of my literary labours."—"I cannot urge it too strongly on those concerned in the teaching of Geography, to make their pupils trace the situation of every particular city, of the mountains and the lakes, and the sources and directions of the principal rivers, on the map of the country they are studying. To those pupils who are capable of it, the constructing of maps will be found pleasing and useful; and by laying down the principal cities, mountains, rivers, &c. upon them, they will become better acquainted with their situations, than by the most particular description that could be given. The great number of excellent atlases and single maps which have lately appeared, was considered as superseding the necessity of any being published with the present work; which must have greatly increased the price, and to those already in possession of them would have been superfluous."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"La Science de la Musique demande plus de méditation qu'on ne s'imagine; il ne suffit pas d'être géomètre et physicien pour pouvoir l'approfondir, il faut, de plus, avoir des oreilles très-consommées dans l'art, de sorte qu'on ne puisse y porter aucun jugement, sans que la raison et le sentiment ne s'y trouvent absolument d'accord; sinon le physicien donne souvent aux choses une interpretation toute opposée à celle qu'exige le sentiment, et le simple musicien qui n'est pas sensible qu'aux effets, sans en connoître la cause, risque à tout moment de les attribuer à des principes qui leur sont étrangers." RAMEAU.

1. *A new Edition, being the Second, of an Introduction to Harmony. By* William Shield, *Musician in Ordinary to his Majesty. pp.* 125. 4*to.* Robinson.

Mr. William Shield is a musician of considerable genius, who has long rendered himself conspicuous as a composer of pleasing songs. He may be called the Grétry of England, although much inferior to Grétry in literary talent, and entirely destitute of his vanity. Mr. Shield's Introduction to Composition was first published about fifteen years ago. The present edition is printed from the same plates, with a few alterations, and the following additions: 1. the method of accompanying psalmody in 1600, contrasted with the present; 2. Romance attribuée à Henri IV. (charmante Gabrielle); 3. semichorus in strict fugue, for four voices: 5. table of intervals and their inversions, to prove distances; 6. common-chord in six positions, derivatives dispersed, &c.; 7. the rule of the octave (a common suite of chords on the scale as a bass) for different instruments; 8. a *quartetto*, the diatonic scale being alternately a bass, tenor, or one of the trebles: 9. variety of modulations, — discords with preparations and resolutions, — imitations of fugues by different counterpoints all constrained to harmonize with four bars (measures) of melody; and 10. treatment of the 2nd, in two parts, chiefly for the violin. To this volume the author has now published an Appendix, in a separate form, for the convenience of those who possess the first edition of his Introduction: of this new work we shall give some account hereafter. The character of the first volume must be now so well known to the publick, that it is unnecessary for us to say much on its merits and defects. In general, it may be remarked that his explanations are not sufficiently clear and accurate, nor his arrangement sufficiently methodical for a system to be used alone in studying harmony and composition. Here we find particular cases and examples, instead of general rules and principles which may be easily stored up in the student's memory. His expressions are often amusingly quaint and odd, and his sentences generally want that unity which produces force and clearness. A great many technical terms are employed, long before they are explained, to the great embarrassment of the ignorant beginner. The first sentence in the book exhibits some of these defects: "Musical harmony is produced by uniting sounds to *melody*, in a manner agreeable to the ear, and conformable to the rules of art; which we shall attempt to give, in a plain manner, in this Introduction, and begin with that *scale* which proceeds by *tones* and *semitones*, it being the most *simple*, as well as the most *natural*, and is written by the moderns thus — C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C," &c. p. 1. The note at the foot of this page is worse than useless: seven sounds do *not* "produce all that charming variety of harmony which the world admires." Our grand pianofortes will render more than 70 different sounds, none of which, we presume, are entirely useless with regard to musical variety. (See p. 110.) Mr. S. names the two inversions of a triad, its "derivatives:" they have about as much right to be considered derivatives from it as the words *eat* and *ate* from *tea* (p. 4.) Note A. on page 3 is curious, but partly erroneous; for a "simple sound" *may* be produced easily, on the harp, or on bow-instruments, by touching or damping the string at the nodes, so as to make it give the harmonic, — the *sons flûtés* discovered by Sauveur. It is thought that the flute-sounds of a violin, or violoncello, are sweeter than the other tones of those instruments, in consequence of their being pure, or unmixed

unmixed with other sounds. Mr. S. says: "There is a remarkable circumstance related, in Natural History, of the *Triton Avis*, a name by which Nieremberg has described a West Indian bird, famous for its musical qualities: it is said to have three distinct notes, and to be able to give breath to sounds of all the three kinds at the same time." Do they form a concord or discord? Dibdin tells us, in his Harmonick Preceptor, p. 132, that an animal in America, called the Sloth, performs the scales or hexachords of Guido, so that Burney is wrong in asserting that there is no *natural* musick, but that all is the work of art. In treating of the succession and positions of chords, Mr. S. says, "the order of Nature should govern, which, in *all* progression, is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it." What a rule to be adhered to strictly and generally in composition! The series of sixths in three parts, p. 10, we are told, may be carried to the major or the minor key, by additional chords: the pupil will hence naturally conclude that the series itself is in neither key. The example on the next page is a pretty illustration of the order of Nature recommended before. In note B, p. 18, "the third bar consists of such a succession of major thirds as never disfigure a good composition," should be, "are never found in a good composition." On page 24, a rule is given, that, in playing thorough bass, every bass note without a signature is to have a common chord; but this rule, so evidently faulty, is not corrected till we arrive at page 66, where we are directed not to change a chord upon a *passing* bass-note, but continue it (the chord already played) until a change is denoted by a new figure. Having sufficiently shewn the Author's laxity of language, we must do him the justice to remark, that his examples are very interesting, and that his work contains a great deal of valuable matter, suited to almost every kind of performer. It had been much more valuable and satisfactory, had he given the names of the authors from whose works his extracts are taken, instead of concealing them, and thus making himself the only authority for what is correct and tasteful. We did expect that, in a second edition, he would have availed himself more of the observations made on the first by preceding critics. The tables of chords, prefixed to his Repertory of Chords and Cadences, should be learned by heart by every one who is desirous of being able to perform thorough bass without embarrassment. This work has proved serviceable by enticing grown-up lady-performers to acquire some knowledge of musical theory, which they were disinclined, or too impatient, to study in a more methodical and effectual manner.

2. *Douze Préludes progressifs pour la Harpe, calculés pour apprendre à moduler dans tous les Tons; composés et dediés aux Amateurs par* N. C. Bochsa, *fils. pp.* 17. 5*s.* Preston.

VERY useful and pleasing to students of this charming instrument. Some few passages have the fingering marked.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

July 22. The young gentlemen of Winchester College last week spoke before the Warden of New College, &c. when Medals were awarded as follows:—To Mr. WASHINGTON, a gold medal, for a Latin prose Essay, the theme, "*Consilia eventu non ponderanda sunt;*"—to Mr. URQUHART, a gold medal, for an English Poem, the theme, "Ulysses announces to Hecuba that the manes of Achilles demands the sacrifice of Polyxena;"—a silver medal to Mr. CRANT, for reciting the Speech of Scipio to his Soldiers;—and a silver medal to Mr. DUTHY, for delivering "*Marci Catonis ad Senatores Oratio.*"

At the Levee at Carlton-house, on Thursday June 8, Lord Grenville, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, presented a most splendid volume in folio, containing the particulars of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, Duchess of Oldenburgh, &c.

The First Volume of a "History of the Western Division of the County of SUSSEX," with numerous and excellent Engravings by the best Artists, is printed under the patronage of the Duke of NORFOLK, who has been at the whole expence, except of such Plates as have been presented by the Nobility, &c. and which are marked as presents. The entire impression has been taken off on large quarto paper, and forms the most

most splendid work of the kind that has been seen. It is written by the Rev. JAMES DALLAWAY, Rector of Slynfold, in Sussex, one of the Minor Canons of Chichester Cathedral, Vicar of Leatherhead, in Surrey, and Official Secretary to his Grace, as Earl Marshal of England.—Mr. Dallaway's knowledge and taste in Architecture, and skill in Heraldry, have been long known to the Publick. The arrangement of the materials in this Work is luminous, the composition is perspicuous, and it forms a pattern worthy the attention of all future County Historians.

The Second Volume of the new edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, in quarto, edited by Mr. BLISS, of St. John's College, Oxford, is finished. It continues the Athenæ, and includes the Bishops and the Fasti, to the year 1640, containing the whole of the first volume of the folio edition, with very great additions both in text and notes. The remainder of the Work is in very considerable forwardness, and will be committed to the press without delay.

Mr. PINKERTON has completed his very useful and laborious "General Collection of the best and most interesting Voyages and Travels in all Parts of the World; many of which are now first translated into English. Digested on a new Plan."

Nearly ready for Publication:

Fragments of several Orations of Cicero, with a Commentary of Asconius Vedianus, from original MSS. lately discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. To be published under the direction of Mr. J. G. JACKSON.

A volume, under the title of Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, with Letters containing a Comparative View of the Mode of Living, Arts, Commerce, Literature, Manners, &c. of Edinburgh at different Periods, by the late Mr. WM. CREECH. It will comprehend an Account of his Life.

Messiah's Advent; or, Remarks on the Moral Tendency of the Doctrine of Christ's Manifestation in the Flesh; by SAMUEL CHASE, M.A.

Travels in Poland, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and the Tyrol, in the years 1807 and 1808. By Baron D'UKLANSKI.

The Life and Campaigns of Field Marshal Prince BLUCHER; with authentic Anecdotes, &c. of all the leading Characters of both the Confederate and French Armies. Translated from the German of General GNEISENAU, Quarter-master-general to Prince Blucher's Army; with considerable Additions, by J. E. MARSTON, esq. of the Hamburgh-Burger-Guard.

An authentic Account of the late Mr. WHITBREAD, consisting of Facts and Anecdotes relating to his latter Days and Death, developing the Causes which led to that deplorable Event. By FRANCIS PHIPPEN.

Tributes of the Public Press to the Memory of the late Mr. WHITBREAD.

The Golden Glove; or, The Farmer's Son: a Comedy, in five Acts. With some Poetical Sketches, on Occasional Subjects. By JOHN LAKE, author of "The House of Morville," a Play.

The Duel, a Satirical Poem, in four Cantos, with other Poems. By L. O. SHAW.

The Lay of the Poor Fiddler, a Parody on "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," with Notes and Illustrations. By an Admirer of Walter Scott.

Preparing for Publication:

The Ninth and last Volume of Mr. NICHOLS'S "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" is finished at the Press; and the publication waits only for a General Index to the Eighth and Ninth Volumes.

The *Repertorium Bibliographicum* is in a considerable state of progress; and will embrace accounts of the most celebrated Foreign Libraries; also of British Public and Private Libraries; and a Dialogue in the Shades between Caxton and the Author. The Work will be embellished with Portraits of several eminent Book-collectors.

Mr. E. V. UTTERSON is preparing for publication, Select Pieces of Early Popular Poetry, in which no piece will be given that has been printed subsequent to the close of the sixteenth century; nor any that did not, either in its subject-matter or style, possess claims to popularity. The work is not intended to exceed two volumes, of the same size as Ritson's "Antient Popular Poetry;" and the impression will not exceed 250 copies.

Dr. MILLAR, Editor of the fourth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, has announced for publication at Edinburgh, a new Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, under the title of "*Encyclopædia Edinensis*," to be completed in six volumes, quarto.

A Topographical History of Staffordshire; to be comprised in one large 8vo volume. By Mr. WILLIAM PITT, late of Pendeford.

A Treatise on Theology, written by Mrs. LUCY HUTCHINSON, author of "The Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson." To which will be added, a Letter written by Mrs. Hutchinson to her Daughter, on the Principles of the Christian Religion; also the Life of Mrs. Hutchinson,

Hutchinson, written by herself, a fragment.

Speculations on various Subjects, consisting of a Series of Literary, Moral, and Religious Essays. By Mr. MACKENZIE.

The Ides of March, and the Nones of September, inscribed to the Potentates of Europe. By Captain FAIRMAN, author of several political and popular tracts.

The Labyrinth demolished; or, the Pioneer of Rational Philology. By the Rev. JAMES GILCHRIST, author of "Reason the True Arbiter of Language."

A new Map of the World; exhibiting at one view the extent, religion, population, and degrees of civilization; with illustrative notes. By JAMES WYLD.

A new Musical Work, called "The Pianoforte Pocket Companion," intended to present a popular view of the science and practice of Musick, on a principle hitherto unapplied, in melody simplified and harmony illustrated, with respect to keyed and other instruments.

A Whole-length Portrait of Miss O'Neill, in the Character of Juliet, from a picture painted by George Dawe, Esq. R. A. To be engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. G. MALE.

Proposals have been issued for publishing Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, public and private, executed in various parts of England, &c. including the plans and details of the New Custom-House, London, with descriptions. By DAVID LAING, Architect and Surveyor to the Board of Customs.

Mr. WOOLNOTH, on account of the time requisite to finish his Plates of Canterbury Cathedral in the manner in which he is desirous they should meet the eye of the Publick, has resolved to postpone publishing until the commencement of the ensuing year. This delay, from our knowledge of Mr. Woolnoth, we may safely pronounce to be generally beneficial to the work.

The second *livraison* of the splendid French work on Egypt has made its appearance, and is principally devoted to the remains of antient Thebes. Many of the plates measure six feet. Among other remarkable objects, the celebrated colossal figure of Memnon, which was said to emit an harmonious sound at the rising of the sun, still exists in the plain of Thebes. It is remarkable that the French Artists attest that they heard similar sounds at sun-rise in another place covered with blocks of granite. Is it possible that the rapid change in the temperature of the air can, by its action upon the stone, produce this effect? In the palace and tomb of Osymandyas is still standing one of the largest and most beautiful colossal figures of rose-coloured granite, which must weigh upwards of two millions of pounds, and have been brought thither from a quarry 200 miles distant. The palace of the Propylæa, as it is termed, contains a hall supported by columns, the dimensions of which may afford some idea of the prodigious magnitude of these remains. It is 50 fathoms in length, and 25 in breadth; 134 pillars, each 65 feet high, support the roof, which is composed of immense blocks of stone. The whole church of Notre Dame, at Paris, would stand in it. "We can scarcely express," say the writers, "the disagreeable impression made upon us by the first works of Grecian architecture that we saw, after a residence of eight months among these antiquities. The elegant Corinthian columns appeared slender, and without solidity; and their rich capitals an unmeaning decoration. It required some time before we could recover our former taste. Grecian architecture possesses the utmost elegance and beauty of proportion; the antient Egyptian, a noble simplicity, not destitute of elegance, and a grandeur that elevates the mind." This work opens a new world, a boundless field for inquiries concerning antient history, commerce, literature, and science. Much that modern writers have hitherto only conjectured relative to the antient intercourse of nations, and the higher degree of their culture, is here reduced to certainty.

The nephew of the celebrated WIELAND has signified his intention of publishing this year a collection of his uncle's Letters to some of the most distinguished characters and literati of his time, as well as his epistolary correspondence, of a confidential nature and late date, with a German Princess, on the subject of the most important events and most celebrated personages of modern times. This collection will take in nearly the whole space of Wieland's literary career, beginning with the year 1763, and ending in 1812. It will include few letters which have been before in print.

M. BOTTA, bookseller and printer at Tubingen, in Suabia, has purchased all the manuscripts of the late Prince de Ligne, for 10,000 francs.

Dr. ESTLIN's Unitarian Christian's Statement and Defence of his Principles, in reference chiefly to the Charges of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's; a discourse delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Unitarian Society in South Wales, held at Llangyndeirn, in Carmarthenshire, July 6, 1815, and published at their request.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,
or LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

By WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, *Esq.*

"ARRAIGN'D by Nations, let THE CULPRIT stand [hand!
At EUROPE'S Bar — and there uplift his
The shades of murder'd ENGHIEN, PALM, and WRIGHT,
Awful accusers! shall appal his sight!
And all the MASSACRES that mark his reign — [Plain,
The bones that whiten JAFFA'S dreary
With those that bleach beneath the Northern sky,
All on his head for RETRIBUTION cry!
MERCY, too long abus'd, will cease to plead [BLOOD TO BLEED!
When the WORLD dooms THE MAN OF
And should degraded FRANCE his cause maintain, [his PAIN*."
She shares his GUILT, and ought to share
So sang a Bard whose lays for years express'd
The honest hatred of a PATRIOT BREAST,
Against the vile OPPRESSOR of mankind,
To whose black crimes some dazzled eyes were blind:
The Muse's prophecy 's complete at last,
Thy reign, DETESTED CORSICAN, is past!
And Heaven decreed, in its appointed hour, [TYRANT'S power.
That BRITAIN'S arm should crush THE
But where 's the Bard, however grac'd his name, [fame?
Can venture to describe great WELLESLEY'S
Such BARD, in strength and loftiness of lays,
May soar beyond hyperbole of praise,
And yet not give the tribute that is due
To BRITONS, WELLINGTON! led on by you!
For to the Plains of WATERLOO belong
The magic numbers of immortal song!
A HOMER'S lyre, or CÆSAR'S pen, should tell, [TON fell;
How BRUNSWICK died, and valiant PICHow PONSONBY, too, shar'd their honour'd fate, [GREAT;
And join'd in death THE GALLANT and THE
How LAUREL'D WELLINGTON seiz'd Fortune's hour, [power,
To blast, like lightning, BUONAPARTE'S
And, with a mighty and tremendous blow,
Confound! defeat! annihilate the Foe!
In vain THE CUIRASSIERS advance,
The TYRANT'S boast! the pride of FRANCE!
To break our HOLLOW SQUARE;
Ten times they charge; ten times retire;
Again they face the British fire,
And perish in despair!
New masses on our squares descend;
They also charge to meet their end,
And countless warriors fall;
Horses and horsemen strew the plain,
And cannon mingled with the slain—
One fate attends them all!
So on some bold projecting rock
The furious billows beat;
But still it stands the mighty shock,
And spurns them from its feet!
Thus long defensive BRITONS stood,
And brav'd the overwhelming flood
With constancy divine!
'Till the BRAVE PRUSSIAN'S distant gun
Induc'd THE GLORIOUS WELLINGTON
To form the BRITISH LINE:
His eagle eye surveys from far
That moment which decides the War,
"FORWARD!" he cries, "for ENGLAND'S GLORY!"
The veteran Bands of GALLIA yield,
And WATERLOO'S triumphant field
Shall shine in British story!
Not CRESSY, AGINCOURT, or BLENHEIM'S day,
Could bear a nobler wreath of fame away;
And PRINCELY EDWARD, HENRY, MARLBOROUGH too, [you!
Had done that justice, WELLINGTON, to
Such mighty triumphs must be purchas'd dear,
And on her laurels VICTORY drops a tear—
The sweetest tribute to the fallen brave
Are soldiers' sorrows — on a soldier's grave!
The blood that's shed gives every bosom pain,
With this solace — it is not shed in vain;
For to their noble death their Country owes
Her high renown! and EUROPE her repose!
On lofty COLUMNS of eternal Fame
Shall BRITISH GRATITUDE record each name;
There ever shall each SISTER ISLE behold
Her gallant Sons immortaliz'd in gold:
But deeper far, eternally imprest,
Shall live their mem'ry in the PATRIOT BREAST!
Nor shall the gallant GERMANS be forgot,
Who shar'd their triumphs, and partook their lot.

July 1, 1815.

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* See Mr. Fitz-Gerald's Anniversary Poem for THE LITERARY FUND, May 4, 1815, in Part I. p. 448.

A NEW SONG,
FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF MR. PITT'S BIRTH-DAY, 27*th* May, 1815.

"THE MEMORY OF MR. PITT."

Tune — *from Moore's Melodies* — "*Oh! breathe not his name.*"

OH! sigh not for him, shed no tear on his grave, [but to save;
Who liv'd, but to triumph; who died,
Whose splendours set proud, but still prouder to shine; [divine!
Who ceas'd to be PITT! but to rise more

When

When the faint and the feeble from life pass away,
The sleep is all darkness, the grave all decay;
But the heart of the mighty, to earth once consign'd,
Springs up an immortal, to feel for mankind!

Oh, bright to the billow-tost vessel below,
Flashing red through the tempest, the torch's loose glow;
But richer and purer the ray, when 'tis giv'n
To the mariner's eye from its orbit in Heav'n!

Yes, PITT! if no longer the light of thy form
Leads England's proud Bark through the cloud and the storm;
Still deep in our hearts is thy wisdom enshrin'd,
Still, though lost to the eye, it speaks loud to the mind.

Then Hero! then Statesman! though sorrow no more
Can touch thee for earth, though thy trial is o'er,
Yet if spirits can stoop to the joys of our sphere,
Look down on the Band that now call on thee here.

For these are the Men! who all nobly have prov'd
How they felt the high impulse of HIM whom they lov'd:
Who have brought back in triumph the pledge that they gave,
To share in thy glory—or share in thy grave.

Then weep not for him, stately Queen of the Wave,
Still he lives for the Land that he died but to save;
Still feels on his throne his heart vibrate to thine,
And, as mortal he lov'd thee, still loves thee divine!

A NEW SONG.

"THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK."

Tune—"*One evening, at ambrosial treat.*"

WHEN Britain, great and brave in vain,
Saw Slav'ry dark'ning round;
And felt her mighty arm again
With cross and fetter bound;
Turn'd upon Heav'n, her anxious eyes
Beheld the Star of Brunswick rise.

Broad as the beacon's sudden flame
Along the mountain's brow,
In gath'ring light the splendour came
To wake the land below;
But never on the cloud of War
Shone emblem, like that golden Star.

Ris'n upon man, to set no more,
It beam'd along the wave;
Till Britain's Isle, from shore to shore,
The rich reflection gave.
Then stopp'd the orb its course on high,
Above thy cradle, Liberty!

Britain! thy heart is firm and bold,
And keen thy native spear;
And never lip of mortal told
To thee the words of fear;
Nor e'er did mortal laurel twine
On helm or diadem like thine!

Yet, prouder praise! that Liberty,
Where'er her footsteps roam,
Teaching her sons to live or die,
Makes the green Isle her home.
And, while she lingers in our sphere,
That Star shall point her temple here.

A cloud may o'er its lustre sail,
The cloud shall roll away;
The hand of Heav'n its radiance veil;
It beams with dearer ray.
Still to the Nations blazing far,
Britain's lov'd guide! THE BRUNSWICK STAR.

To Sir PHILIP-BOWES-VERE BROKE, *Bart. Captain R. N. K. C. B. on the Presentation of the* Suffolk *Plateau, by Sir* William Rowley, *Bart. and* Thomas-Sherlock Gooch, *Esq. the Representatives of the County, at the Public Dinner at* Ipswich, *on the 7th of* July, 1815.

OF TRAFALGAR, too dearly won
By Britain's matchless naval Son,
I mourn'd the fatal fight:
Then, BROKE, for thee my lyre was strung,
The captur'd Chesapeake I sung,
With pure, unmix'd delight.

Superior numbers, force were vain,
Her deck was swept, her Captain slain,
Her proud strip'd flag haul'd down:
Sharp, short, decisive was the day,
And SUFFOLK's Hero bore away
The palm of just renown.

Proud of her Son, glad SUFFOLK pays
This well-earn'd tribute of her praise,
Inscrib'd to you and Fame.
The Regent, faithful to his trust,
Where'er 'tis found, to merit just,
Adds splendour to your name.

Long be the name of BROKE renown'd!
And oh! may some blest day be found
To give my name to story:
Then might my ship attendant sail,
Partake the peril and the gale,
And follow you to glory.

This day be mirth without alloy,
Our toasts, "Long life, long reign, and joy,
To Him who fills the Throne;"
"Our Tars, who ev'ry sea command;"
"And Buonaparte's bane on land,
BLUCHER and WELLINGTON."

EDW. STEWART, Commander R. N.
Ipswich, July 7th. 1815.

Tribute to the Gallantry of the Expedition against WASHINGTON, *under Vice-admiral the Hon. Sir* A. COCHRANE, *K. B. and to the revered Memory of the brave Major-General* Ross.

PATUXENT! now, on thy once peaceful side,
The sounds of Industry are heard no more;
But

But hostile squadrons on thy bosom ride,
And arm'd battalions gleam along thy shore.
Thy busy haunts are now forsaken all,—
Deserted hamlets, or the roofless wall,
And fields uncultur'd, on thy banks so green,
Alone proclaim where once those haunts have been:
And round the ruins where the mansion stood
The tangled bowers are now impervious grown,
And bud, and blossom wild, in solitude,
For all that prun'd, and all that till'd, are gone:
Nor voice is heard—save the loud watch-word giv'n;
Nor light is seen—save where, by tempest driv'n,
The all-consuming flame ascends to Heav'n.

'Tis not the blood-nurs'd thirst of Conquest lights
The War-torch o'er thy Country blazing high;
'Tis not Ambition's scorching breath that blights
Thy rip'ning fields, and bids thy harvest die;
But retributive Justice grasps the brand
Thy Leaders kindled in Canadia's land.
When gen'rous Britain's every nerve was strain'd,
Her treasure lavish'd, and her best blood drain'd,
In fancy, then, thy Ruler vainly hurl'd
Destruction on that Isle, that singly stood
To save from chains the wide-insulted world,
Till every soil was reeking with her blood!
In league unnatural, with England's foe,
'Twas then he aim'd the parricidal blow,
To bring the sun of Britain's glory low.

For this, her Chief, with masterly design,
Did thy remote and unknown stream explore;
For this, her banners, in extended line,
Triumphant wav'd where fleet ne'er dar'd before.
Here thy flotilla blaz'd; and, while a band,
With dauntless prowess, forc'd Potomac's strand—
The gallant Ross immortal laurels won,
Yet spar'd, though conquest-flush'd, thy Washington.
Hero of Bladensburgh! I've seen thine eye,
Reserv'd and downcast, hide its ardent fire;
I've seen it lightning flash, and victory;
I've seen it close—and all its light expire!
'Gainst "fearful odds," on dark Patapsco's side,
His daring spirit British valour tried:
He heard the shout of victory—and died!

October 1814. D.

SONNET,

Addressed to the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON*, *by* BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET, *Esq.*

(From COXE'S *Literary Life, &c. of* STILLINGFLEET.)

WHEN I behold thee, blameless Williamson,
Wreck'd like an infant on a savage shore,
While others round on borrow'd pinions soar,
My busy fancy calls thy thread mis-spun;
Till Faith instructs me the deceit to shun;
While thus she speaks: "Those wings that from the stock
Of Virtue were not lent, howe'er they bore
In this gross air, will melt when near the sun.
The truly-ambitious wait for Nature's time;
Content, by certain, but by slow degrees,
To mount above the reach of vulgar flight;
Nor is that man confined to this low clime
Who but the extremest skirts† of glory sees,
And hears celestial tidings with delight."

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

SOME think it a hardship to work for their bread,
Although for our good it was meant:
But those who don't work have no right to be fed;
And the idle are never content.

An honest employment brings pleasure and gain,
And makes us our troubles forget:
For those who work hard have no time to complain,
And 'tis better to labour than fret.

And if we had riches, they could not procure
A happy and peaceable mind:
Rich people have trouble as well as the poor,
Although of a different kind.

It signifies not what our stations have been,
Nor whether we 're little or great;
For happiness lies in the temper within,
And not in the outward estate.

We only need labour as hard as we can,
For all that our bodies may need,
Still doing our duty to God and to man;
And we shall be happy indeed.

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* The friend and travelling companion of Lord Haddington, and his brother Mr. Baillie. Some account of this amiable, but eccentric man, is given in p. 30.

† *Extremest skirts of glory*, &c. *Celestial tidings*, &c.] "I will send messengers to the Isles that have not heard my fame, nor seen my glory." Isa. lxvi. 19.—"And Moses said, I beseech thee shew me thy glory. Thou shalt see my back parts, but my face shall not be seen."—Exod. xxxiii. 18—23.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Commons, *May* 30.

Sir *Henry Parnell*, having adverted to the Resolutions which he had formerly introduced in favour of Catholic Emancipation, proceeded to argue on the wisdom and policy of that measure. He expressed surprize, that any danger to the Protestant Establishment should be apprehended, as in the rebellions of 1774 and 1798, the Roman Catholic Bishops had, by their conduct, shewn themselves uniformly loyal, and that Church was now wholly independent of the See of Rome. He concluded by moving for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the Laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

Sir *J. C. Hippisley* was persuaded, that not two persons of consideration in Great Britain of the Roman Catholic persuasion were friendly to the Petition; and he objected to it, because it prayed for unqualified concession, as matter of right, not of favour. To grant it, would be subversive of the very vitality of the Constitution; but he would not oppose going into a Committee.

Mr. *Yorke* said, the Petitioners required every thing without security, and that at a time when they manifested the most inveterate hostility to the Constitution, and were carrying on intrigues at Rome to prevent the Pope from making concessions. He would not oppose a Bill to remedy the grievances of the Catholics; but, convinced that the required concessions could not be made, he should oppose going into a Committee at this late period of the Session.

Mr. *Knox* observed, that concession would open the eyes of the Catholics, and render the factious and designing men by whom they were now guided, harmless.

Mr. *M. Fitzgerald* supported the motion for a Committee, and said, that with regard to the Veto, he understood, that a Reverend Person was now on his way from Rome who was in possession of a document of a very conciliatory tendency.

Mr. *Ponsonby* argued, that the question was not one touching the Catholics only, but the Protestants, which affected the peace, security, and happiness of the whole Empire: he considered it wise and prudent of the Catholics to consider what securities they could grant consistently with their religion in compliance with the wishes and *prejudices* of their Protestant fellow-subjects. He regretted their conduct towards his Hon. Friend (Mr. Grattan), but should vote for the Committee.

Mr. *Peel* spoke at some length against the motion, and in the course of his speech dwelt upon the insulting and menacing language of the leaders of the Catholic Board, and insisted, that there was no prospect of a final and conciliatory adjustment.

Mr. *Bathurst* spoke to the same effect.

Lord *Castlereagh* did not think the language of individuals in Ireland to be dangerous; as, on any great measure of state, the people were generally unqualified to estimate its fitness or propriety at the moment of adopting it, when their passions and interests were strongly excited or alarmed. He should vote for the Committee; but should therein decidedly oppose unqualified concession.

Mr. *Whitbread* said, that the conduct of Mr. O'Connel in Ireland was exactly the same as that of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Peel), who, by all kinds of exaggeration, endeavoured to aggravate the Protestants, as Mr. O'Connel, by exaggeration, thought to inflame the Catholics.

Messrs. *Pole*, *Elliott*, *Huskisson*, and Lord *Binning*, shortly spoke.

Mr. *Grattan* should oppose unqualified concession, and declared, that if the Catholics failed, it must be attributed to the want of prudence and discretion of their leaders, who did not assist their Protestant friends by acceding to the securities required by Parliament.

The motion for the Committee was then negatived, by 228 to 147.

May 31.

Mr. *Grenfell* observed, that in 1791 the Bank gave 12,000*l.* in lieu of the Stamp Duties on their notes. The Stamp Duties had increased, and the Bank circulation had increased also; and yet no adequate increase had taken place in the sum paid by the Bank. Upon a fair calculation the issues of the Bank would produce at the old Stamp Duties, without increase, 100,000*l.* per annum, instead of the sum now paid of 42,000*l.*; and if the large notes and the Bank post bills were added, it would amount to a much larger sum: he concluded by moving for an account of notes and bank post bills issued, &c.: granted.

A short conversation then ensued, which induced Mr. *Grenfell* to move "that on Wednesday next the House would resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the rate of composition to be paid by the Bank of England in lieu of the Stamp Duties."—The motion was opposed by Messrs.

Messrs. *Vansittart*, *Ward*, and *Baring*, and supported by Messrs. *Tierney*, *Horner*, and *Forbes*; and finally negatived, by 63 to 43.

Lord *Althorp*, in moving for a Committee to inquire into the expenditure of 100,000*l.* granted by Parliament to the Prince Regent by way of outfit, said if he could shew that an Act of Parliament had been violated, it would have been an acknowledged ground for interference and inquiry, particularly if it should prove to be a Money Act, which was a subject on which the House was very properly jealous. The Noble Lord then described at length the nature of the grant, and contended that it could legally be applied only to the outfit, whereas it had been applied to the payment of the Prince of Wales's debts. The Noble Lord entered into the subject of the Prince's debts, adverted to the mode in which the matter had previously been treated by the Noble Viscount (Castlereagh), and said a delusion had been practised on the House: the money had been obtained for one object, and applied to another: he therefore moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the application of 100,000*l.* granted by Parliament to the Prince Regent by the 52d of the King, to defray the expences of assuming the Royal Authority; and that the said Committee have the power to send for and examine papers and persons.

After some discussion, in which Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Leach*, *Long*, *Wortley*, and the *Solicitor-General*, argued strenuously against the motion, contending that the country had not lost one farthing by the application of the money; while Messrs. *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, *Wynne*, *Whitbread*, *Calcraft*, and Lord *Folkstone*, as zealously supported the motion; it was finally negatived, by 225 to 105.

Another motion, proposed by Lord *Milton*, declaring that the 100,000*l.* had been made over to Commissioners, and applied contrary to the Act of Parliament, was negatived, without a division.

June 1.

Mr. *Wynne* obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal a clause in another bill which forbid persons to bathe in the Thames by day-light, after seven in the morning, any where between the East India Company's Dock, at Blackwall, and Battersea Bridge. The amusement of bathing, Mr. W. remarked, was conducive to cleanliness and health: it enabled persons to acquire that art which supplied not only a safeguard to their own lives, but enabled them to save the lives of others.

The order for bringing up the Report of the New Post-Office Bill was carried, by 56 to 16. A motion for making good the deficiency of parish rates for lighting, paving, &c. arising from the houses to be pulled down in the different parishes for the erection of the new Post-Office, was carried, by 55 to 21.

June 2.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord *Palmerston* brought forward the Army Estimates: the reduction in the land forces since the Treaty of Paris, (exclusive of Militia) was 47,000 men; and the saving for their support 2,652,000*l.* He concluded by moving that 190,252 men be granted for the land forces for the year ending Dec. 31, 1815, (exclusive of those employed in the East India Company's service). This resolution being agreed to, the Noble Lord moved for various sums, composing the estimates, amounting in the whole to 4,674,000*l.*: also agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in moving the Army Extraordinaries, which were 12 millions, calculated the expences of the Army on the Continent at 500,000*l.* a-month, which would be six millions in the year; three millions more would be required for the expences of the Army in America and the West Indies, and the remaining three millions would be in the payment of debts, and for various expences in the Mediterranean.

Mr. *Tierney* said, the Navy Expences for this year would amount to 80 millions. How, then, was a war of such expence to be carried on for two years?

All the Resolutions were carried.

June 5.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved an Address for the erection of a monument in St. Paul's to the memory of Gen. Pakenham, who fell on Jan. 8, before New Orleans.

The second reading of the Thames Bathing Bill was carried by 21 to 15.

Mr. *Wilberforce* observed, in regard to the houses erected on the banks, to which it was a nuisance, that he had once spoken with a person who had shot woodcocks in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields.

June 6.

A Bill was introduced to increase the salary of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland from 3500*l.* to 4300*l.* a year; and the retiring salary from 2700*l.* to 3300*l.* a year.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that the debts of the Prince Regent which remained undischarged on May 20, were 339,000*l.*

Sir *R. Peel* brought in a Bill to prevent children being employed in manufactories under ten years of age; and to reduce the hours of actual labour to 10½.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 8.

Lord *Donoughmore*, after a prefatory speech in favour of Catholic Emancipation, moved, that the House should form itself into a Committee, to take into consideration

sideration the present state of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, with reference to the laws by which they still continued to be aggrieved. The discussion which followed was not long, nor were the arguments novel.

Lord *Liverpool* said, it would be impossible to secure a Protestant Government and a Protestant Church, if Catholics were admitted into Parliament.

The Duke of *Sussex* and Lord *Grenville* spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord *Donoughmore*, at the suggestion of Lords *Mulgrave* and *Harrowby*, amended his motion, that the House should resolve into a Committee upon the question early next Session.

After a few words from Lords *Melville* and *Redesdale* against, and the Earl of *Aberdeen* for, the motion, it was negatived, by 86 to 60.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rose*, in moving for a Committee to inquire into the state of mendicity in the Metropolis, said, that the number of persons in the Metropolis and its vicinity who subsisted by begging, amounted to 15,000; *viz.* 6000 adults and 9000 children; allowing 6*d.* per day for the maintenance of the former, and 3*d.* for the latter, the whole would amount to 100,000*l.* a year.

On bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply for increasing the duty on law stamps; and also imposing another halfpenny upon the stamp of every Newspaper, and 6*d.* additional for every advertisement; Sir *J. Newport* recommended, that the duty on the Newspaper stamp should be omitted, as injurious to the sale, and prohibiting information: on a division, however, the Resolution was carried, by 63 to 17.

June 9.

Mr. *Ward* moved for sums for the ordnance service: the total of the estimates for Great Britain amounted to 3,459,000*l.*; and the estimates for Ireland to 584,000*l.* making, in all, 4,043,000*l.*; being 582,000*l.* more than if the peace had continued, but 784,000*l.* less than the last war establishment. The Resolutions were agreed to.

June 12.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; and on the motion of Lord *Castlereagh*, the Treaties relative to an arrangement with Holland, Russia, and Sweden, were referred to the Committee.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, in calling the attention of the House to the Treaties now submitted to the Committee, he should have to call to the recollection of the Committee, what were the feelings of this Country upon what he might be allowed to call the resurrection of Holland to Europe; and for himself, much as he should have lamented the loss of the Cape of Good Hope, Berbice, and Demerara, to this country, yet, rather than have thrown any impediment in the way of settling Holland, he would have given his assent to their being given up; but he must confess he felt much more satisfaction at our retaining them. In examining these Treaties he should first have to consider the charge which this Country had taken upon herself as related to Sweden; next, as related to the Netherlands; and, lastly, as to Russia. By our Treaty with Sweden we ceded Guadaloupe to her, but we had only ceded it to her as to our then possessional rights, and had left her to settle her claims as she might at the conclusion of the war. With respect to the second head, the expences in the Netherlands, he should want nothing extraordinary during the present year; and he must now submit, that, even in an economical point of view, it would in future be for our interest to create a strong barrier against France on the frontiers. With respect to the last head, the Russian Loan, he did not mean now to enter into any discussion as to the propriety or impropriety of the origin of this loan: that was not now the question. The question now was, whether this Country ought, in policy, to take a share of the charge of it jointly with Holland. The Committee would find that upon the subject of the charge, it would not exceed 136,000*l.* a year, and that was a charge which could only endure so long as the Netherlands should be separated from France. He should not propose to vote any sum now for the expence of fortifications; but upon a future occasion he should submit to the House, in a Committee of Supply, the necessity of a grant of one million for that purpose. The Noble Lord then moved a resolution for granting the sum of 136,000*l.* (25 millions of Dutch florins) to his Majesty, &c. to enable him to make good his engagement with the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. *Whitbread* wished some further explanation on the subject of the arrangements. He wished to know whether all the minor Powers had contributed to the chest at Frankfort.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that the Emperor of Russia certainly wished to repay the loan which had been obtained for that Empire; and would, unassisted, make an effort to repay it.

Mr. *Tierney*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Wallace*, Mr. *Bankes*, Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *Baring*, and Mr. *Forbes*, made some observations.

Mr. *Bathurst* supported the grant, and Mr. *W. Smith* opposed it.

The Committee then divided, for the motion, 104; against it, 19.

June

June 13.

Mr. *Grenfell* brought forward a long string of declaratory resolutions touching balances in the hands of the Bank of England; and by the concluding resolution he proposed, that this subject should be taken into the early consideration of Parliament, with a view to place the engagements with the Bank of England upon a more advantageous footing for the publick.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, vindicated the regulations of the Bank; and concluded by moving the postponement of the consideration of the subject to this day se'nnight, to give the House time to consider the documents on the table.

After a few words from Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Rose*, *Tierney*, and *Mellish*, the question was put and carried, that the further debate on this matter should be adjourned to that day se'nnight.

Mr. *Wilberforce* brought forward his motion respecting the further security that he wished to obtain for the carrying into effect the humane and honourable Act, which had redounded so much to the exalted character of this country, relative to the Slave Trade. The advantages which had resulted from this desirable measure were all too well known to render it necessary for him to enumerate them. It was, however, a fact greatly to be lamented, that after all the exertions which had for such a length of time been made by some of the most eminent characters this country had ever produced, the Act that had been passed was found to fall short of the intentions of the Legislature and the wishes of the whole Country, by its being continually evaded, and thereby rendered nugatory. The measure he was now about to propose was intended to prevent the clandestine importation of slaves into the West India Islands, which it was now found necessary to effect by a supplementary enactment to that beneficent statute, which had rendered the Parliament of this country the admiration of the whole civilized world. The mode in which he wished to promote this desirable end was by means of a register, which had been recommended by that truly patriotic character Mr. Perceval, who had turned his mind to the subject, and had shown on many occasions that it was what he had much at heart. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the better prevention of the illicit importation of slaves into the British colonies.

Mr. *Browne* thought that a question which touched so closely the constitutional rights and private interests of the Colonies, ought not to be brought on at so late a period of the Session, without sufficient parliamentary grounds to support it. It should be postponed till next Session, to give an opportunity to those who would be affected by it, to know the extent of its operation. As the evidence necessary could be obtained only in a Committee, he would move as an amendment, to leave out all the words in the original motion after the word "that," for the purpose of inserting the following: "a Committee be appointed to inquire, whether any clandestine importation of negroes in the British Colonies had taken place since the passing of the Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade."

After some observations by Mr. *Protheroe*, Sir *John Newport*, Mr. *Douglas*, Sir *S. Romilly*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *A. Browne* withdrew his Amendment; and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, July 3. Extract of a dispatch from the Duke of Wellington, dated Orville, June 28. [See Part I. p. 636.]

The citadel of Cambray surrendered on the evening of the 25th inst. and the King of France proceeded there with his Court and his troops on the 26th. I have given that fort over entirely to his Majesty.—I attacked Peronne, with the 1st brigade of guards, under Major-gen. Maitland, on the 26th in the afternoon. The troops took the hornwork, which covers the suburb on the left of the Somme, by storm, with but small loss; and the town immediately afterwards surrendered, on condition that the garrison should lay down their arms and be allowed to return to their homes.—The troops on this occasion behaved remarkably well; and I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of a battery of artillery of the troops of the Netherlands. I have placed in garrison there two battalions of the troops of the King of the Netherlands.—The armies under Marshal Blucher and myself have continued their operations since I last wrote to your Lordship. The necessity which I was under of halting at Cateau, to allow the pontoons and certain stores to reach me, and to take Cambray and Peronne, had placed Marshal Blucher one march before me; but I conceive there is no danger in this separation between the two armies. He has one corps this day at Crespy, with detachments at Villars Coterets and La Ferte Milon; another at Senlis; and the fourth corps, under Gen. Bulow, towards Paris: he will have his advanced guard to-morrow at St. Denis and Gonasse. The army under my command has this day its right behind St. Just, and its left behind Taub, where the high road from Compeigne joins the high road from Roye to Paris.—The reserve is at Roye.—We shall be upon the

Oise

Oise to-morrow.—It appears by all accounts, that the Enemy's corps collected at Soissons, and under Marshal Grouchy, have not yet retired upon Paris; and Marshal Blucher's troops are already between them and that city.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, *July* 4.

Foreign-office, July 5. Extract of a Dispatch from Wm. A'Court, esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of the Two Sicilies, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Naples, June 17.

His Sicilian Majesty made this day his public entry into his capital, after an absence of nine years. The crowd that thronged the road all the way from Portici was immense, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people on the appearance of the legitimate Monarch. It was impossible to mistake the public feeling upon this occasion. The theatrical processions of Murat drew crowds, as I am told, of curious spectators; but curiosity was not the inducement here: in every countenance might be read the honest expression of heartfelt joy at the return of a beloved and native Sovereign. His Majesty was received, on his arrival at the Palace, by all the principal Nobility of the country, the great majority of whom appeared to partake of the enthusiasm which had been previously demonstrated by the lower classes. In fact, never was national joy so unequivocally and so universally displayed.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Naples, June 17:

Having received the commands of his Majesty, King Ferdinand IV. to attend him from Portici, in his entry into his capital, I had this day the honour of being present with his Majesty, and of witnessing the enthusiasm with which he was received by his people. The King entered Naples at the head of his own troops, together with the Austrians and British, who defiled before him on his arrival at his Palace. The constant attachment the Neapolitan people are known to have ever borne their legitimate Sovereign, makes it unnecessary to detail to your Lordship their joy at his return. His Majesty re-assumes the Government of his country, beloved and respected by all classes of his subjects.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, July 7. Captain Lord Arthur Hill arrived last night with dispatches, of which the following are an extract and a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by the Duke of Wellington, dated Gonasse, 2d and 4th inst.

Gonasse, July 2.

The Enemy attacked the advanced guard of Marshal Prince Blucher's corps at Villars Coterets, on the 28th; but, the main body coming up, they were driven off, with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon, and about 1000 prisoners.—It appears that these troops were on their march from Soissons to Paris, and having been driven off that road by the Prussian troops at Villars Coterets, they got upon that of Meaux. They were attacked again upon this road by Gen. Bulow, who took from them 500 prisoners, and drove them across the Marne.—They have, however, got into Paris.—The advanced guard of the Allied army under my command crossed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole on the 30th; and we yesterday took up a position with the right upon the height of Rochebourg, and the left upon the Bois de Bondy.—Marshal Blucher, having taken the village of Aubervilliers, or Vertus, on the morning of the 30th of June, moved to his right, and crossed the Seine at St. Germain as I advanced; and he will this day have his right at Plessis Pique, his left at St. Cloud, and the reserve at Versailles.—The Enemy have fortified the heights of Montmartre and the town of St. Denis strongly, and by means of the little rivers Rouillon and la Vielle Mar, they have inundated the ground on the North side of that town; and water having been introduced into the Canal de l'Ourcq, and the bank formed into a parapet and batteries, they have a strong position on this side of Paris. The heights of Belleville are likewise strongly fortified, but I am not aware that any defensive works have been thrown up on the left of the Seine.—Having collected in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and all the depots of the whole army, it is supposed the Enemy have there about 40 or 50,000 troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called Les Tirailleurs de la Garde, and the Federés. I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship, that Quesnoy surrendered to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th of June. I inclose the copy of his Royal Highness's report upon this subject, in which your Lordship will observe with satisfaction the intelligence and spirit with which this young Prince conducted this affair.—I likewise understand that Bassaume has surrendered to the officer sent there by the King of France to take possession of that town. [TRANSLATION.]

Petit Wargnies, June 28.

On the day before yesterday I had the honour of receiving your Grace's letter, dated Joncourt, 26th inst. sent by your Aide-de-camp, Capt. Cathcart, whom I have requested to inform your Excellency, that Marshal Count Rothallier had arrived this morning to summon the place in the name of Louis XVIII. He entered into a negociation with Lieut.-gen. Despréaux, Governor of Quesnoy. The only result, however,

however, produced by this, was a very singular reply from the Governor, from which it appeared to me that he might possibly be induced to capitulate, and I determined at once on firing some shells and shot into the town, and of advancing our tirailleurs to the very glacis, to annoy them in every quarter, with a view of making some impression on the Commandant, and of endeavouring by that means to excite to revolt the national guards and inhabitants, who are said to be well disposed towards us. From the information collected as to the fortifications, there appeared to me no reasonable chance of taking it by escalade, the ditches being filled with water, in addition to the inundation which had been made. At 11 o'clock at night, I ordered five howitzers and six six-pounders to open on the town, and I continued the fire until three o'clock at day-break. The town was at one time on fire in three places, but the fire was shortly extinguished. Some men were killed in the town, and several wounded, which appears to have produced exactly the effect which I wished. Last night Gen. Anthing, who commands the Indian brigade, sent an officer with the proposals to the Commandant, according to the authority which I had given to him, and coupled with a threat of bombardment and assault.—Upon this a negociation was entered into, which ended in the signing of the following capitulation, this night; that is to say, that he would send an officer, with an Aide-de-camp of Gen. Anthing, to Cambray, to ascertain the fact of the residence of the King of France in that town, and the abdication of Buonaparte in favour of his son, and that, thereupon, he would give us this night, at six o'clock, possession of the Porte des Forets, to be occupied by a company of artillery; and that the next morning the garrison should march out of the town; the national guards to lay down their arms, and return to their homes; the Commander, and that part of the garrison who were not national guards, were to go and receive the orders of Louis XVIII. in whose name we shall take possession of the town.

Gonasse, July 4.

My Lord—Field-Marshal Prince Blucher was strongly opposed by the Enemy in taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch of the 2d inst. that he intended to take up on that day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon; but the gallantry of the Prussian troops, under Gen. Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village of Issy. The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3d, but were repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that a communication was opened between the two Allied Armies by a bridge which I had established at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine, towards the Pont de Neuilly, the Enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides of the Seine, with a view to the negociation, at the palace of St. Cloud, of a Military Convention between the armies, under which the French army should evacuate Paris. Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. Cloud; and I inclose the copy of the Military Convention which was agreed to last night, and which had been ratified by Prince Blucher and me, and by the Prince d'Echmuhl on the part of the French army.—This convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.—Gen. Lord Hill has marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow to take possession of Montmartre.—I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-camp, Capt. Lord A. Hill, by way of Calais. He will be able to inform your Lordship of any further particulars, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favour and protection.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

This day, the 3d of July, 1815, the Commissioners named by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron Bignon, holding the Portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; the Count Guilleminot, Chief of the General Staff of the French army; the Count de Bondy, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of his Excellency the Marshal Prince of Echmuhl, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, on one side; and Major-gen. Baron Muffling, furnished with the full powers of Marshal Prince Blucher, Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Army; Col. Hervey, furnished with the full powers of the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of the English Army, on the other side; have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms between the Allied armies commanded by Prince Blucher and the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.—2. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire.—Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.—3. The French army shall take with it all its materiel, field-artillery, military-chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the depots shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different

branches

branches of the administration, which belong to the army.—4. The sick and wounded, and the medical officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the Commanders-in Chief of the English and Prussian armies.—5. The military and those holding employments to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty, immediately after their recovery, to rejoin the corps to which they belong.—6. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain in Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of re-joining the army, and to carry with them their property, and that of their husbands.—7. The officers of the line employed with the *Federés*, or with the tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either join the army, or return to their homes, or the places of their birth.—8. To-morrow, the 4th of July, at mid-day, St Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.—9. The duty of the City of Paris shall continue to be done by the National Guard, and by the corps of the Municipal Gens d'armerie.—10. The Commanders-in-Chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect, and to make those under their command respect, the actual Authorities, so long as they shall exist.—11. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the Government, or depends upon the Municipal Authority, shall be respected; and the Allied Powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.—12. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.—13. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacles to the provisioning of the capital, and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.—14. The present Convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced, in the usual forms, at least ten days beforehand.—15. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the City of Paris.—16. The present Convention is declared common to all the Allied Armies, provided it be ratified by the Powers on which these armies are dependant.—17. The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, the 4th of July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.—18. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the Commissioners above named, the day and year before mentioned.

The Baron BIGNON.—Count GUILLEMONT.

Count De BONDY.—The Baron De MUFFLING.—F. B. HERVEY, Colonel.

Aproved and ratified the present suspension of arms, at Paris, the 3d of July, 1815.

Approved, Mar. the Prince D'ECHMUHL.

Downing-street, July 11. From Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G.

Paris, July 8, 1815.

My Lord,—In consequence of the Convention with the Enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship the copy in my dispatch of the 4th, the troops under my command and that of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city yeterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet. The King of France entered Paris this day.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, *July* 11.

The first dispatch is from Lord Stewart, dated from the Imperial head-quarters at Manheim, the 25th of June.—He details the different movements to be made by the Bavarian Marshal Wrede, by Count Langeron and the Russians, by the Prince of Wurtemburg, and the Archduke Ferdinand. All were to unite at Nancy.

The second dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Stewart, dated Manheim, June 25, reports that Saargemines was carried by storm with trifling loss. At Saardbruck there was more opposition by General Menigi with some cavalry and 1400 peasants; but the bridge was saved. Prince Charles of Bavaria had pushed on to Bouckemont with the advanced guard. The Prince Royal had made the passage of the Queich. The Mayors of the different villages had orders to sound the tocsin, and make the country rise; but they would not resort to this fatal measure.

The third dispatch from the same is dated the 26th of June, and states that Bitsch has been summoned, but refused to surrender. Marshal Wrede was advancing with 50,000 men to Chateau Salines.

The fourth is from the head-quarters at Rheinzabern, on the 28th of June at night. Marshal Wrede had received a proposal for an armistice, which he had referred to head-quarters, but it was not attended to. The Prince of Wurtemberg attacked and drove

drove the Enemy through the forest of Haguenau. Lieut.-gen. Walmoden drove the Enemy over the Selz. The Archduke Ferdinand passed the Rhine at Basle on the 26th. General Rapp is supposed to have thrown himself into Strasburg.

The fifth is from Col. Jenkinson to Lord Stewart, dated June 25, announcing the retreat of Rapp towards Strasburg with 11,000 men, with whom it was supposed he meant to join Suchet at Besancon. Rapp makes known to the Prince of Wurtemburg Buonaparte's abdication in favour of his son; but as this notification is made subsequent to orders being given for the union of Suchet's and Lacourbe's corps at Besancon, it is suspected to be merely to gain time.

The 6th, 7th, and 8th dispatches are also from Col. Jenkinson, and detail the movements of the Prince of Wurtemburg in pursuit of Rapp. The 9th dispatch, dated Vendenheim, June 19, from Colonel Jenkinson, contains an account of the attack and storm of Gen. Rapp's position near Strasburg. He was pursued under the guns of the fortress, and Strasburg was then invested.

The 10th dispatch is from Brigadier Gen. Upton, dated Chateau Salines, June 27, announcing a deputation to Field-Marshal Wrede. Nancy and Luneville were to be occupied the next day.

[The remainder is as follows:]

Imperial Head-quarters, Saarebourg, July 3, 1815.

My Lord,—The head-quarters of the Sovereigns and the Prince Field Marshal, arrived yesterday at this place; the necessity of the close investment of Pfalzbourg, which is on the grand road from Strasburg to Paris, and the march through the defile and passage of the Vosges with so large a part of the army, and nearly all the artillery, made the undertaking of yesterday almost Herculean; the guns and carriages were drawn up, by parties of soldiers, rocky steeps, that appeared inaccessible; the road had been made in the space of some few hours, to avoid the fortress, and to shorten the march; but the difficulties were too great, added to the intense heat of the weather, to get the trains and guns through, and the Field-Marshal has found himself under the necessity of halting this day. The accounts from Field-Marshal Prince Wrede state his belief of his having some corps of the Enemy on his left, or in the direction of St. Diez or Bruyeres. The Marshal has received directions from Prince Schwartzenburg, in consequence of the joint request of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher, to advance rapidly. It appears the authorities at Nancy request Prince Wrede to maintain order in the town. General Czernicheff fell in with a detachment of the Enemy, on the left of the Moselle, between Metz and Longvion, consisting of between two and three thousand men, one squadron of cuirassiers, and some artillery, which he attacked and drove back into Metz. Gen. Colleredo's (the 1st) corps was sharply engaged on the 28th ult. between Donnemarie and Befort with La Courbe's rear-guard, in which affair he took a great number of prisoners, driving the French before him in all quarters: his loss was 300 men killed and wounded. The Archduke Ferdinand pushed forward to Remiremont, to operate on the flank and rear of La Courbe, if he should remain near Befort. It is reported that Rapp's cavalry from Strasburg, with two regiments of infantry, are endeavouring to make their way to La Courbe. The Commandant of Toul has refused to surrender the place; that of Maresall made a sortie with 200 men, but was driven back with loss. The communication is completely established between the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg and the Archduke Ferdinand. The desertion out of Strasburg is very great. The armies will continue their movements forward as rapidly as possible between the Seine and the Marne. The Bavarian army will be directed from Nancy on Ligny, Vetry, Les Franeves, and Fere Champenoise. The Russian army follows in two columns; the right on Chateau Salinet, by Pont a Mousson, St. Michael, Chalons, and Epernia. The left and the head-quarters of the Sovereigns, by Ligny, St. Dizier, Vetry, and Montmiral. The Austrian or left wing of the army operates also in two columns. The 1st corps d'armée supports the Russian left, and follows La Courbe from Befort towards Langres and Chaumont, or whatever direction he may take. —The 2d corps, as your Lordship already knows, continues its operations in the Vallee du Rhin, and blockades Strasburg. —The 3d corps, being relieved there, marches by Mutzig, Mirecourt, Joinville, Vitry, and on Fere Champenoise. —The reserve from Colmar directs itself on St. Diez and Mirecourt, and unites with the 3d corps, taking care of the blockades of Schlettstadt and St. Maurice Aux Mines. —Gen. Mannassy commands the blockade of Hunningen and Befort; Gen. Count Hoxberg, Neu Breysach; and Count Stuhbaymer, Schlettstadt.—I fear I may intrude on your Lordship's time by a repetition of detail; but to point out the marches clearly, it is necessary continually to revert to the operations of the main corps. Your Lordship will observe, that by the separation of La Courbe and Rapp, and the possible detachments that either may have made, as also the uncertainty of Suchet's line of retreat, together with the number of strong places we have

to

to blockade, we shall be liable to have small corps and detachments of the Enemy starting up in different quarters; they may even gain partial successes in our rear; but the best precautions have been taken by the Prince Field Marshal, consistent with our scale of operations, and nothing essential can affect the great movement. The armies will be assembled at Fere Champenoise on the 14th.

I have, &c. STEWART, Lt.-gen.

P. S. Intelligence has just arrived, that the Archduke Ferdinand, in investing Neubrisach, had a sharp action. The village of Wickelsheim was strongly occupied by the Enemy, but they were driven out by the Austrian regiment of Wurtemberg. The Archduke's advance was to be at St. Marce aux Mines, the 1st July, on which day the investment of Schlettstadt was to take place. Count Colloredo had another sharp action on the 29th, in the neighbourhood of Befort. In consequence of the nature of the ground, the opposition was great, but the Austrian loss is trifling.

[*The remainder of this Gazette shall be given in our next.*]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

At no former period of our History was this Country placed in a situation so proudly pre-eminent as that which it occupies at the present moment; nor, in the most successful of our wars, have we ever seen a day so brightened by victory, so ennobled by conquest. In almost all former wars, down to the signature of a treaty of peace, there have still been objects of military or naval prowess, the attainment of which could have been wished, though hope were out of the question. In the present glorious contest, success may be said to have exhausted itself; no triumph can be imagined which we have not already achieved; and it would be difficult now to conceive any desirable addition to either the glory or the power of this happy Nation.

Let us compare our present state with that in which we were placed some six or seven years ago. Then, opposed to France, we saw all Europe ranged on her side as dependants or allies. The Spanish struggle broke out; and the Patriots were so unfortunate, that in this country the cause of the Peninsula appeared hopeless. Austria made a new effort to regain her independence, and again sunk beneath the victorious arms of France. England was menaced, and some of her most experienced statesmen urged the necessity of husbanding her resources for self-defence, and of leaving Spain to her fate. When the first important triumphs in that country were known, how few dared to hope that these would lead to the final expulsion of the French, much less to the perfect emancipation of Europe, and the total overthrow of Buonaparte! Few enjoyed that thought which gladdened the prophetic mind of Mr. Perceval, when he declared—"is was impossible to suppose that it could be the divine intention of Providence long to permit the continuance of that system of oppression and usurpation under which Europe had groaned." Few then attached that interest to his words which now belongs to them, when he added, "It may, perhaps, not be presumptuous in us to hope that *we* may be the *instruments* of delivering the world from its thraldom. It is not impossible but that in that very Peninsula, in which the tyranny of France has been so cruelly manifested, she will receive her death-wound, if not her grave."—Many persons in England still considered the contest to be prolonged in vain; and when the insanity of Buonaparte led him to make war on Russia, so little hope had yet gilded our prospects, that the principal opponent of Ministers declared, he should not be surprised if the French Ruler got to St. Petersburgh before the English Ambassador, who was then on his way to Russia. To feel the happiness of our present situation it is proper that we should recal the gloomy horrors of the past. To judge of the vast importance of the conquests we have gained, let us carry our recollection back to that awful pause which succeeded the destruction of Moscow. With what interest did we then look for intelligence of a retrograde movement on the part of Buonaparte! with what joy did we welcome it when it at length arrived! though as yet incapable of anticipating those unexampled disasters which, in the emphatic language of the Russian Proclamation that was then issued, "broke the arm of the Giant," and made that retreat for ever memorable.—And what was the subject of the congratulations which then resounded from all quarters? It was not that the chains of Europe were broken; for at that period no one dared to assert, that when the winter had passed away, Buonaparte would not be in a condition to renew the attempt. Our exultation was founded but on this reflection, that in one campaign Buonaparte had not succeeded in his effort to subjugate Russia. That that mighty empire might eventually be left in unimpaired greatness, and that the Peninsula would be wholly rescued from the domination of France, was all that we could then anticipate with confidence; and

and there were not wanting those, who regarded such hopes as chimerical. The liberation of Germany, the emancipation of Italy, the restoration of Holland, were not then thought of; and yet these great objects have been achieved, in addition to those the attainment of which was then all whereto we could aspire.

FRANCE.

The second abdication of the Throne of France by Napoleon Buonaparte was alluded to in our last Number, and has since received full confirmation. We must, however, take up the thread of our Abstract at the period immediately following the great Battle of Waterloo.

After witnessing the irretrievable rout of his troops in the dreadful engagement on the 18th ult. Buonaparte returned in haste to Paris, where he arrived at eleven o'clock on the night of the 20th, at the very time when the Parisians were exulting at the reports of his success on the 15th and 16th*. His sudden and unexpected return, coupled with rumours of the great defeat of the 18th, changed their ill-founded exultation into a sullen grief.

The next morning the arrival of Buonaparte was known throughout Paris, and the public consternation became general. In the course of the day he summoned his Ministers, and stated to them explicitly, that *his Army was no more*, and that he required their assistance in the formation of another.

According to the account of this affair officially given in the Paris Papers, the battle was decidedly with Buonaparte at eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and promised a brilliant triumph for the following day. But we shall here quit our Abstract for a moment, and quote the French account verbatim:

"After eight hours fire, and charges of infantry and cavalry, all the army saw with joy the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power.—At half after eight o'clock four battalions of the middle guard, who had been sent to the platform on the other side of St. John, in order to support the cuirassiers, being greatly annoyed by their fire, endeavoured to carry the batteries with the bayonet. At the end of the day, a charge directed against their flank by several English squadrons put them in disorder, and obliged them to re-cross the ravine. Several regiments near at hand, seeing some troops belonging to the guard in confusion, believed it was the old guard, and, in consequence, fled in disorder. The cry, "*All is lost*, the Guard is driven back," was heard on every side. The soldiers pretend, even, that on many points several ill-disposed persons cried out, '*Sauve qui peut.*'—However that may be, a complete panic spread itself throughout the whole field of battle, and they threw themselves in the greatest disorder on the line of communication; soldiers, cannoneers, cassoons, all hurry to this point; the old guard, which was in reserve, was attacked and completely cut up.—In an instant the whole army fell into disorder; all the soldiers and arms were mingled *pel-mel*, and it was utterly impossible to form a single corps. The enemy, who perceived this great confusion, immediately attacked with their cavalry, and increased the disorder; and such was the confusion, owing to night coming on, that it was impossible to rally the troops, and point out to them their error.—Thus was a battle terminated, a day of false manœuvres rectified, the greatest success insured for the next day, all lost by means of a momentary panic. The squadrons placed on the side of the Emperor were disorganized and destroyed by an overwhelming force, and there was nothing left but to follow the torrent. The park of reserve, all the baggage which had re-passed the Sambre, in short every thing in the field of battle, remained in the power of the enemy."

The Assembly of Representatives, on being made acquainted with Buonaparte's official report of the battle, declared their sitting permanent; and the most energetic expression of public opinion on the danger that threatened France was manifested, in which there did not appear any disposition to connect the interests of Buonaparte with those of the Country. The Emperor was at the Palace of Elysée, and there all his Ministers assembled in Council. The event had transpired; a multitude of persons assembled round the Palace, and a faint cry of "Vive l'Empereur" was heard. The impatience of the Assembly of Deputies was at its height. A message was sent to them from the Council, to say, that in six hours a communication would be made to them. To which they replied, that they would only allow one hour for a message to know the determination of the Emperor. Upon which Regnault de St. Jean Angely, as the organ of the Council of Ministers, stated to the Emperor, in plain, but respectful terms, that the interests of France demanded THAT HIS MAJESTY SHOULD ABDICATE THE THRONE. Buonaparte said, "What! do *you* say so? *Et tu Brute!*" To which Regnault answered, "Your Majesty may believe that it is with grief of heart I announce to you the fatal necessity; but the well-being of France demands this sacrifice at your hands." Napoleon finally signed his abdication in favour of his Son, whom he proclaimed under the name and title of Napoleon the Second. He particularly impressed upon the two Chambers this condition,

* See vol. LXXXV. Part I. p. 557.

condition, repeating it to the Chamber of Peers, through Cambaceres, the President, "Remember! I abdicate only in favour of my Son." This point was discussed violently in both Chambers. At length, the abdication was accepted, and a complimentary message returned by the Chamber; but with regard to the title of young Napoleon, the question was evaded. A commission of five was chosen, in conjunction with the other Chamber, to exercise provisionally the functions of Government; and the individuals named were, Fouche, Carnot, Grenier, Caulincourt, and Quinette. In the course of the debates, Carnot having stated that the Imperial Guard had reached Rocroy, and that Soult was rallying the army, and had already collected 60,000 men on the frontiers, Ney got up and flatly contradicted him: "It is time," said he, "that the truth should be spoken. Instead of 60,000, it is utterly impossible to collect 25,000 men; and even those cannot again be brought to face the enemy, after such a defeat as they have sustained. With respect to the Imperial Guard, I myself commanded it under the Emperor; and I aver, that it is totally destroyed. Nothing now remains to be done, but to treat for peace with the Enemy." This speech produced a strong sensation in the Assembly.

The Chambers, after much discussion, adopted Resolutions incident to the extraordinary situation of France. Having declared their sittings permanent, and resolved to support the independence of the Nation, they voted that an attempt should be made to negotiate an armistice with the Duke of Wellington.—In conjunction with Marshal Blucher, the Allied army had entered France by Bavay, the Prussians by Beaumont. The remains of the French army had retired upon Laon. All barriers between Waterloo and Paris seemed to disappear, and our army penetrated unopposed into the very heart of France. The town of Cambray was taken by escalade by Sir. C. Colville. St. Quenten was abandoned to Marshal Blucher; and Guise surrendered on the 24th. Various military operations were undertaken, and executed with the greatest success, by different brigades of the Allied Army. Among these, not the least brilliant was the storming of Peronne, which was called *La Pucelle de France*, because it had never before been taken.

The subsequent occupation of Paris by the immortal Wellington and Blucher, diminishes the interest that would else be attached to the proceedings of the other Allied Forces. Having concerted a grand scale of combined movements, the several armies under Prince Wrede, the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Archduke Ferdinand, Prince Schwartzenberg, and Gen. Frimont, marched directly forward to the great object in view; overthrowing the Enemy's troops under Rapp, La Courbe, and Suchet, wherever they made a stand, and disregarding small bodies of French, which might infest their rear or injure their communications.

In consequence of a Convention, the troops under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and that of Field Marshal Prince Blucher, occupied the Barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the city on the 7th inst.

On the same day the Provisional Government dissolved itself, and made a Notification accordingly to the King and the two Chambers. It was proposed by M. Manuel that the Chamber should continue to sit, until the Representatives were removed at the point of the bayonet. The meeting, however, soon after separated; and the two Chambers were declared dissolved by Louis XVIII. who entered his capital on the 8th. The procession was attended with the usual accompaniments of a Parisian *spectacle*—the enthusiastic acclamations of a delighted populace!!

On the 9th, the King appointed his Ministers; introducing a new regulation, which brings the practice of the French Government nearer than before to that of the English. According to this arrangement, there is a Privy Council, comprehending the Princes, the Ministers, and such others as the King may name; and a Cabinet Council, or Council of responsible Ministers. The latter are in number eight; and the departments over which they preside are those of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Police, Justice, War, the Marine, the Household, and the Interior. All the Ministers are named, except the last. M. Talleyrand is President of the Council, and Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Baron Louis has the Finances; the Duke of Otranto (Fouche), the Police; Baron Pasquier, the department of Justice and Keeper of the Seals; Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, the department of War; Count de Jaucour, the Marine; and the Duke de Richelieu, the Household.

The Allied Sovereigns arrived at Paris on the 10th, in the following order: the King of Prussia at seven in the evening; the Emperor of Russia at half-past eight; the Emperor of Austria about nine.—Louis visited all these Sovereigns upon their arrival, and remained with the Emperor Alexander three hours. This latter Sovereign seems to be a great favourite with the people, who hope, through his intercession, to avoid the evils of war which they so justly merit. Not only the Prussian troops were quartered in great numbers on the Parisians, but contributions to a great amount had been laid on Paris,

Versailles,

Versailles, and other places near the capital. Prince Blucher had made preparations to destroy the bridge named after the battle of Jena; when the Allied Sovereigns stopped him, through (it is supposed) the intercession of Louis the Eighteenth. The bridge of Jena, and that of Austerlitz, are, however, to receive new names. The Parisians seemed seriously alarmed by these severe measures of the Prussians; their tone was quite humble and submissive; and they at length feared that they themselves would be made to suffer part of the miseries which they had inflicted on other Nations. It is said, that they will be compelled to surrender the pillaged Pictures and Statues.

Lisle, Valenciennes, Lyons, and many other places, have surrendered. At Montpelier and Amiens there have been sanguinary scenes between the Royalists and Buonapartists. The cause of the latter, however, must now be hopeless; since, BUONAPARTE HAS SURRENDERED HIMSELF TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, solicited its protection, and has actually arrived at an English port.

The case was this:

The Ex-Emperor, on leaving Paris after his abdication, retired to Rochefort, with an intention (if practicable to elude the vigilance of the British naval force lying off that port) to sail for the United States of America. After long watching in vain for such an opportunity, he came at last to the resolution of throwing himself on the British for protection.

By dispatches from the Hon. Captain Maitland, dated July 14, we learnt that Count Las Casses and Gen. L'Allemand were commissioned by Buonaparte to inform Capt. Maitland of his desire of throwing himself on the protection of England. But Capt. Maitland, with cautious prudence, made Las Casses and L'Allemand clearly understand, that he could engage for nothing more than simply to convey Buonaparte to England, there to be received as it might seem best to his Majesty's Government. With this intimation, the Ex-Emperor was received on board the Bellerophon; having acknowledged his submission to be pure, absolute, and unconditional.—The Bellerophon has since arrived in Plymouth Sound with Napoleon Buonaparte and his suite on board; and there, we understand, he will remain till the Allied Powers determine how he shall be disposed of. It is, however, confidently stated, and we believe truly, that he will be sent to St. Helena.

Buonaparte, it is said, in the French Papers, wrote from Rochefort the following letter to the Prince Regent of England:

"Altesse Royale,

"En butte aux factions qui divisent mon pays, et à l'inimitie des plus grandes Puissances de l'Europe, j'ai terminé ma carriere politique; et je viens, comme Themistocle, m'asseoir sur les foyers du peuple Britannique. Je me mets sous la protection de ses lois; que je reclame de V. A. R. comme le plus puissant, le plus constant, et le plus genereux, de mes ennemis. "NAPOLEON.

"Rochefort, July 13."

[We annex a verbal translation of this very remarkable Epistle:

"Your Royal Highness,

"Exposed to factions which divide my country, and to the enmity of the greatest Powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself on the hearths of the British people. I put myself under the protection of their laws; which [protection] I demand of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."]

Buonaparte has always been remarkable for expressing himself in classical language, nor does the present letter yield to any of his former compositions in that characteristic attribute. But in his historical allusion he is not equally happy: the circumstances of Themistocles' political degradation differ widely from those of Napoleon's; and the relative condition of their respective enemies is equally dissimilar. Themistocles had not only been the greatest enemy of the Persians, but he had been victorious over them. What victories did Buonaparte ever gain over us? What Themistocles did to Xerxes we effected against Buonaparte. We destroyed his navy. Themistocles, after being the saviour of his country, improved her fortifications, rebuilt her Pireus, and filled her harbours with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet in the midst of that glory the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen, which had proved so fatal to many of his illustrious predecessors. He was banished from the city; and as he had sought in vain a safe retreat among the Republicks and barbarians of Thrace, he threw himself into the arms of a Monarch whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. The character of the illustrious Athenian was, besides, noble and virtuous; and we believe it will not be pretended, that in this respect, any more than in the nature of their exploits, a resemblance will be found between Themistocles and Buonaparte. We may add, that as little similitude exists between the characters and circumstances of the British and Persian nations.

By an Official Report of the proceedings of Buonaparte, from the time of his arrival

arrival at Rochefort to his embarkation on board the Bellerophon, we find, that he continued to encourage hopes of being recalled by the Two Chambers, until he heard of their dissolution, and the entrance of the King into Paris.

HOLLAND.

The States-General of Holland, in testimony of their gratitude for the exertions of the Prince of Orange in the battles of the 16th and 18th of June, have come to a resolution, to present his Royal Highness with the domain of Soestdyk, with all its dependencies, in the name of the Dutch people, to be held by him in full property; and to fit up and furnish the Royal Hunting-seat there at the public expense. A monument in honour of the troops is also to be erected on the domain.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from Brussels, that the King of the Netherlands has created the Duke of Wellington Prince of Waterloo, and conferred on him the estate of La Belle Alliance.

GERMANY.

The Gazette Officielle of Paris lately contained, in five sheets, the Act of the Congress at Vienna, by which Europe is now cut and divided, with the view of creating a balance that shall secure the future tranquillity of the world. It seems to have been published at this critical moment to dispel the apprehensions of the French as to any purpose of dismemberment of their territory; and certainly if the principle and letter of this solemn Act of the Potentates be observed and adhered to, there can be no encroachment made on the boundary of France, as fixed by the Treaty of Paris. We intended to have given a brief abstract of this very long Act; but it is so complicated, and the lines of demarcation so minute, that nothing but the faithful delineation of a map can make the new divisions of territory intelligible.

We hear that the Prince Regent of Great Britain has given the government of Brunswick, during the minority, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who will reside at Brunswick.

The King of Prussia has issued a Decree, convening a National Representation on the 1st of September, who are to have the power of legislating on all objects which concern the personal rights and property of their fellow Citizens, including taxation.

German Act of Confederation.

This Act, which is just published, consists of 19 articles. It provides, that the affairs of the Confederation shall be managed by a general assembly, in which all the Members of the Confederation shall be represented by their Plenipotentiaries, who shall each have one vote, either severally, or as representing more than one Member, as follows:—Austria, 1 vote; Prussia, 1; Bavaria, 1; Saxony, 1; Hanover, 1; Wirtemberg, 1; Baden, Elector of Hesse, 1; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 1; Denmark for Holstein, 1; the Netherlands for Luxemberg, 2; the Grand-Ducal and Ducal Saxon Houses, 1; Brunswick and Nassau, 1; Mecklenberg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, 1; Holstein, Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg, 1; Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Rens, Schaumberg Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck, 1; the free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburgh, 1; total, 17 votes.

Where the propositions relate to alterations in, or an abolition of fundamental laws of the Confederation, the Diet then forms a Committee, in which the Members vote according to the extent of their territories, in the following proportion:—Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, four votes each; Baden, Electorate of Hesse, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Holstein, and Luxemburg, three votes each; Brunswick, Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, and Nassau, two votes each; Saxe Weimar, and a great number of minor German Princes, with the free towns, one vote each; total, 89 votes.

The questions on ordinary occasions are to be decided by a small majority of votes; but in full Committee by a majority of at least three-fourths.

Every member engages to assist in the protection of Germany, and of every separate state of the league, against any attack; and they reciprocally guarantee to each other their possessions. After war has been declared, no member can enter into separate negociations with the enemy, or conclude a separate peace or armistice. The members also bind themselves not to make war on each other, but to bring their differences under the consideration of the Diet. It is also agreed, that the diversity of the Christian Faith shall occasion no difference as to the enjoyment of civil and political rights. The state of the Jews is to be taken into consideration; and in the mean time the professors of that faith continue to enjoy the rights already extended to them. The Confederate Princes and Free Cities are to secure to their subjects the right of possessing landed property out of the state—the right of free emigration from one Confederate State to another, with a right of entering into the civil and military service of any Confederate State, if no grievous obligation to military service in their native country stand in the way.—The Diet, at its first meeting, is to take into consideration the commercial intercourse of the different States, and to occupy itself with the formation of some uniform regulations relative to the Freedom

of

of the Press, and securing the rights of authors and publishers against oppression.

POLAND.

The re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, under the Emperor Alexander, as King, was proclaimed on the 20th of June, at Warsaw. The Polish Constitution of 1791 is to be the basis of the new Government.

AMERICA.

The American Government has fixed its Peace Establishment, the details of which have been published. The army list includes only eight regiments of infantry, a rifle regiment, a corps of engineers, a corps of artillery, and a regiment of light artillery.

Stereotype-printing has been introduced into America. A Bible, with marginal notes, has been stereotyped at New York, and is to be followed by those Lexicons and Dictionaries used at Schools. Hitherto, these works have been imported from England.

The Indians residing in the vicinity of the Missouri still continue their hostilities against the United States; and this warfare is marked by all those atrocious features of barbarity so peculiar to Indian hatred. A party of these savages recently surprized the village of Cole San Dessein, on the Missouri; and, having burnt the houses, massacred all the men, women, and children in the place — 200 souls!

Our Commercial Treaty with the United States is, we learn, in a complete state, the ratification being only wanting, in the hands of Mr. Q. Adams, the American Minister at this Court. It is short in the form, but comprehensive in the substance. By the first article, the Navigation Laws of the two Countries are for mutual benefit dispensed with; and British vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges with regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels, respectively. This benefit not only extends to the ships, but to the cargoes. Thus cotton-wool, which on coming to England in British ships from the United States is liable to a duty of only one penny per pound, and if imported in American vessels is subject to a charge of three pence in the pound, will incur the same duty if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two Countries.

The second article admits of free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the Peninsula of Hindostan. With regard to China there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company; and this Company has no power or authority to obstruct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans or any other foreign State.

A third article, and not the least important in the view of the American Government, restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the United States.

IRELAND.

July 2. The Duke of Devonshire, when in Ireland, gave a piece of ground and a liberal donation, for the purpose of erecting a church at *Knockmoure*, which was consecrated this day by the Bishop of Cloyne. It is a small but elegant building. The altar-piece is a fine painting of the Resurrection, after Titian.

COUNTRY NEWS.

We have already noticed (in Part I. p. 464) the dreadful accident at *Heaton* Colliery, on the 3d of May last. The Miners were taking precautions at the time, it appears, to let off the expected influx of water from some antient collieries in the neighbourhood, long since abandoned, by driving a drift in a direction to perforate the old workings near Heaton Burn. At four o'clock on the fatal morning, Mr. Miller, the resident or under-viewer, visited the men engaged in this operation, and a dripping of water from the roof being pointed out to him, he gave directions that the *work should be squared up*; and said he would send in the borers to ascertain whether the water proceeded from the waste of the old collieries or no. In less than a quarter of an hour after, the water began to run more freely through the chink; and the two drifters, becoming rather alarmed, sent their boy to apprize two other men who were working near them, with the state of the mine, and to acquaint all the men in the pit with their danger. The youth, probably impelled by fear, made the best of his way to the shaft, and escaped. The two workmen first mentioned, had now quitted the face of the drift, and presently after, a frightful crash, accompanied by a violent gust of wind, which extinguished the candles, warned them that an immense torrent of water was rushing into the mine: they fled precipitately towards the working-shaft, distant about a mile; and as the water of course flowed first down the lowest level, reached it just in time to save their lives. The two men who were working near them, the boy just mentioned, and fifteen other men and boys who were on the rollyway, were so fortunate as to make their escape, but not till the last was up to his waist in water. Every possibility of retreat to those left behind was now cut off; and seventy-five human beings, including Mr. Miller, were shut up in the workings towards the rise of the colliery, either to perish

perish by hunger, or die for want of respirable air. The sufferers who thus found a living grave, have left twenty-four widows and seventy-seven orphans, besides Mrs. Miller, and her eight children, to deplore their untimely fate.

A melancholy catastrophe has also since taken place, at *Newbottle* Colliery, situated on the river Wear, by an explosion of inflammable gas. At present the proprietors are working the Hutton main; the deepest and best of five beds of coal within the royalty, its thickness being six feet two inches, and like most seams, subjected to carburetted hydrogen, nearly destitute of water. At five o'clock in the afternoon of June 2d, a cloud of dust and smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of one of the three shafts, called the Success pit, 108 fathoms deep; and in a few minutes one of the trappers, not above six years of age, cried out to be drawn up; he was quickly followed by fourteen men and boys, most of whom were shockingly scorched, four only having escaped the effect of the inflammable gas. Several intrepid pitmen soon descended into the mine, and found the corpses of fifty-seven men stretched on the floor; some appeared to be burned to death, but the greater number to have been suffocated by the after-damp. A few still retained signs of life, but expired on being brought into the atmospheric air. The blast was partial; for many of the men had quitted the boards where they had been at work apparently unhurt, but met their fate on the waggon-way, being suffocated before they could reach the shaft. Of nineteen horses in the mine six only were killed; those in the stables having survived, for the air-courses were soon restored.

July 7. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, as Colonel Poyntz, his two sons, and their tutor, Miss Parry and Miss Emily Parry (daughters of the late Admiral Parry, of Fareham), a fisherman, and his son, were returning to land, at *Bognor*, in a pleasure yacht, a sudden gust of wind upset the boat, when the whole party, except Colonel Poyntz and the boatman, were drowned; the latter saved the Colonel by swimming with him on his back. Mrs. Poyntz was looking from the drawing-room window the moment the accident happened.

July 8. A fire occurred in Union-street, *Bath*, at the house of Mr. Dimond, hair-dresser. About 12 o'clock, he was aroused from his sleep by some persons, who observed the fire issuing from the lower part of the premises. Mrs. Dimond was fortunately absent. Mr. Dimond immediately alarmed his female servant, and rushed into the street; he ventured back again, however, to urge her escape; but the poor creature, wishing to save her little property, returned to her room, and perished in the attempt. The staircase being in flames, several firemen ascended a ladder to attempt the rescue of the unfortunate girl, but the ladder broke, and the chief fireman belonging to the two Bath Fire-offices, fell from the attic window on the pavement, and was killed; leaving a widow and eight children.

July 15. Last night a dreadful catastrophe occurred in the neighbourhood of *Leicester*. Two coaches that run daily from Hinckley to Leicester had set out in the evening. The first having descended the hill that leads to Leicester, was obliged to stop to repair the harness. The other coachman from the top of the hill saw the accident, and seized the moment to give his antagonist the *go-by*, and immediately flogged his horses into a gallop down the hill. The horses in the midst of their speed took fright at something lying on the road, and became so unmanageable, that, in their sweep to avoid the object of alarm, the driver could not recover them so as to clear the post of the turnpike gate at the bottom of the hill; and the velocity was so great that in an instant the coach was split into two, and three persons were dashed to pieces and instantly expired, two others survived but a few hours, in the greatest agony; four were conveyed away in chaises for surgical aid with fractured limbs, and two that were in the dickey behind were thrown with that part of the coach to a great distance, and not much hurt by falling in the hedge. The coachman fell a victim to his fury and madness.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, July* 1.—The King has passed the last month in uniform tranquillity, and his Majesty continues in good bodily health, but without any diminution of his disorder."

Saturday, July 1.

The third anniversary of the Roxburghe Club was held, Sir M. Sykes supplying the place of the noble president, Earl Spencer, who was absent from indisposition. The very rare translation of the second book of the Æneid, by Lord Surrey, having been accurately reprinted, was distributed among the members, by whom it is considered as most precious; and the meeting had the high gratification of seeing the "Bibliotheca Spenceriana" brought to a close, by the publication of the fourth volume (see p. 49).—Mr. Dibdin has raised a splendid and durablee monument to the taste and judgment of the Nobleman whose name this work so honourably records. Typographical antiquities will ever interest the real scholar; and the judicious selection of books implies

plies a cultivation of mind peculiarly graceful in the higher ranks of society.

Wednesday, July 5.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the Corporation of London, waited upon the Prince Regent at Carlton House with an Address of congratulation upon the glorious victory obtained by the Allied Army, on the 18th of June, under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington; to which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

Friday, July 7.

This night, about nine o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the oil-warehouse of Mr. Shelton, in George-yard, Tower-hill, which entirely destroyed the same, with the tobacco and gun-manufactories adjoining: the backs of several houses in Crescent-place, Minories, were much damaged, and several persons were much hurt in consequence of an explosion of gunpowder.

Friday, July 14.

This night, the neighbourhood of Spital-fields was thrown into universal terror by an explosion in the house of one Lichileau, in John-street, Brown-street. This was almost instantly succeeded by another; and one universal blaze was spread over the whole neighbourhood. The proprietor was a manufacturer of fire-works, and in his house were deposited several barrels of gunpowder which had exploded. The house was literally blown up from its foundation, and all its inmates buried in the ruins. These consisted of six or eight persons, namely, Mr. Lichileau, his wife and sister, two other females, servants, a Mr. Oldham, and it is feared some others. In the houses adjoining, also, on either side, three or four more perished, and a number of persons in the surrounding neighbourhood were dreadfully hurt by pieces of glass, brick, timber, and other articles, falling upon them, or being forced into the windows by the effects of the explosion. The house of Mr. Lichileau was situate within two doors of the brewery of Truman and Hanbury, and within four doors of Brown-street, where there is a meeting of three others; and such was the effect of these dreadful explosions, that it not only consumed the two adjoining houses, but nearly destroyed four others, and injured some hundreds, forcing itself round the corners, and spreading destruction down the streets, the whole exhibiting a terrible picture of havock and destruction. At two o'clock on Saturday the engines continued to play upon the ruins, while at each house some of the wretched victims who had fallen were discovered, and dragged forth in a mutilated state. At three o'clock the remains of Mrs. Lichileau, her sister, and a female servant, had been taken out.—The fire is said to have been occasioned by Mr. Lichileau striking a light, to look for some squibs which two boys came to purchase.

Another fire, equally destructive as to property, but happily without the loss of lives, broke out the same night at Upper Shadwell. It originated in a range of building between Bell and Sail Wharfs, at Cock-hill; and in a few minutes the entire of the buildings between the street and the river were in a blaze. No less than 21 concerns were wholly reduced to ashes.

Sunday, July 9.

A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the late Victory, ordered to be read in all the Churches in England, Scotland, and Ireland:

"O God, the Disposer of all human events, without whose aid the strength of man is weakness, and the counsels of the wisest are as nothing, accept our praise and thanksgiving for the signal victory which thou hast recently vouchsafed to the Allied Armies in Flanders.—Grant, O merciful God, that the result of this mighty battle, terrible in conflict, but glorious beyond example in success, may put an end to the miseries of Europe, and stanch the blood of Nations.—Bless, we beseech Thee, the Allied Armies with thy continued favour. Stretch forth thy right hand to help and direct them. Let not the glory of their progress be stained by ambition, nor sullied by revenge; but let Thy Holy Spirit support them in danger, controul them in victory, and raise them above all temptation to evil, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory now and for ever. Amen."

A subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who fell at the battle of Waterloo, is opened in the Metropolis. Upwards of 100,000*l.* have been already subscribed.

A grand National Monument, in commemoration of the gallant men who fought at the memorable battle of Waterloo, is to be erected in St. James's Park, as near as possible to the spot where the guns are fired on all military victories and other rejoicings, and where the military are assembled daily.

A handsome monument has recently been erected by the Fellows of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies of London, in Chelsea church-yard, to the memory of Philip Miller, the author of the Gardener's Dictionary, who died in 1771, in testimony of their gratitude for the eminent services rendered to the sciences of botany and horticulture by his industry and writings.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 6. Sir F. M'Naughten, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

Sir E. Stanley, a Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras.

Whitehall, July 15. Right Hon. G. Leveson Gower, a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Visc. Granville, of Stone Park.

The Earl of Clancarty, a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Trench, of Garbally.

J. G. Harris, esq. Deputy Judge-Advocate to the Army under the Duke of Wellington.

Whitehall, July 18. The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom granted unto the following Noblemen, viz.

Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Strathmore, by the name, style, and title of Baron Bowes of Streatham Castle, co. Durham, and of Lunedale, co. York.

Rt. Hon. Lieut.-gen. George, Earl of Dalhousie, K. G. C. B. by the name, &c. of Baron Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, co. Edinburgh.

Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Aboyne, by the name, &c. of Baron Meldrum, of Morven, co. Aberdeen.

Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Glasgow, by the name, &c. of Baron Ross, of Hawkhead, co. Renfrew.

Rt. Hon. John Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen, by the name, &c. of Baron Grinstead, of Grinstead, Wilts.

Rt. Hon. Edmund Henry, Earl of Limerick, by the name, &c. of Baron Foxford, of Stackpole-court, co. Clare.

Rt. Hon. Peniston Visc. Melbourne, by the name, &c. of Baron Melbourne, of Melbourne, co. Derby.

Francis Almaric Spencer, esq. (commonly called Lord Francis Almaric Spencer), by the name, &c. of Baron Churchill, of Sandridge, co. Hertford.

And to George Harris, Col. of the 72d reg. of Foot, and General of his Majesty's Forces, by the name, &c. of Baron Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore in the East Indies, and of Belmont, Kent.

War-office, July 18. The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant promotion to the following, recommended for brevet rank, for their conduct in the battle of Waterloo:—*Majors*, F. Reh, 4th batt. of the line K. G. L.; Edw. Parkinson, 33d foot; F. de Lutterman, 3d batt. of the line K. G. L.; Hans Baron Bussche, 1st light batt. ditto; F. de Robertson, 1st batt. of the line, ditto; Philip Baron Gruben, 1st reg. of hussars ditto; George Krauchenberg, 3d reg. of hussars, ditto; Thomas Hunter Blair, 91st foot; Dawson Kelly, 73d foot; Bobert Bull, royal artil.; Edw. Cheney, 2d dragoons; Richard Llewellyn, 28th foot; Augustus Fredericks, 2d light dragoons, K. G. L.; Donald M'Donald, 92d foot; J. P. Bridger, 12th light dragoons; George Home Murray, 16th light dragoons; William Thornhill, 7th light dragoons; J. Lewis Watson, 69th foot; Augustus Baron Reitzenstein, 1st light dragoons, K. G. L.; John Hare, 27th foot; George Baring, 2d light infantry, K. G. L; Jonathan Leach, 95th foot; Peter Brown, 23d foot; Thomas F. Wode, 42d foot; Francis Dalmer, 23d foot; Richard Egerton, 34th foot; William Chalmers, 52d foot; John M. Cutcliffe, 23d light dragoons; John Parker, royal artil.; C. H. Churchill, 1st foot guards; George T. Wilson, 4th foot; John Keightley, 14th foot; George Miller, 95th foot; Charles Beckwith, 95th foot; John Campbell, 42d foot; William Campbell, 23d foot; Charles de Petersdorff, 8th line batt. K. G. L.; James Bourchier, 11th light drag.; James Grant, 18th light dragoons; Brook Lawrence, 13th light dragoons; John Thomas Keyts, 51st foot; Augustus Sympher, artil. K. G. L.; Charles C. Radclyffe, 1st dragoons; Fielding Brown, 40th foot; Thomas W. Taylor, 10th light dragoons; L. Arguimbeau, 1st foot; Michael Childers, 11th light dragoons; Henry George Smith, 95th foot; Felix Calvert, 32d foot; William Staveley, royal staff corps; Alexander Campbell Wylly, 7th foot; Brevet Major Delacy Evans, 5th West India regiment; to be *Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.*—[*Then follows a list of* CAPTAINS *raised to the rank of* MAJORS, *which shall be given in our next.*]

July 18. Patrick Colquhoun, esq. Agent and Consul General for the Free Hanseatic Towns of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

Rear Adm. Sir George Cockburn, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. H. Ryder, Dean of Wells, recommended to be elected Bp. of Gloucester. *Gazette.*

Rev. Joseph Essen, South Stoneham, V.

Rev. Joah Furey, M. A. (Vice Provost of King's college, Cambridge), Fordingbridge V. with Ibbetsby Chapel annexed.

Rev. J. Griffiths, M. A. Lloughor R.

Rev. Arthur Rogers, Sapiston perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Webb, D. D. Fornham All Saints R. and Westley annexed, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Abbot, M. A. Horstead and Cottishall Rectories, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Sutliffe, B. D. Lamborn R. Essex.

Rev. G. T. Duffield, Prescot V. co. Lanc.

Rev. Charles Richards, M. A. South Stoneham V. Hants.

Rev. James Wetherell, M. A. Upton St. Leonard's perpetual curacy, co. Gloucest.

Rev. J. P. Williams, Clarendon R. Jamaica.

Rev. John Harwood, Stanton by Dale C. co. Derby.

BIRTHS.

June 26. The Countess of Craven, a dau. —30. At Rhode Hall, the wife of Randle Wilbraham, esq. a dau.

July 5. In New Boswell-court, the wife of Robert Belt, esq. barrister-at-law, of a son and heir.—9. The wife of Capt. Chas. Graham, of the Hon. Company's ship William Pitt, a son.—10. In Upper Berkeley-street, the lady of Sir Richard Mountney Jephson, a dau.—14. At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. R. H. Barclay, R. N. a dau.—17. At his Select Establishment for the education of youth, in Cheynè-walk, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. Lecturer of Brompton, of a boy; being their sixth child.

Lately. In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Jersey, a son.—At Lyons, Lady Cloncurry, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 10. At the house of the British Minister at Palermo, Lieut.-col. A'Court, Adj.-gen. to the British Forces in the Mediterranean, to Mary, only daughter of Abraham Gibbs, esq.

June 21. James Wheble, esq. of Woodley-lodge, Berks, to Miss O'Brien, eldest daughter of the late Major O'Brien.

July 1. Gen. Baron Obert to Miss Parkins, of Chesfield-lodge, Herts.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Honyman, esq. son of Sir W. Honyman, to Miss Thomson, of Mansfield.

3. Hon. Mr. Powlett, son of the Earl of Darlington, to Lady Caroline Lowther, daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale.

4. Dr. J. Hunter, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Patison, merchant, Edinburgh.

6. At Lewisham, Rev. Robert Jones, M. A. his Majesty's senior chaplain at the Cape of Good Hope, to Agnes, second daughter of the late Rear-admiral George Dundas.

John Halkett, esq. of the Albany, to Lady Catherine Douglas, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Selkirk.

Francis, eldest son of John Rogers, esq. of Yarlington-lodge, Somerset, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Benjamin Bickley, esq. of Bristol.

7. At Dublin, Thomas Tennison, esq. of Castle Tennison, co. Roscommon, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Coore, esq. of Golder's-hill, Hendon, Middlesex.

8. W. Aldwell, esq. of Prospect, co. Tipperary, to Miss Duckett, daughter of T. Duckett, esq. of Clonmell.

Thomas Coulman, esq. of Leeds, co. York, to Mary, daughter of John Gee, esq. of Haldenby-park.

10. Lieut.-col. Haverfield to Miss Isabella Meyer, of Kew.

11. At Oxford, Rev. Thomas Gaisford, M. A. Regius Professor of Greek, and Rector of Westwall, co. Oxford, to Helen, 2d dau. of the late Rev. Robert Douglas.

13. James Ford, esq. of Clifton, to Lavinia, third daughter of Peregrine Stockdale, esq. of Bristol.

Robert Micklem, esq. of Hurley, Berks, to Miss Cruttwell, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard C. printer, of Bath.

15. John Thompson, esq. of Clay-hill, Middlesex, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Robert Patmore, esq. of White-hall, Chingford, Essex.

Thomas Gibbons, esq. of Sutton-house, co. Hereford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Kent, of Bicester, co. Oxford.

18. Rev. J. Kaye, D. D. and master of Christ's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Eliza Mortlock, of Abingdon-hall.

19. Lieut.-colonel Charrettie, 2d Life Guards, to Margaret-Anne, only daughter of J. H. Burgess, esq. of Parkanaur, co. Tyrone.

J. Brooksbank, esq. second son of B. Brooksbank, esq. of Healaugh-hall, near Tadcaster, to Miss Raper, only daughter of John Raper, esq. of York, banker.

20. G. N. Best, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to Joanna-Elizabeth Joddrell, relict of the late H. Joddrell, esq. of Bayfield-hall, and daughter of J. Weyland, esq. of Woodrising-hall, Norfolk.

John King, esq. of Highbury-place, to Constantia, third daughter of the late Rev. A. Crole.

Lately. Lieut. Harvey, Royal Artillery, eldest son of J. Harvey, esq. of Mount Pleasant, co. Wexford, to Eliza-Mary, second daughter of Col. Colebrooke, of the same corps.

T. G. Maddison, esq. 7th Hussars, to Thomasine, only daughter of the late Alexander M'Crae, of Jamaica.

Rev. Henry Hutchins, fellow and tutor of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Hutchins, of Astley-castle, co. Worcester.

At Milwich, Mr. W. Vernon, son of of G. Vernon, esq. of Hilderston-hall, co. Warwick, to Mary, second daughter of J. Jenkinson, esq.

John White, esq. of Up-Cerne-house, Dorset, to Harriet, youngest daughter of G. Upton, esq. of Yeovil.

At Plymouth, R. Tobin, esq. M. D. of Portsmouth, to Jane-Frances, eldest dau. of J. G. Ellis, esq. Commissary of Ordnance in the Western District.

B. B. Dickenson, esq. of Tiverton, to Miss Walrond, of Bradfield-house.

At Edinburgh, James Dalrymple, esq. captain of the Marquis Ely East Indiaman, to Mary-Christina, third daughter of Sir Jas. Nasmyth, bart. of Posso, Peeblesshire.

G. Eyre Blake, esq. of Eyrecourt, to Miss Charlotte-Sophia, Seymour, of Billmore Castle, Galway.

MEMOIRS

June 23. At Tottenham, in the 67th year of his age, died John Eardley-Wilmot, esq. second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He received the first rudiments of education at Derby and at Westminster Schools, at both which places he remained but a very short time. From thence he was placed at the Academy at Brunswick; and having remained there till he was 17, he went to University College, Oxford, where he was contemporary with many men who have since distinguished themselves in public and private life. He was at first intended for the Church; and it was for his use that the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Warburton, wrote the Directions for a young Clergyman, since published in his Posthumous Works; but, upon the death of his elder brother in the East Indies, and upon the elevation of his father to one of the highest Judicial situations, his intended pursuits were changed, and the profession of the Law was ultimately fixed upon. From All Souls College, of which he had been elected a Fellow, he removed to the Temple, and studied the Law under the superintendance of Sir Eardley. He was at the usual time called to the Bar, and went the Midland Circuit.

He soon after married the only daughter of S. Sainthill, esq. by whom he had four daughters and one son, all of whom survive him.

In 1783, he was made a Master in Chancery, having been chosen for Tiverton, in Devonshire, in the two preceding Parliaments. Though seldom taking an active part in the debates of those times, he was always attentive to the important duties of a Member of Parliament, and constant in his attendance in the House. He uniformly opposed the American War, from the purest principles of liberty, justice, and benevolence; and though at the termination of that disgraceful contest, when the claims of the American Loyalists were to be inquired into, and satisfied, it was most natural to suppose that some Gentleman on the other side of the House, who had, as it were, drawn the sword in their cause, would have been appointed Commissioner for that purpose; yet Mr. Wilmot's known abilities, integrity, and benevolence, were so universally acknowledged, that his nomination to that arduous office gave perfect satisfaction. How far the labours of himself and colleagues were crowned with success, the universal approbation of this Country, and of America, sufficiently testify.

In 1784 he was elected, with Lord Eardley, his brother-in-law, member for Coventry, in opposition to Lord Sheffield and Mr. Conway, now Marquis of Hertford, whither they had gone to add to the triumphant majority which ultimately secured Mr. Pitt in his situation as Prime Minister, and consequently this Country from ruin.

It was in the summer of 1790, that the Revolutionary storm, so long collecting in France, suddenly discharged itself; and an immense number of French Clergy and Laity took refuge in this country. The subject of these Memoirs was then in town; and the continual scenes of distress he was daily witnessing in the streets, added to particular instances of misery which came under his own immediate observation, induced him alone, without previous communication with any one, to advertize for a meeting of the Gentlemen then in town, at the Freemasons Tavern, to take into consideration some means of affording relief to their Christian brethren. The meeting was most numerous and respectable; the Archbishop of Canterbury, many Bishops, and most of the Nobility then in London, attending; and Mr. Wilmot being called to the chair, and having stated his object in calling them together, subscriptions to a large amount were immediately entered into; and a Fund created, which, with the assistance of Parliament, and the contributions of every Parish in the Kingdom, relieved, and continued to relieve until the late happy events rendered a continuance unnecessary, those unhappy exiles from their native country. Mr. Wilmot continued, till he retired into the country a few years ago, to dispense under Government this National bounty;—a task well suited to that universal benevolence and kindness of heart which so eminently distinguished him, and in which he had few equals, and none superior.

In 1793 he married a second wife, Sarah Anne, daughter of Col. Haslam; by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died in their infancy.

It was in the Spring of 1804, that, finding himself ill able, from bodily infirmity, to continue the various employments he had so long zealously fulfilled, as also from an innate and hereditary love of retirement and study, he resolved to quit London entirely, and live in the country. He accordingly resigned his Mastership in Chancery, his situation as Distributor of Relief to the French Refugees, and some of the many important Trusts which his own kindness and the importunity of friends had induced him to accept. He bought Bruce Castle, formerly the seat of the Coleraine family, situated at Tottenham, about five miles from London; near enough to town to continue what remained of the duty of Com-

Commissioner of American Claims, and to discharge several Trusts which were of a family nature.

He passed his time in his favourite employments, reading and study; to which may be added, active benevolence; and having been one of the best of sons, as well as best of fathers, he employed himself in writing the Life of Sir Eardley, whose memory he revered to adoration; and published with it several letters from that great man to different members of his family, which are universally acknowledged to be some of the finest models of sound morality and nervous composition that were ever edited for the training up of youth in virtue and honour. He also printed with the Life several Opinions and Judgments of Sir Eardley, abridged indeed in the Law Reports of the day, but copied more at large from the manuscript papers of that great Judge.

He soon after engaged again in Biography, of which he was always remarkably fond, and published a Life, with original Letters, of Bishop Hough, a character not unlike Sir Eardley's, for benevolence, learning, and a love of independence.

Besides the above publications, it must be here remarked, that Mr. Wilmot published, in 1779, "A Short Defence of the Opposition," in answer to a pamphlet intitled "A Short History of the Opposition." He also published, in 1780, a re-publication, in duodecimo, of Glanville, which he had carefully collated from the Harl. Cott. Bodl. and Mill. MSS.

The last publication which his labours have given to the publick, was a History of the Commission of American Claims, printed in the beginning of the present year, and which gives a luminous and concise account of that noble monument of National gratitude.

Being repeatedly attacked by paralytic affections, which undermined his health and strength, his constitution, never strong, gradually gave way; and for the last two or three years of his life he was not equal to much exertion. It was in the beginning of June that he was attacked by a bilious complaint, which greatly debilitated him; but, having in some measure recovered, he carried into effect a resolution he had much at heart, of visiting his son and grandchildren in Warwickshire. This journey much weakened him; but the cause of his death was a disease which must have been some time increasing, water in the chest. On the day of his death he was apparently in better health than he had been for years; his countenance had resumed the benevolent mildness which characterized it, less tinctured by disease, and more animated; his spirits were excellent, even joyous; and his family anticipated with delight a return of health and happiness. But these symptoms were a presage of that eternal happiness, which we trust, through the mercy of God, awaited him; for, after passing the evening in mirth and gaiety in the bosom of his family, as he was stepping into bed, without a sigh, or murmur, or any external sign of dissolution, he suddenly breathed his last, and seemed to fall asleep rather than to die.

After the preceding account, it is almost unnecessary to write the character of so good a man: his numerous friends and relations, and the publick at large, can best appreciate his virtues; and his loss is hardly less felt by the latter, than by the large circle of his connexions. As a son, father, husband, and brother, he was most tender and most affectionate; as a friend, unremittingly zealous, sincere, and benevolent; as a master, liberal and kind; to all, most courteous and attentive; in every thing preferring the happiness of others to his own, and suffering no obstacle, however difficult, nor any repulse, however ungrateful, to overcome his exertions to do good. To the poor he was a liberal, and often an unknown, benefactor; and always increased the obligation of his charitable beneficence, by the affectionate sympathy with which he bestowed it. As long as humility and benevolence shall be esteemed two of the greatest as well as rarest of human virtues, the name of Mr. Wilmot will be endeared to posterity, and his example looked up to by the followers of true Christianity.

Sir Eardley had four children besides the subject of these Memoirs. Robert, who died young; Maria Marow, married to Lord Eardley, and died in 1794; Eardley, who died in 1800; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Thos. Blomefield, bart. and who is now living.

DEATHS.

1814, *Sept.* 23. AT sea, on his passage home (*via* China), Hugh Munro, esq. of the Civil service, Bombay, son of the late Gen. Sir Hector Munro, K. B.

1815, *June* 7. At Berlin, aged 70, Gen. Count de Reede de Ginckel, uncle to the present Earl of Athlone, many years Ambassador Extraordinary from the States General to the Court of Berlin.

June 13. Mrs. Grundy, relict of the late Jonathan Grundy, esq. of Lightwood-house, co. Stafford.

June 25. At his seat, Woodside, Peasemarsh, Sussex, in his 61st year, the Rev. Jeremiah Smith. He has left issue, Edward-Leeds; Anne, wife of Thomas Pix, esq.; and Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Wm. Delves. He was formerly rector of Berwick and vicar of Wartling in Sussex; both which livings he had resigned when called to residence, that he might not be prevented

vented from dwelling in his own mansion and estate.

June 28. Drowned in the river Swale, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, aged 16, Samuel, son of Mr. Roger Swire, of Cragg, near Halifax; a youth in whom good talents and an amiable disposition were so happily united, as to bid fair to realize the warmest expectations of his friends had he lived to attain a mature age.

June 29. At the Hotwells, Bristol, Rev. Anthony Jones.

June 30. Drowned whilst bathing, Mr. B. Treby Hayes, one of the young gentlemen of Eton College, only son of —— Hayes, esq. of Devonshire.

At Drumcondra, near Dublin, aged 47, A. Giffard Brabazon, esq. only surviving son of the late Hon. Wm. Brabazon, many years representative in the Irish Parliament for the county of Wicklow.

June .... At Lancaster, in his 65th year, Rev. Rowland Belasyse, Viscount Fauconberg, D. D. formerly chaplain to the Portuguese Ambassador; since which he has lived in seclusion with his sister and nieces. The title becomes extinct.

Lately.— In John-street, Bedford-row, aged 74, Allatson Burgh, esq. one of the Secondaries of the Pipe-office.

Mr. J. H. Ainslie, of Furnival's Inn Court, Holborn, teacher of elocution. He was a single man, and maintained his mother, who is extremely ill. Having risen at three o'clock to procure something for the old lady, it was necessary to kindle a fire: to do this, he took a small dessert knife to split a piece of wood, the end of which he laid on his breast, when the knife slipped, penetrated the heart, inflicting a wound four inches deep: he fell upon the bed, and almost instantly expired.

Samuel Scatcherd, esq. of Mile-end.

At Earl's-court, Old Brompton, Maria Helena, wife of John Glynn, esq.

E. Simpson, esq. of the Edgeware-road.

Thos. R. Drewe, esq. of Wotton-house, Dorset, and Grange, co. Devon.

Charles Leycester, esq. brother of Sir John F. Leycester, bart. of Tabley-house, Cheshire.

Capt. Davids, R. A. youngest son of Richard Le Davids, esq. late of Pibor, co. Carmarthen.

Donald M'Nab, esq. a native of Athol, N. B. who had acquired a large fortune by the practice of the law at Calcutta, where he resided 23 years, and from whence he returned in August last.

Bedfordshire.—Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late Alderman Chapman, of Bedford.

Mr. White, auctioneer, of Bedford. Returning from Oakley with Mr. Bucklow, of the Swan-inn, Bedford, the latter fell from his horse; Mr. White left him in the care of a waggoner, and proceeded for medical aid. The surgeon followed him in about four minutes, and when he had rode about a quarter of a mile, saw a person lying insensible in the road, whom he supposed to be Mr. Bucklow, and returned with the sufferer to the Swan inn, when, on removing the blood from his face, they discovered it to be Mr. White. He languished two days in the same insensible state. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict that he died of a concussion of the brain. Mr. Bucklow was found about a mile further in a similar state; but faint hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Berks. — At Reading, aged 16, Eliza Maria, youngest daughter of John Hooke Greene, esq.

At Wargrave, aged 30, R. Mathews, esq.

Col. Beaumont, of Crowmarsh, near Wallingford. He crossed the Thames at the Ferry; and having walked a considerable distance on the banks of the river, fixed his walking-stick in the ground, placed his hat on it as a signal, threw himself in, and was drowned. An inquest was taken on the body, verdict Suicide, and he was consequently buried in a cross-road.

At Yattenden-park, Francis Gallini, esq.

Bucks.— At Aylesbury, aged 55, Mr. Benjamin Prickett, attorney.

Cambridgeshire. — At Cambridge, aged 19, the son of John Ingle, esq. student of St. John's College.

At Wisbech, Susannah, youngest dau. of the late J. Johnson, esq. of Leverington.

Aged 72, Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Downham, Isle of Ely.

Cheshire.— At Chester, aged 65, John Lloyd, esq. of Hafodunos and Wygfair, co. Denbigh, F. R. & A. S. LL. D. a bencher of the Middle Temple.

At Chester, Thos. Edwards, esq. banker.

Thomas Rathbone, esq. one of the aldermen of Chester.

At Chester, the wife of George Wilbraham, esq.

At Overleigh-hall, Macclesfield, aged 28, Susan, wife of Rev. James Smedley.

At Macclesfield, Henry Wardle, esq. alderman of that borough.

At Macclesfield, aged 31, Sarah, wife of Samuel Wood, esq. mayor.

At nearly the same hour, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, of Mollington, near Chester, who were born in the same month and year, married at 25, and lived together exactly half a century.

At Stretton-hall, Joseph Leche, esq. formerly a major in the army.

At Davenport-hall, near Congleton, Mrs. Broome, relict of Wm. Broome, esq. of Dedsbury, in the commission of the Peace for Lancashire.

Cornwall.—At Tregony, (within a week after his brother, the Rev. R. Hennah, see Part I. p. 473.) aged 97, Thos. Hennah, esq.

At Madron Church-town, the wife of John Hosking, esq.

W.

W. Richards, esq. town-clerk of Penryn.

Aged 29, Mr. Philip Harry, of Bodmin. He possessed superior natural abilities, which were improved by a liberal education, and a thorough knowledge of the world. He entered life under the most favourable circumstances; but, being of an eccentric disposition, he partook largely of the vicissitudes incidental to men of genius and of an independent mind. About nine of the last eleven years of his life were devoted to the service of his Majesty, in the Royal Navy, part of which time he acted as captain's clerk, and occasionally as assistant-surgeon. He was discharged about two years since, in consequence of ill health, and afterwards resided at Bodmin, where he exercised his talents to the satisfaction of his acquaintance. He was the author of the poetical pieces which have appeared in the Cornwall Gazette and West Briton newspapers, under the signature of H. in some of which he has feelingly depicted his own disappointments.

Rev. N. Gay, vicar of St. Breward's.

At Redruth, aged 22, Grace, youngest dau. of Reuben Magor, esq.

At Laulivery, Rev. Nicholas Kendall.

At Trereife, aged 26, Wm. John Godolphin Nicholls, esq.

At Trelil, Margaret, second dau. of Rev. J. Pascoe, of St. Keverne.

Dorothy, eldest daughter of Rev. John Arthur, of Little Colan.

Cumberland. — At the vicarage, Crofthwaite, near Keswick, the wife of Rev. J. Denton.

At Kirkbank, aged 71, John Kirkbank, esq. in the commission of the Peace for this county.

At Holme, near Carlisle, aged 49, John Milburne Dixon, esq.

Derbyshire.—At Derby, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Wright, last surviving sister of the late Richard Wright, M. D. and of Jos. Wright, esq. the celebrated painter.

At Hognaston, aged 87, Wm. Millington, gent.

At Bonsall, aged 46, S. P. Ward, esq. late of St. Helena.

At Anon rectory, Robt. Broomhead, esq.

Devon.—At Exeter, B. Patch, esq. mayor of that city last year.

Mr. Radford, of Exeter, one of the surgeons to the Devon and Exeter Hospitals.

At Plymouth, Lieut. H. S. Gardiner, late of the Phœbe. He brought the Essex prize to England.

At Plymouth, suddenly, Capt. Andrew Saunders, R. N. whose abilities and worth were well known and deservedly respected. The winter of age had not chilled the vernal warmth which his mild and elegant manners, accompanied by a mind uncommonly vigorous and enlightened, had excited in early life. It was impossible to know Andrew Saunders, and not to love him! He had that in his nature which would have softened ferocity itself into tenderness, and inspired the most unlimited confidence in the very bosom of Suspicion. Some have minds, and no hearts; others have hearts, and no minds; but he was all mind, and all heart! His very countenance announced the benevolence that dwelt within; and to great brilliancy of imagination and quickness of conception, he added a profoundly deep and comprehensive mind! It is not always that great talents are accompanied by great rectitude; but his integrity equalled his abilities; and, if his flashes of wit charmed his friends, they idolized him for his virtues, which never required any stimulus. Truth, sincerity, and benevolence, marked his footsteps; and his character was, in all respects, a model for imitation. M.

At Buckland Filleigh, the wife of John Inglest Fortescue, esq.

At Kingston-house, aged 78, Thomas Bradridge, esq.

At Lympstone, the wife of U. T. Hemmingson, esq. of Woodbury-lodge.

At Torpoint, the daughter of the late Adm. Hall.

The wife of J. Yarde, esq. of Trowbridge, near Crediton.

Aged 57, Rev. John Rendle, vicar of Widecombe. He was born at Tiverton, and educated at Blundell's school in that town: whilst there, he distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and at the proper age was sent to Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, being elected to one of the scholarships founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, and appropriated to scholars from Tiverton school. During his residence at college, he sedulously devoted himself to classical and mathematical learning, and took the degree of B. A. in 1781 with considerable credit. Shortly after, he was elected mathematical lecturer of his college, and afterwards he took orders, and was elected a fellow of the same Society. Having resided many years at Cambridge, he retired into the country, and served the curacy of Ashbrittle, in Somersetshire; but, on being presented by the late Chancellor Nutcombe, of Exeter, to the living of Widecombe, he married, and removed to his vicarage, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Rendle was a most excellent classical scholar, and, from the time of his removal to Widecombe, he devoted all the time he could spare from his parochial duties exclusively to study. There are but few situations more retired than Widecombe, being at some distance from any market-town, and in the immediate vicinity of Dartmoor; he therefore experienced but few interruptions from his favourite pursuits. Divinity was the study to which he devoted himself, and more particularly the earlier

earlier ages of ecclesiastical history; he had read with the greatest attention the works of the Fathers, and there was perhaps none of his contemporaries so very intimately acquainted with the early Christian writers. His constant attention to this branch of history led him to consider the character of the Emperor Tiberius in a very favourable point of view; and the latter years of his life were devoted to the vindication of that monarch. The book which he wrote on this subject was published last year, and was intituled, "The History of that inimitable monarch Tiberius;" and it is certainly one of the most learned and ingenious works the present age has produced, and demands all possible attention from the literary world, as it exhibits an important æra of history, and the character of a celebrated Prince, in an entire new light; and displays a consummate knowledge of the antient historians and ecclesiastical writers. The main object of the work is, to prove that Tiberius was a convert to Christianity, and a great patron of it: this hypothesis is supported with great ingenuity; and the very learned author attributes the disturbances at Rome during the reign of Tiberius, to the opposition which the introduction of Christianity into that city experienced from the Senate and people; and, moreover, that the unfavourable character given of Tiberius by Suetonius, Tacitus, and Dion, was occasioned entirely by the partiality which the Emperor displayed towards the Christians. There are many other curious facts developed in the work; one of which is, an attempt to prove that Strabo the geographer was the father of Sejanus. Mr. R. was collecting materials for a more enlarged edition of his work, when death closed all his learned labours; his health (injured by incessant application to study) had been decaying for many years, and a violent attack carried him off on the 22d of May, being at that time on a visit near Tiverton. Besides the History of Tiberius, Mr. R. had published some smaller pieces, a few years since, in a periodical publication: they related to biblical criticism; and one paper contained an explanation of the two commutable things mentioned in the Epistle to the Hebrews, vi. 18. and which brought on a friendly controversy with his fellow-student, the late Dr. Pearson, master of Sidney. He had, moreover, finished several other works, which it was his intention to have published, if his life had been prolonged. The most important was, a Chronology of the New Testament; and another work, on the Authenticity of the two first Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel.

At Ivy-bridge, on her way to Newbury, the wife of Capt. Campbell, R. N. dau. of the late Sir C. Douglas, bart. She was a relative of the Argyle family.

At Broad Clyst, after a severe affliction, Miss Matthews; and on the same day, of consumption, Miss S. Matthews.

Dorset.—At Poole, Anne, wife of Capt. Tait, R. N.

At Wootton Fitzpaine, John Row Drew, esq. in the commission of the Peace for the county.

Durham.—At Durham, aged 75, Rev. Samuel Viner, minor canon of that Cathedral, lecturer of St. Nicholas, and vicar of Stannington and Heightington.

Essex.—At Colchester, aged 73, Wm. Brockway, gent. one of the society of Friends.

At Halsted, Miss Sarah Day, eldest surviving dau. of the late Cater Day, esq. many years an eminent surgeon of Colchester.

At Emsworth, Capt. Howe, R. M.

The wife of Jacob Wilkinson, esq. of Springfield-house.

At High Ongar, Mr. West, solicitor.

Aged 68, Thomas Sumner, esq. many years an active magistrate for the county.

At Great Canfield vicarage, aged 20, the eldest dau. of Rev. Mr. Fidler.

At Langford Mill, aged 68, Jonathan Stammers, esq.

At Lucking-house, Great Maplestead, aged 70, John Freeborn, gent.

Gloucestershire.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Marsh, relict of Dr. Marsh, of Highworth, Wilts.

At Gloucester, aged 64, W. Price, esq. a Russia-merchant.

At his brother's, Gloucester, Lieut. W. Bubb, royal waggon-train.

F. H. Naylor, esq. of Matson-house, near Gloucester.

At Cirencester, in her 24th year, Mary, wife of S. Wilkins, esq. and dau. of Wm. Lawrence, esq. of the same place.

At Twyning, Geo. Phelps, esq.

The wife of Jas. George, esq. of Bristol.

Found lifeless by the side of his horse, in the Duke of Beaufort's park at Badminton, from which he is supposed to have fallen in a fit, Wm. Jones, esq. of Luckington, Wilts.

In his 80th year, C. Aycrigg, esq. of Newent.

Hants.—At Winchester, James Welsh, esq. only son of the late Dr. Welsh.

At Southampton, aged 66, Sir George Thomas.—Gen. Eveleigh.—Aged 71, John Robbins, esq.—Lieut. J. Chiddal, R. M.—Catherine, wife of Charles Ward, esq.

At Portsmouth, aged 70, R. Reeks, esq.

Aged 22, Miss Hatton, daughter-in-law of Major Ashhurst, of the garrison of Portsmouth.

At Portsea, Wm. Chivers, esq.

At Hythe, near Southampton, Francis, wife of Col. Charles Godfrey, late of the East India Company's service, eldest dau. of J. N. Silver, esq. mayor of Winchester.

At Romsey, John Comley, esq.

At

At Upton, near Southampton, aged 83, M. Harrison, esq.

At Hursley, aged 85, Catherine, relict of Rev. S. Heathcote.

At Berry, Joseph Carter, esq.

At Emsworth, Mrs. Patten, relict of Major Patten.

Herefordshire. — At Hereford, Eleanor, wife of Rev. H. J. Powell, of Clirow-court.

At Hereford, Sarah, relict of the late Capt. C. P. Price, R. N.

At Stamford Court, the only daughter of Francis Freeman, esq.

Aged 39, the wife of S. Compton, esq. of Brampton-lodge, near Ross.

The lady of Sir H. Hoskyns, bart. of Harewood.

Herts.—At Hertford, Alured, youngest son of John Cheap, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, Bengal.

At Harpenden, the wife of Rev. Henry Craven Ord.

At Offey-place, near Hitchin, suddenly, the wife of Rev. Lynch Burroughs.

Kent.— At Canterbury, Eliza, second dau. of Richard Frend, esq.

At Tenterden, in his 84th year, Mr. T. Fuggles, leaving a wife in her 81st year, to whom he had been married 61 years.

At Boxley, after dining apparently in good health, aged 59, Wm. Fowle, esq. an eccentric character.

At Boxley, Thomas Best, esq.

At Cranbrook, Wm. Weston, esq. of Wilsley-green.

At Felderland, aged 67, Henry Matson, esq. one of the jurats of the corporation of Sandwich.

Lancashire. — At Manchester, aged 25, Mr. Thomas Moore Herbert, solicitor. The solidity of his talents, directed by the most intense application to his profession, justly caused his friends to entertain the most sanguine hopes of his soon becoming one of its most distinguished ornaments. His family have lost a revered and most affectionate relative, and society a valuable member.

At Liverpool, Ralph Manley, esq. of Chester.

At Liverpool, Isabel, youngest dau. of the late Rev. G. Moore, rector of Hallsall.

Mrs. Mary Anna Tootle, mistress of the Catholic School, Liverpool, dau. of the late W. F. M. De-Courcy, esq. and niece of the Earl of Kinsale.

At Halton-hall, near Lancaster, aged 55, Wm. Bradshaw, esq.

At Marsh-hall, Farnworth, aged 77, H. Linaker, esq.

At Blackley, aged 74, Edw. Hulton, esq.

At Longsight, near Manchester, aged 58, James Rushton, esq.

At Crofton-lodge, Wm. Hill, esq.

Aged 72, Mr. John Collier, painter, of Milnrow, near Rochdale, eldest son of the late "Tim Bobbin, esq." author of "The Lancashire Dialect," "Remarks on the History of Manchester," &c.

At Leigh, aged 86, R. Guest, esq. surgeon there nearly sixty years.

At Ballavarvane, Isle of Man, Mrs. Christian, relict of E. Christian, esq. of Bemahague.

Leicestershire.—Mr. Thos. Iliffe, farmer and grazier, of Foxton.

At Knighton-lodge, aged 77, Alice, relict of Richard Beresford, esq. of Ashborne, co. Derby.

At East Langton, aged 25, Mr. Wade, formerly of Leicester, leaving a widow and three sons.

Lincolnshire.—At Louth, Wm. Pearson, gent. chief constable for the wapentakes of Louth, Eske, and Ludbro.

At Grantham, Mr. Geo. Twells, attorney.

Aged 72, Rev. J. Stockdale, vicar of Grimsby, Clea, Waith, and Monkton.

At Graby, aged 29, Harriet, wife of Mr. Reynolds, attorney, only dau. of R. Newcombe, esq. of Stamford.

Rev. Edw. Wells, rector of Willoughby.

At Bourne, aged 84, Mrs. Pare. This pious and benevolent woman was the last surviving daughter of the Rev. J. Sanderson, rector of Addington, co. Northampton, and fifth in descent from the learned Bp. Sanderson.

Monmouth. — At Monmouth, Lois, relict of Rich. Morgan, esq. late of Argood, in this county.

Aged 14, Wm. Nichol Hawkins, eldest son of Dr. Hawkins, of Monmouth.

At Chepstow, in his 24th year, J. Jones, esq. surgeon.

S. Hopkins, esq. of Bleanavon.

Norfolk.—At Norwich, Ishmael Bashaw, a Turkish merchant, from Constantinople. He was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and escaped wonderfully to England, when, becoming a convert to the Christian faith, he was publicly baptized at Spalding, co. Linc. He was born at Adrianople in 1735.

At Norwich, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Ransome, about 40 years head-clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Gurney, of that city, having been there from its establishment, where the beauty of his penmanship attracted general admiration. In him an excellent understanding was united with great brilliancy of wit, in which he was inferior to very few, as numerous effusions of his pen amply testify. He was the founder of the Friars' Society, Norwich, of some years standing, similar in plan to a club instituted at Philadelphia by the great Dr. Franklin, which has distinguished itself no less for its literary character, than for the benevolence it has of late years displayed in the distribution of soup and bread to the poor, at a cheap rate, during the severe winter months. Mr. Ransome joined to the taste for the fine arts (in one branch of which, *drawing*, he was no mean proficient),

proficient), an attachment to the science of opticks and mechanicks, and possessed many valuable optical instruments, &c.

At Norwich, aged 88, John Beevor, M. D. many years an eminent practitioner there.

At Pulham, Rev. Charles Grape, D. D. rector of Horstead and Coltishall.

At Crow-hall, Denver, the wife of J. T. Dering, esq.

Northamptonshire.—At his son's, Peterborough, aged 67, James Hill, gent. an eminent woolstapler of Uppingham.

At Daventry, aged 43, Simon Oakden, esq. solicitor.

Aged 56, Rev. Benjamin Hill, rector of Plumpton.

Northumberland.—At Newcastle, Mary, eldest sister of the late Lord Collingwood.

At Newcastle, aged 67, John Anderson, esq. surgeon. He was, with the late Dr. Clarke, institutor of the Newcastle Dispensary, in 1777; and continued his attendance, with equal ability and benevolence, as long as his health would permit. Few members of his profession have practised its duties with more disinterestedness; and he will long be remembered for integrity and goodness.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. P. Stokoe, attorney, and one of the coroners for the county.

At Newcastle, aged 74, the wife of Wm. Batson, esq.

At North Shields, aged 64, Mr. J. Reay, ship-owner, who served the office of Trinity-master in 1796. He was a man of mild and amiable manners, but most heroic spirit, which he evinced in 1784, by attacking a crew of Blankenaze pirates, who had got possession of the ship Roberts, Capt. Hedley, of Newcastle, near Heligoland, loaded with a cargo value 10,000*l.* bound from Bourdeaux to Hamburgh.

At Alnwick, aged 68, Geo. Selby, esq.

At Hetherslaw-hill, Edw. Newton, esq.

At Corbridge, aged 20, Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Surtees.

At Castle Park, Beatrice, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bell, of Coldstream.

At Wooler, aged 30, Mary Anne, wife of John B. Rule, esq. of Berbice, South America.

Notts.—At Nottingham, Mr. Alexander Grey, whose filial and social conduct rendered his character peculiarly interesting; fostering his aged parent, and promoting the welfare of his surrounding connections.

At Nottingham, aged 84, John Sterling, gent. senior alderman of the corporation.

Suddenly, B. Drawater, esq. of Mansfield.

Edw. Brumby, gent. an alderman of East Retford.

At Southwell, the wife of Rev. J. Footitt.

At Tuxford, Louisa, wife of George T. Smith, esq. of Pendyffryn, co. Carnarvon.

Oxon.—J. Hayward, esq. of Watlington.

Rutland.—Mr. Dennis, an opulent farmer at Greetham.

Salop.—At Ludlow, R. Nash, esq.

At Ludlow, Mary, wife of Dr. Thorp, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hamer, esq. of Liverpool.

At Oswestry, Charles Henry, eldest son of Thomas Longueville Jones, esq.

Stephen Jennins, esq. banker, of Wellington, and of Donnerville House.

At Woolsbatch, near Bridgworth, the eldest daughter of John Baker, esq.

At Coalmoor, Mr. Geo. Baker, who possessed a rare combination of knowledge, which a variety of scientific occasions brought forth and characterised.

Aged 77, Wm. Wheeler, esq. of Stepple Hall.

W. W. Lea, of Ludstone.

At Clunn, Rev. T. Morris, whose life was marked by the strictest integrity, and who in his last moments manifested the happiest tranquillity.

Somerset.—At Bath, aged 59, Richard Bell, esq.

At Bath, Robert Yescombe, esq.

Mrs. Mullins, widow of Mr. E. Mullins, formerly an eminent builder of Bath.

At Bath, aged 64, Mr. Horlor, formerly a painter there. For the last ten years he was almost totally deaf; yet, by an attentive observation of the speaker's countenance and motion of the mouth, he could maintain a conversation with the greatest facility.

At Clifton, John Rowland, esq. of Garthen-lodge, co. Denbigh.

At Clifton, the only daughter of T. Barrett, esq. of Hazelbury, near Crewkerne.

At Clifton, Miss Cockburn, daughter of the late learned and pious Dr. Wm. Cockburn, archdeacon of Ostoney.

At the Hotwells, in her 97th year, Mrs. Mary Weston, relict of E. Weston, esq. of Boughton-hall, co. Worcester.

Aged 22, Mary, youngest daughter of E. B. Metforde, M. D. of Hook House, Taunton.

At Taunton, Mrs. Hart, widow of Rear-adm. Hart.

At Frome, aged 91, Wm. Bailey, esq.

The wife of H. Whitmash, esq. of Yeovil.

At South Petherton, aged 63, Rev. Richard Herdsman, upwards of 40 years pastor of the independent congregation there.

At Wellington, T. Collard, esq.

Aged 59, Rev. Isaac Knott, vicar of Timberscome.

Rev. Wm. Evans, vicar of Staunton Drewe, and Pensford.

At Tustham Court, John Sweeting, esq. one of the commissioners of taxes.

Staffordshire.—At Darlaston, Rev. John Waltham, M. A. rector of Darlaston, and in the commission of the peace. When Mr. W. was appointed to Darlaston, the state

state of the great bulk of its population approximated almost to barbarism! It is true there were some of whom "better things should be said, and things that accompany salvation;" but it is a melancholy fact to be recorded of any parish within the British empire, that, with respect to the generality of his parishioners, he had to contend with gross ignorance, and with vice in its most offensive forms: with Sabbath-breaking; drunkenness; brutal sports; such as boxing, cock-fighting, and bull-baiting; and with what was, if possible, still more arduous, with the formidable determination of many, whom long practice seemed to have made incorrigible, not to be obstructed in their sinful courses. In a situation presenting such difficulties to a faithful minister, qualifications of no ordinary kind seemed to be indispensable. Mr. Waltham was favoured in an eminent degree, with the most essential qualities of a Christian Minister. He was a man of competent learning, and of genuine piety. His judgment was solid, and his mind firm and decided. He was laborious, diligent, zealous, and affectionate. His person and manner were commanding and impressive. He united the office of a Magistrate to that of a Minister; this brought upon him a considerable addition of care and responsibility, and exposed him to some objections and difficulties in the discharge of his more sacred and appropriate duties. The parish church was rebuilt on an enlarged and commodious scale; and the parsonage, which before his time was deemed scarcely habitable by a clergyman, he enlarged, and, by the addition of suitable offices, made it a convenient and respectable habitation. To the former of these objects he contributed liberally in money, but still more essentially by his able and unwearied superintendance of the progress of the work; the enlargement and improvement of the parsonage were undertaken and completed at his sole expence. About a fortnight before his death, he was advised to visit Cheltenham; but his physician there soon apprised him that Cheltenham could be of no avail, and advised his immediate return to Darlaston. This counsel he received as the notice to set his house in order. He with great difficulty reached Darlaston, on the Wednesday in the same week, and on the Monday following died.

At Endon, near Leek, Rev. Thomas Middleton, incumbent.

At Ringe Hayes, aged 90, J. Bagnall, esq.

At Longport, George Rogers, esq.

John Stubbs, esq. of Walsall.

Suffolk.—Aged 84, Rev. Wm. Gee, rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich, and vicar of Wherstead and Bentley, in this county.

At Bury St. Edmunds, aged 75, Mrs. Cocksedge, widow of the late Rev. Roger Cocksedge, of Little Whelnetham.

At Beccles, aged 54, the wife of Rev. B. Bence, rector.

At Hadleigh, Wallace, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Reeve, of Norwich.

At Halesworth, in her 86th year, Mrs. Mary Rumsby, a maiden lady, who has left 20*l.* to be distributed in bread to the poor of the parish; 200*l.* to the Almshouses; and 100*l.* to the Charity-school established on Dr. Bell's system.

Aged 82, Rev. Theodore V. Gould, rector of Fornham All Saints and Westley.

At Woolverston Park, near Ipswich, aged 80, Charles Berners, esq. whose hospitality and liberal conduct to his tenantry and dependants will make his loss sincerely regretted.

At Coney Weston, aged 61, John Lock, gent. of Walsham le Willows.

Surrey.—At the Shrubbery, Chipstead, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Polhill. Of this very amiable and excellent lady, it may with great truth be said, that she filled the relative situations of daughter, sister, aunt, and friend, in the most exemplary manner. Though her life had been protracted to a great age, as she had uniformly been actuated by a due sense of religion, so her end proved how well her sense of it had been founded; inasmuch as the greatest serenity of mind prevailed through the whole period of her decline; her end was most truly blessed, as her departure was so easy, that those who surrounded her bed were not aware of it, and could not for a time believe she was no more. As her religion was pure, so were her charities private and beneficial. She has left a name most justly endeared to all who knew her, and her surviving relations will long lament their loss, the poor will also that of a most kind and benevolent friend. This humble tribute of respect is paid to the memory of much departed worth, by one who had long known her real goodness, and great virtues, and who most sincerely feels the loss he has sustained.

Sussex.—At Brighton, greatly lamented, Honour Elizabeth, wife of R. Day, esq.

Rev ~~Maud~~ Smelt, of ~~Olindon~~. *Flindon*

Warwickshire.—At Kenilworth, Mr. W. Butler, father of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Butler, vicar of that place, and head-master of Shrewsbury grammar-school.

In his 59th year, S. Oldham, esq. of Coundon, near Coventry.

At Ickfield House, near Birmingham, Mr. James Woolley, son of the High Sheriff of the county of Warwick.

At Sutton Coldfield, aged 69, Rev. Ellis Henry, rector of Cranford St. John, co. Northampton.

At Sutton Coldfield, aged 74, Mr. Adam Readshaw, surgeon, a man of great skill and practice.

At

At the Hill Cottage, near Stratford, Dennis Bradley, esq.

At Harborne Heath Cottage, aged 61, Thomas Barker, esq.

Westmoreland.—At Dupton's Hall, aged 38, Joseph Dickenson, esq. jun.

Wilts.—At Salisbury, aged 62, Wm. Woolfryes, esq.

At Salisbury, Martha, wife of Capt. N. Pitts.

At Bradford, Mawbey Tugwell, esq.

At Market Lavington, Mr. T. K. Willoughby, attorney, of Melksham.

The wife of M. D. Blandford, esq. of Swallowclift.

Worcestershire.—Wm. Cross Simpson, esq. formerly a banker of Worcester.

Whilst on a visit at Wm. L. Phelps, esq. Evesham, aged 24, the wife of Governor Maurice, late of the Island of Anholt.

At Kempsey, near Worcester, Major-gen. Jeffery Amherst, governor of Upton castle, and colonel of the East Local militia.

J. Neale, esq. of Kempsey Lodge, late of Scotland.

Yorkshire.—At York, Rev. J. Parker, rector of St. Mary, Castlegate, and vicar of St. Helen's, Stonegate.

At Hull, aged 87, Mrs. Marsden, relict of John Marsden, esq. of Fairfield-hall, near Addingham.

At Wakefield, Capt. Anthony Allison, adjutant of the Wakefield local militia.

At Wakefield, aged 81, Edward Ridsdale, esq.

At Ripon, aged 69, John Pearson, esq. alderman, partner in the banking-house of Coates, Pearson, and Coates.

At Pontefract, aged 44, the wife of T. Oxley, esq. one of the aldermen of Pontefract.

At Scarborough, aged 65, James Tindall, esq. banker, father of that corporation, and in the commission of the Peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding; a man of excellent abilities, strict integrity, and patriotic liberal spirit.

At Hotham, aged 73, Rev. Richard Gee, LL. B. rector of Leven, in the East Riding.

At Lambton, near Masham, aged 74, Wm. Wilkinson, esq.

At Kirkburton, aged 67, Rev. O. Lodge.

At Whitby, Mr. Hunter, solicitor; a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and eminently distinguished for dispatch in his professional practice.

At Skipton, Margaret, daughter of Chas. Tindal, esq.

At Barnsley, aged 72, Mrs. Deakin, relict of John Deakin, esq.

At Hessay, near York, Wm. Nottingham, esq.

At Brockenbottom, near Settle, aged 42, Major Hesleden, 1st West York militia. He was a zealous promoter of agricultural improvements, in which he expended a considerable part of his income, and obtained several prize-medals.

At Snaith, Edw. Hare, esq. formerly of Barlow-hall.

Aged 88, Mr. John Lee, of Leckonfield, near Beverley, an excellent practical farmer, and one of the most extensive horse-dealers in the North of England.

At Browbridge, near Halifax, aged 67, Joseph Cartledge, M. D.

At Elland, near Halifax, awfully sudden, Mrs. Rushforth, relict of D. Rushforth, esq.

At Brockwell, aged 23, James, youngest son of Col. Moore.

Wales.—Aged 68, Rev. J. Williams, M. A. upwards of forty years vicar of Llanever, Trevethin, and Mamhilad, and perpetual curate of Llanvrechva, co. Monmouth.

At Crickhowell, co. Brecon, aged 76, Rev. T. Davies, 33 years curate of Langarran, and St. Weonard's, co. Hereford.

At Trosymarion, Anglesea, aged 62, Rev. John Owen, of Caerbellan, co. Merioneth.

Rev. David Evans, vicar of Llanwrthal, co. Brecon.

At Manesby-porth, Anglesea, in the prime of life, Rev. Evan Lloyd, rector of Aberffraw, and in the commission of the peace for Anglesea.

At Llanbedrog Cottage, aged 23, Major Horsley, 59th regt.

At Boverton, near Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, aged 50, John Jones, esq. a gentleman of various and useful information, and much respected for his integrity.

At Haverfordwest, aged 75, Lewis Mathias, esq. late of Llangwarren-house, co. Pembroke.

At Pentre Mawr, Richard Edmunds, esq.

At Kinnerton, Radnor, T. Stephens, esq.

At Aberwheeler, co. Denbigh, the wife of Henry L. Bradish, esq.

At Aberystwith, the eldest daughter of E. Locke, esq. collector of customs there.

Catherine, second daughter of the late Thomas Davies, of Blyne, co. Carmarthen.

Near Landovery, co. Carmarthen, in his 99th year, Mr. Adam Henderson; a man of great integrity.

Scotland.—In the Palaceo f Holyrood-house, Edinburgh, in her 63d year, Henrietta Sophia Jeannetta Alt, wife of D. Waldegrave, esq. daughter of his Excellency the late Henry Just Alt, Baron Alt, upwards of 42 years Minister at the Court of Great Britain from his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Her mother, Jeannetta, was daughter of Sir John Preston, of Prestonhall, bart. by the Hon. Margaret Elphinston, eldest sister of Jane, Countess of Moray, who were the two only

and

and surviving daughters of John, fourth Lord Balmerino, by Lady Christian Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton.

At Edinburgh, in her 89th year, Mrs. M'Donald, widow of the late Lieut.-col. D. M'Donald, formerly of H. M. 84th, or Loyal Highland Emigrants, and brigadier-general in America.

At Stobo Castle, William, youngest son of Sir James Montgomery, bart.

At Rev. Dr. Miller's, Manse of Cumnock, Brevet Major J. Miller, 74th regt. late Lieut.-col. of the 23d Portuguese Infantry.

IRELAND.—In Dublin, Shepperd French, esq. late of the firm of Byrne and French, Carrick-on-Suir.

At Cork, Dr. Longfield, an eminent physician.

At Cork, in consequence of a wound in his forehead, received when the mail coach was attacked near Cashel, last November, S. Coltman, esq. assistant surgeon of the 38th regt. foot.

Aged 78, Rev. Dr. Stone, rector of Castle Duan, in the diocese of Ossory, and Kilcoleman, in the diocese of Limerick.

At Muff, Lieut. King, 47th regt.

At Willgrove, co. Roscommon, Olivia, wife of W. R. Wills, esq. daughter of C. St. George, esq. of Tyrone, co. Galway, grand niece of the late Lord St. George.

ABROAD.—His Majesty Charles Emanuel, formerly King of Sweden. *Arau Gazette.*

With the British Army in Flanders, John Mogg Wooldridge, esq. surgeon, R. A.

At Mersburgh, on the Lake of Constance, in his 81st year, Mesmer, the discoverer of animal magnetism.

In Italy, where he went for the benefit of his health, H. Walsh, esq. youngest son of Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Bath.

At Barcelona, Spain, Eliza, only dau. of Joseph Goff, esq. of Dublin.

At Meldorf, in the Danish dominions, in his 82d year, Mr. Niebuhr, author of the well-known travels in Arabia, &c.

At Hamburgh, aged 74, the well-known German writer, Mathias Claudius. He was born at Rheinfeld, in 1740, and at the commencement of his literary career was editor of the Adres-Comptoir-Nachrichten. He afterwards removed to Wandsbeck, and there wrote the Wandsbeck Messenger (Wandesbecker Bote). In 1776 he was appointed to a civil office under the government of Hesse Darmstadt, but which he soon resigned, and returned to Wandsbeck. There he continued the publication of his Works, the 8th volume of which appeared in 1812; translated Terrasson's Sethos, Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus, St. Martin's Work on Error and Truth, Fenelon's Religious Works, and Twiss's Travels. He was also the author of many anonymous pieces on modern politics, modern philosophy, and other subjects. He expired at the house of his son-in-law M. Perthes, an eminent bookseller of Hamburg.

Lieut.-col. T. Jones, son of Rev. Wm. Jones, vicar of Pwllheli, who after many wounds and advancements in the 4th foot, in France, Spain, Portugal, and America, was slain at New Orleans.

Drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Champlain, Dr. Dunn, a surgeon in the British Army, who was in all the campaigns in Spain.

Drowned in La Plata, owing to one of those sudden gales incident to that river, which swept him from the deck of the Felucca in which he was passing from Buenos Ayres to Monte Video, aged 29, Mr. Henry Chorley, late of Liverpool.

Perished in the Sylph sloop of war, aged 21, Mr. W. H. Fox, eldest son of Wm. Fox, esq. solicitor, late of Gloucester.

At Boston, America, Mrs. John Hord, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Butterworth, of Coventry.

On board H. M. S. Royal Oak, on the coast of America, aged 19, Charles Rusher, R. M. youngest son of Mr. Rusher, of Oxford.

At New York, aged 54, Robert Fulton, esq. inventor of the steam-boat, a man of rare mechanical ingenuity, and great energy of character. He was the *Mons. Français* of Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, and was employed by them to construct catamarans, and other machines of destruction, for which he received munificent grants from the British treasury.

On his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut.-col. J. H. Poole.

In India, Lieut. R. D. Eyre, interpreter and quarter-master to the 2d batt. 5th regt. N. I. and son of the late Rev. Henry Eyre, of Landford, Wilts.

July 1. Aged 73, Lieut.-general Stephens, R. A.

In Broad-street Buildings, Colin Ross, esq. late of Fredericksburgh, Virginia.

July 2. In Clifford-street, the wife of J. Calcraft, esq. M. P. of Rempston-hall, co. Dorset, one of the daughters of the late Sir T. P. Hales, bart.

July 3. In Portman-square, the wife of James Dawkins, esq. M. P.

July 6. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, by his own hand, during a fit of insanity, Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P. He was born in 1758, and was the only son of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. by Lady Mary, third daughter of Charles, first Earl Cornwallis. After passing through Eton and Oxford with distinguished credit, he made the tour of Europe under Mr. Coxe, celebrated for his publications on Switzerland, Russia, &c. He then stored his mind with that vast and compre-

comprehensive knowledge which he has since so usefully applied. Entering on the political stage when the drama was supported by the first characters that ever graced British annals, he was yet distinguished for a firmness of mind, a purity of intention, a brilliancy of thought, and an energy of expression. From his first entrance into public life, he warmly attached himself to the late Mr. Fox, and was his zealous supporter. On his death he became the real leader of the party, to whom he dictated his opinions, without implicitly adopting their views, or supporting their measures, when, as was frequently the case, they opposed his own. His life may be said to be before his countrymen; for, though they witnessed only his exertions in the Senate, they will be well aware how many of his private hours must have been consumed in informing himself upon every question of general policy, or even private interest, that came before the House: for upon almost all these he was a constant speaker; and however others may have differed from him in their views of the various matters upon which he interested himself, none could charge him with ignorance of his subject, insincerity in the opinions he adopted, or the want of a manly eloqence and undaunted courage in the enforcement of them. He was the ready advocate of the aggrieved and persecuted of every Nation, who thought proper to lay their complaints before the British Parliament; the active investigator of corruption, malversation, and neglect, in all our own public offices at home: so that the extent of his utility is to be contemplated, not only with a view to the good he performed, but to the evil he prevented. As an orator his talents were highly estimated. The character of his eloquence was bold, nervous, and decisive; pregnant with idea, it wasted nothing in expression; and disdained the weakness of *verbiage* when it bore the strength of argument. He was thought by many to be more powerful in attack than defence; but so prompt in his observations, that it will be long before his party will find any one to fill his place. He was the warm, liberal, and enthusiastic encourager of universal education, from the pure feeling of benevolence. He was convinced that to enlighten the National mind, and to make a people familiar with the Holy Scriptures, was to make them strong, moral, and happy. In his friendships, no man was more ready to sacrifice time, ease, and comfort, than himself. This was conspicuous in the arduous undertaking of the re-establishment of Drury-lane Theatre.—His private life, however amiable, was merged in the superior importance of his public avocations. He was most faithful and zealous in the discharge of all the duties of domestic life; as a husband, father, friend, and master, his conduct was in the highest degree exemplary. To Earl Grey, with whom he was so intimately united in politicks, he and his family were also more closely bound by the ties of affinity; Mr. Whitbread having married, June 1789, Lady Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of the first Earl Grey; and Sir George Grey, her brother, having married in 1795 Mary, sister of Mr. Whitbread. By Lady Elizabeth Grey, Mr. Whitbread has left issue two sons and two daughters, to lament a loss great to society, and to them irreparable: Elizabeth, born Dec. 21, 1791; married a short time since to the brother of Earl Waldegrave: William, born Jan. 4, 1795, who will inherit the landed estates, full 20,000*l.* *per annum*: Samuel-Charles, born Feb. 16, 1796; and Emma-Louisa, born Jan. 19, 1798. A considerable property in the Funds, and the large capital in the extensive Brewery, whence the fortune of the family was derived, are expected to be apportioned as an ample provision for the junior children. Mr. Whitbread died possessed of five-eighths of the brewery: his father making it compulsory on him, by a clause in his will, to retain a majority of shares in his own hands. He had completed his magnificent mansion, and nearly so his extensive plantations around it, at Southwell, the whole at an expenditure of not less than 120,000*l.* —With respect to the lamented circumstances of his death, the evidence produced before the Coroner's Jury very satisfactorily proved the derangement of his mind for some time previous. J. Wilcher, esq. who resides in Hertfordshire, a particular friend of the deceased, stated, that a few weeks since, he received an application from the family of Mr. W. to come to town, for the purpose of soothing their afflicted feelings, and, if possible, to rouse the deceased from the melancholy that was operating upon him. On his arrival he found him in a desponding state, and, notwithstanding every exertion, he could but occasionally succeed in shaking off the melancholy, or cause him to give up the irregular notions and incoherent expressions he had adopted. He entreated Mr. W. to retire from that intense application which disturbed his imagination. Mr. W. listened to his advice, and in many instances promised to adhere to it. He complained, however, that he felt he had become completely unfit for business — that his public life was extinct — that he was derided — in short, that he had become "an outcast of society." An evening or two before the fatal transaction, they dined together. Mr. W. was in excellent health, and conducted himself in that clear and energetic way by which he

he has always been distinguished. After dinner, however, his great mind at once forsook him, and he commenced an argument of a most idle and ridiculous nature. On this he expatiated with as much warmth as though it was a great national question. His friend endeavoured to restore his reason, and pointed out to him the absurdity of his statements. Mr. W. however persisted in his frensied declarations; and, among other things, stated that charges of a serious nature were exhibited against him, as well by the public voice as by communications: this was also resisted as erroneous by his friend. Mr. W. however, with much warmth, undertook to prove it by his secretary, who, he said, could produce documents to the fact. The secretary was instantly called, when the whole turned out to be a mere fabrication of the brain. The reason of the deceased seemed to be again restored for a short time, and he bowed in silent admission of his error. The evidence of Mr. Wilcher went to prove a variety of other incidents relative to the deceased for several months, all of which went to establish a derangement of the mind of his lamented friend. — Mr. Holland, a magistrate at Epsom, corroborated the account of Mr. Wilcher.—Mr. Whitbread's servant, and his private secretary, were then examined; and, after a moment's consideration, the Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*.

July 8. At Castle Bernard, co. Cork, in her 48th year, the Right Hon. Catherine Henrietta, Countess of Bandon. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of Richard Boyle, second Earl of Shannon in Ireland, and Baron Carleton in England, Knight of St. Patrick, (by Catherine Ponsonby, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, in Ireland, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire; which John Ponsonby, Speaker of the House of Commons, was brother of William Ponsonby, second Earl of Besborough, and father of William Brabazon Ponsonby, first Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly.)—The first Earl of Shannon was Henry Boyle, son of the Hon. Henry Boyle, grandson of Roger Boyle, first Earl of Orrery, and great grandson of Richard, first Earl of Cork. The deceased Countess was born Jan. 12th, 1768, married Feb. 12, 1784, Francis Bernard, Earl of Bandon, by whom she had issue eleven children, of whom eight survive her. The Countess was justly distinguished for her extensive charities in the neighbourhood of Castle Bernard.

July 10. On his passage to Lisbon, having fallen overboard, G. A. Robinson, surgeon. An ardency towards a perfect knowledge of his profession induced him to accompany a gentleman on the voyage, whose state of health required a medical attendant. In the loss of this amiable young man, society has been deprived of a valuable acquisition; the medical department of a choice ornament. A wish to relieve the calamities incident to the human frame, was almost born with him, and was seconded by an education conformable to it. He was benevolent and charitable; delighted in dispensing his knowledge to the afflicted, and was eminently successful in his practice.

July 11. At Stukeley, co. Hunts, the Rev. John Torkington, D.D. Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was the second son of the Rev. James Torkington, M. A. prebendary of Worcester, rector of King's Repton and Little Stukeley, Hunts; was born at the latter place, May 26, 1742. He was entered of Clare Hall in 1762; B. A. 1766; M. A. 1769; B. D. 1778; elected Master 1781; D. D. 1785. On the 14th June, 1787, he had a dispensation to hold the vicarage of Stapleford, co. Leic. with the rectory of Teigh, co. Rutland, to both of which he was presented by his relation the Right Hon. Robert Sherard, 4th Earl of Harborough *.

July 14. In Pall Mall, in his 77th year, William Morland, esq. head partner in the banking-house of Morland, Ransom, and Co. and M. P. for Taunton, from 1796 till 1806; many years chairman of the British Fire-office, and Westminster Life-Office, and Treasurer of the British Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. He had travelled in the early part of his life; and while in Italy imbibed a taste for works of *virtù*, which led him to form a choice collection of pictures, among which are some of the very first class. He was of a Kentish family, and had a seat at Lee, in that County; but, having engaged with the late Mr. Ransom in the banking business, he resided chiefly in Westminster, to attend that concern, which he continued with Mr. Ransom's son-in-law, the late Lord Kinnaird. By his lady, a sister of the late Dr. Mills of Crooms Hill, and now living, he had a daughter, his only child, married to Scrope Bernard, esq. of Winchendon, Bucks, M. P. for Aylesbury and St. Mawes; who has taken the name of Morland, and succeeds as head partner in the firm, and has a family of children, whom their grandfather lived to see grown to maturity, and one of his grandsons associated in the bank with himself.

July 19. At Brockley-hill, after a long confinement, Mrs. Godfrey, of Portman-square, much respected and regretted by her friends and acquaintance.

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* See Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, vol. II. Part i. pp. 340, 346.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 27, to July 25, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 1067	2038		Males - 820	1529	
Females 971			Females 709		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		378			
Peck Loaf 3*s.* 11*d.*					
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*d.* per pound.					

Between			
2 and 5	143	50 and 60	145
5 and 10	69	60 and 70	142
10 and 20	52	70 and 80	91
20 and 30	126	80 and 90	57
30 and 40	154	90 and 100	12
40 and 50	160	100.....	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 22.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	63	0	00	0	31	9	28	6	35	10
Surrey	64	4	34	0	32	0	29	4	37	6
Hertford	57	4	28	0	31	0	25	0	40	3
Bedford	65	1	00	0	32	0	24	9	33	5
Huntingdon	60	7	00	0	30	3	21	2	30	0
Northamp.	60	10	00	0	27	4	21	0	34	0
Rutland	56	6	00	0	29	6	22	0	00	0
Leicester	65	7	36	0	30	4	22	8	36	9
Nottingham	66	6	40	9	26	6	29	4	37	0
Derby	72	9	00	0	00	0	28	4	40	6
Stafford	74	5	00	0	31	0	24	6	43	3
Salop	77	11	56	0	00	0	38	8	48	0
Hereford	71	1	44	7	31	10	31	5	37	10
Worcester	69	2	00	0	34	7	29	0	35	3
Warwick	70	5	00	0	34	0	26	5	41	4
Wilts	64	8	00	0	33	6	30	4	42	4
Berks	60	1	00	0	30	1	29	9	39	7
Oxford	64	6	00	0	28	1	28	0	36	9
Bucks	63	8	00	0	40	0	27	2	37	2
Brecon	81	7	00	0	35	9	22	8	00	0
Montgom.	78	4	40	0	32	0	26	7	00	0
Radnor	76	4	00	0	32	0	30	4	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter:	67	8	37	10	31	9	26	2	37	2
Average of Scotland, per quarter:	55	11	40	7	28	1	23	2	33	3

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.....

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	58	4	33	0	31	0	25	0	32	3
Kent	59	4	00	0	27	10	27	6	33	4
Sussex	58	0	00	0	28	0	27	0	00	0
Suffolk	58	0	00	0	29	0	26	2	30	4
Camb.	55	8	28	0	00	0	15	0	30	3
Norfolk	58	6	30	0	24	3	20	2	00	0
Lincoln	57	10	35	2	27	4	18	4	31	0
York	63	8	00	0	26	0	21	5	42	4
Durham	75	7	00	0	00	0	32	6	00	0
Northum.	63	6	43	6	26	2	24	6	00	0
Cumberl.	66	11	37	4	30	6	30	0	00	0
Westmor.	74	2	44	0	32	0	29	3	00	0
Lancaster	73	9	00	0	00	0	24	4	44	0
Chester	74	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	71	11	00	0	38	6	27	6	00	0
Denbigh	70	9	00	0	41	3	30	4	00	0
Anglesea	62	6	00	0	28	0	19	4	00	0
Carnarvon	75	8	00	0	31	5	24	0	00	0
Merioneth	81	7	00	0	40	8	28	6	00	0
Cardigan	66	8	00	0	30	6	16	0	00	0
Pembroke	53	7	00	0	29	9	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	69	4	00	0	35	6	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	80	8	00	0	42	8	28	0	00	0
Gloucest.	72	6	00	0	30	6	28	0	40	0
Somerset	71	0	00	0	36	0	24	1	29	0
Monmouth	79	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	73	11	00	0	31	4	29	0	00	0
Cornwall	81	9	00	0	33	0	30	8	00	0
Dorset	66	2	00	0	35	6	28	0	42	0
Hants	61	5	00	0	28	8	27	9	38	6
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 24: 60*s.* to 65*s.*

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from July 10 to July 15: Total 3,671 Quarters. Average 65*s.* 9*d.*—4*s.* 9¼*d.* higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 15, 18*s.* 9*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 22, 32*s.* 6¼*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 24:

Kent Bags	7*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*	Kent Pockets	6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* 14*s.*
Sussex Ditto	6*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 4*s.*	Sussex Ditto	5*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*
Essex Ditto	7*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*	Farnham Ditto.....	11*l.* 0*s.* to 13*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 24:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 4*s.* Straw 1*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Straw 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Clover 6*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, July 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb.....	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market July 24:	
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts 1760	Calves 220.
Pork	4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep ..... 18,780.	Pigs 340.

COALS, July 24: Newcastle 40*s.* 0*d.*—49*s.* 6*d.* Sunderland 42*s.* 9*d.*—44*s.* 3*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 86*s.* Mottled 96*s.* Curd 100*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 0*d.* Clare Market 0*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 0*d.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200*l.* ex half yearly div. of 27*l.* 10*s.* clear.—Neath, 235*l.* ex dividend 15*l.* per annum.—Oxford, 500*l.* ex dividend.—Warwick and Napton, 260*l.*—Grand Junction, 200*l.* ex dividend 4*l.* half year clear, 196*l.* 191*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 19*l.*—Rochdale, 50*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l*—Lancaster, 19*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 35*l.*—West-India Dock, 146*l.*—London ditto, 78*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 250*l.*—Globe Insurance, 102*l.* 5*s.* ex dividend 3*l.* half year clear.—Imperial, 49*l.*—Rock, 10*s.* premium.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 29*l.* 10*s*—West Middlesex Water-Works, 25*l.* 10*s.*—Chelsea ditto, 12*l.*—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.*—Vauxhall Bridge, 51*l.*—Strand Bridge Annuities, 9*l.* 10*s.* premium.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3per Ct.	3 per Ct Cons.	3 per Ct.	4per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sth Sea Stock.	3per Ct Sth Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Om-nium.	Ny. Scrip.
1																
2	Sunday															
3	231½	58⅝	shut	shut	73⅞	shut	14¾						6 dis.	4 dis.	11⅞ pr.	2⅞ pr.
4																
5																
6	231½	58⅝	shut	6⅜	74	shut	14 13/16						4 dis.	4 dis.	12⅛ pr.	2¾ pr.
7	233	59	58⅞	8⅜	74⅛	86	14 7/8						Par	1 pr.	12⅝ pr.	3¼ pr.
8		58½	58½	8	73⅞	86⅜	14 11/16			174¾			3 pr.	3 pr.	12⅞ pr.	
9	Sunday															
10																
11																
12	230	56⅝	56⅝	6⅜	73⅛	85	14¾						4 pr.	2 pr.	12⅝ pr.	3 pr.
13		56⅝	56⅝	6⅜	72⅞	84⅝	14⅝			174¾			1 pr.	2 dis.	12⅞ pr.	2¾ pr.
14		57⅛	56⅞	7⅛	72⅞	84¾	14½			174½			Par.	1 dis.	12¾ pr.	
15		57⅛	57⅛	7⅛	72⅞	85⅛	14⅝			176	60⅞		1 dis.	2 dis.	11⅞ pr.	
16	Sunday															
17																
18																
19	230	56⅝	56⅝	6⅜	72⅞	84⅝	14⅝						2 dis.	4 dis.	10¼ pr.	8 pr.
20		56⅝	56⅝	6⅜	72⅞	84⅞	14⅝			174¾			9 dis.	7 dis.	8¼ pr.	8⅜ pr.
21		57⅛	56⅝	7⅛	72⅞	85⅛	14⅝			174¼			6 dis.	5 dis.	8⅜ pr.	
22		57⅛	57⅛	7⅛	72⅞	85⅛	14½			174½	60¼		2 dis.	Par.	9 pr.	
23	Sunday									176						
24																
25	230	57	57⅛	6⅞	72⅛	85½	14½						5 dis.	1 dis.	9⅞ pr.	8⅜ pr.
26	Holiday															
27																
28	227½	56⅝	56⅝	6¾	72¼	84⅞	14 1/16						4 dis.	2 dis.	9½ pr.	8¼ pr.
29		57	56⅝	6¾	72¼	84⅞	14 1/16						3 dis.	1 dis.	9½ pr.	7⅞ pr.
30																
31	Sunday															

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
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Cour. de Londres
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Derb.—Dorchest.
Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
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Ipswich 1, Kent 4
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Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of Selby Abbey, Yorkshire; and a Representation of a singular Cluster of Columns in the Nave of that magnificent Abbey.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

June	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.57	56	12 D	Rain	29.75	60½	0 —	Fine	29.90	54½	3 D	Do.
2	30.05	58	10½ D	Very fine	30.05	68	27 do.	Do.	30.05	53½	25 do.	Do.
3	30.01	57	21½ D	Cloudy and lowering	30.00	60½	14 do.	Do.	29.97	56	25 D	Fine.
S 4	29.89	61	17 D	Fine with clouds	29.79	62	22 do.	Cloudy and lowering	29.66	57	22 do.	Do.
5	29.57	59	19 D	Cloudy and lowering	29.52	62	30 do.	Fine	29.52	51	28 do.	Do.
6	29.43	54	17 D	Cloudy and gloomy	29.39	56	27½ do.	Rain; after 6 fair	29.26	50	26 do.	Fine.
7	29.40	56	25 D	Fine; after 9 showery	29.42	60	23 do.	Fine, with clouds	29.48	51½	22 do.	Do.
8	29.50	54	27 D	Fine	29.66	64½	27 do.	Very fine	29.74	50	27 do.	Do.
9	29.82	56	27 D	Very fine; after 1 cloudy	29.81	68	35 do.	Fine, though cloudy	29.34	54	34 do.	Very fine.
10	29.78	57½	29 D	Cloudy with some rain; aft.	29.77	66	32 do.	Cloudy	29.77	55	27 do.	Do.; rain.
S 11	29.73	55½	24 D	Just clearing; F.&C. [1 fine	29.68	62	25 do.	Fine	29.68	50	25 do.	Very fine.
12	29.66	56	22 D	Fine, with clouds	29.58	60½	27 do.	Do.; some small rain	29.51	53	12 do.	F. & C. [derate.
13	29.47	55	D	F. and C.; lowering	29.40	63½	32 do.	Do.; after 8 rain	29.13	54	19 do.	Rain & wind; mo-
14	29.14	59	20 D	Fine, with clouds; aft. 12 rain	29.16	61½	20½ do.	Cloudy, and lowering, with	29.26	53½	17 do.	Do.
15	29.50	58	18 D	Fine, with clouds	29.59	64	28 do.	Fine [some rain.	29.67	52	25 do.	Do. [Fair & C.
16	29.74	60	24 D	Very fine	29.66	69	30 do.	Fine, but hazy; at 9 sm. ra.	29.55	60	27 do.	A wild sky with sh.;
17	29.49	63½	20 D	F. and C.	29.49	69	24 do.	Fine, with clouds [6, fair.	29.56	57	26 do.	Very fine.
S 18	29.55	61½	28 D	Fine, with clouds	29.53	61½	26 do.	Wet haze and sm. rain; aft.	29.50	56	23 do.	F. & C.
19	29.59	61	24 D	F. and C.	29.60	66	25 do.	Do. some little rain; F.&C.	29.59	57	22 do.	Do.
20	29.59	59½	22 D	F. and C.	29.59	62	24 do.	Do.; at 6 some drops; fine.	29.59	57	21 do.	Very fine.
21	29.71	60	21 D	Fine	29.79	74	26 do.	Do.	29.83	57	26 do.	Do.
22	29.86	61	26 D	Fine	29.84	64	23 do.	F. and C; some drops	29.85	55	23 do.	Fine.
23	29.97	57	27 D	F. and C...[haze & sm. rain.	30.00	61½	30 do.	Do.	30.02	56	28 do.	Do.; wet haze.
24	29.98	61½	25 D	Hazy, but fair; aft. 11 wet	29.98	63½	14 do.	Wet, haze, and sm. rain.	29.94	60	9 do.	F. & C.
S 25	29.92	51½	32 D	F. and C.	29.97	64½	14 do.	Fine	29.90	54	18 do.	Do.
26	30.07	56	35 D	Fine	30.07	66	30 do.	Do.	30.07	58	22 do.	Do.
27	30.07	54	18 D	Fine	30.08	68	22 do.	Very fine	30.08	68	22 do.	Do.
28	30.07	69	19 D	Very fine	30.07	75	30 do.	Do.	30.07	64	19 do.	Foggy.
29	30.08	65	19 D	Very fine	30.11	69½	30 do.	Do.	30.10	59	35 do.	Do.
30	30.06	64	35 D	Very fine	30.00	68½	32 do.	Do.	29.99	59	34 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For AUGUST, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug.* 5.

THE enclosed inscriptions adorn the rural retreat of John F. M. Dovaston, esq. "THE NURSERY," West-Felton, near Oswestry, in the county of Salop.

The late John Dovaston, esq. (see your Vol. LXXVIII. pp. 563, 564), by whom this Villa was erected and embellished, was the intimate friend of the Poet Shenstone, and from him he probably first imbibed a fondness for rural elegance; he has certainly evinced much Shenstonian taste in ornamenting his grounds, and some scenes are truly *Leasowish*.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

Over the entrance of PAN'S TEMPLE. *Supported on Six Rustic Pillars.*

Sacred to PAN.

Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?

On the Inside. North.

Welcome, peaceful, calm retreat!
Far from common ills of Fate,
Welcome joys before unknown;
Ev'ry pleasure, ev'ry blessing,
Ev'ry bliss that's worth possessing,
Here delights, and here alone.

Let aspiring minds pursue
Dangerous greatness, gilded woe,
Tortur'd with ambitious care.
Here, such empty dreams despising,
Far from falling as from rising,
I avoid the tempting snare.

Heaps of wealth amass'd in vain
Give the sordid Miser pain,
Waking, dread his bosom rends:
But Content my wishes bounding,
And soft Peace my bed surrounding,
Balmy sleep my call attends.

Fraud and envy, grief and fear,
Breed no dire confusion here;
Exil'd from the guilty town,
Cheerful studies time beguiling,
Wing the moments ever smiling,
'Till my latest sand falls down.

In the same Temple. West.

Here flowery hills o'er fertile dales
In gay confusion rise;
Here smiling Health amid the gales
On purple pinions flies.

Here rural sports the mind engage,
To pass the pleasing day,
The Rustic quits his Tully's page,
To turn the tedded hay.

From luxury and state-affairs
Sagacious he retires;
Each tranquil bliss serene he shares
That Solitude inspires.

In quest of TRUTH we only tread
The path by *Reason* made:
By no delusive guides misled,
Of no false lights afraid.

In the same Temple. East.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint
Agricolas! quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,
Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus. VIRGIL.

In a Convivial Alcove.

Ἐχθρὸς μέν μοι κεῖνος ὁμῶς Ἀΐδαο πύλῃσιν
Ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεύθει ἐνὶ φρεσὶν, ἄλλο δὲ βάζει. HOMER.

On the Hermitage Door.

Solitudo quam dilecta!
Hinc in cœlum via recta,
Procul est insanitatis
Et theatrum vanitatis.
Plebs si sævit, hic sedebo,
Et quæ supra sunt videbo.
Mecum angeli cantabunt
Cœli Dominum laudabunt.
O si semper sic sederem,
Mundi turbas nec viderem;
Me dum tollent angelorum
Grex ad Paradisi chorum,
Et, ut sanctus *eremita*
Dulci requiescam vitâ.

On the Inside.

O lost to Virtue, lost to manly thought,
Lost to the noblest sallies of the soul,
Who think it solitude to be alone,
Communion sweet!

In a Natural Bower.

Written in Old English Characters.

O come not to these peacefulle bowres
Chagrin'd at humane follie;
Nor censure here my harmlesse houres
Of blissefulle melancholie.

For if ye spurne the ioyes serene
From Solitude accruinge,
Mixe with the busie worlde againe,
Or wealthe or fame pursuinge.

But

But quarrelle not with humane-kinde
For little faultes offendinge;
Better to beare with what ye finde,
Than marre it in the mendinge.

Soe shalle ye walke eche crowded courte,
And smile at humane follie;
Or pleas'd, like mee, to bowres resorte,
And feaste on melancholie.

Under a large spreading Tree in the Wood.

And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books by the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and Good in ev'ry thing. SHAKSPEARE.

On the Pedestal of SHENSTONE'S *Urn.*

O blind to Truth, to Virtue blind,
Who slight the sweetly-pensive mind!
On whose fair birth the Graces mild,
And ev'ry Muse prophetic smil'd.
And sure there seem of human kind,
Some born to shun the solemn strife;
Some for amusive tasks design'd,
To soothe the certain ills of life;
Grace its lone vales with many a budding rose,
New founts of bliss disclose,
Call forth refreshing shades, and decorate repose.

On a Sun-dial.

Sic fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus,
Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore. VIRGIL.

On another Sun-dial.

About your business.

On a Mossy Root Seat.
In Old English Characters.

O Solitude diuine, where Reason dwelles,
Ne pryde prouoketh thee, ne passion swelles,
Let mee repose on thie serene embrace,
Fra humane euils far, fra humane race.
Let me entraunc'd on thie softe bosome lie,
And all the ynsultinge stormes of lyfe defie.
There to itselfe restore the injur'd mynde,
And be what Nature and what Godde designed.

On a Root-seat under a large Purple-beech, inscribed to THOS. YATES.

AMICITIAE ET T. Y.
SELLVLAM HANC,
ET QVA TEGERIS ARBOREM,
SACRAS ESSE
VOLUIT
I. F. M. D.

On a very broad spreading Beech, inscribed to VIRGIL.

FAGVS TITYRAEA.

In a Bower of Box.

ROUNDELAY.

I love my little boxen bower,
Fringed with April's early flower;
On its leaves of glossy green
The climbing sunbeams shed their sheen:
Cool its shade, its shelter warm,
In Summer's heat, or Winter's storm.
The social and the lonely hour
Endear my little boxen bow'r.

Within my little boxen bower
With friends I fill the social hour;
Or, wanting them, the feats unfold
That Bards of Greece and Rome have told;
Or prove no meaner magic reigns
In Britain's more-endearing strains.
Contentment sheds her sunny shower
Around my little boxen bower.

Should I leave my boxen bower
Panting up the paths of Power,
Puff'd with empty pomp of Pride,
Blind Ambition for my guide,
Even in Splendour's gaudy glare
Cushion'd on the couch of Care,
Might I not bewail the hour
I left my little boxen bow'r?

On the Cyder-mill.

Nec Pomona ferax nobiscum habitare recusat.
Cæcubam, et prælo domitam Caleno,
Tu bibes uvam.—Mea nec Falerni
Temperant vites; neque Formiani
Pocula colles. HORACE.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 9.

THE following Letter, which, after seeing and admiring it, as the best production against Duelling that I had ever met with, was lost to me for several years, at length was found in a book which has become scarce. I therefore transcribe it for you, that others may enjoy an advantage for which I long wished in vain; that of possessing so powerful a performance. It is said to be written by *Alexander Robinson, Esq.* a man who had been much distinguished for courage in military service, to a friend of his, whose name was *Walter Smyth*, in consequence of a challenge received from him.

Yours, &c. A. N.

(Copy.)

"Sir,—I must absolutely decline the Challenge you sent me yesterday by Robin, and frankly acknowledge *I dare not fight you.* I am very sensible the world in general will call this cowardice, and that the odious appellation of Scoundrel will be given me in every Coffee-

Coffee-house. But I hope you'll not judge with the multitude, because you have been an eye-witness to my behaviour, in no less than seven engagements with the common Enemy. I had then the reputation of being a brave man, and am conscious that I am so still, even when I once more tell you, *I dare not fight you.*

"The reasons of my conduct in this affair, Sir, are very valid, though but very few. To be brief, Sir, I had rather endure the contempt of Man than the anger of my Maker; a temporal evil, rather than an eternal one In one of the wisest States of the world, there was no Law against Parricide, because they thought it a crime which the worst of villains would be incapable of. Perhaps the silence of our Legislature, with regard to Duelling, is owing to some such reason. What can be more enormous than for men, not to say Christians and friends, to thirst for the blood of each other: nay more—to aim the blow, with a true Italian vengeance, at once both at the body and soul.

"I hope, in the coolness of reflection, you'll think as I do. If otherwise, I am determined to give you up to the tyranny of your passion, as I am to remain master of my own. Yours, &c. A. R."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

A VERY fine Portrait of Sir William Domville, Bart. in the Robe which he wore last year when he had the honour of riding before the Prince Regent and the Allied Sovereigns on their dining at Guildhall (vol. LXXXIV. I. p. 685), is placed in the Court-room of Stationers Hall. It was painted by William Owen, Esq. a Royal Academician, by the unanimous vote of the Court of Assistants of that respectable Company, in testimony of their estimation of the meritorious services to them performed by the worthy Baronet for half a Century. And it is to be hoped that copies of the Portrait will be multiplied by an Engraving, which Mr. Joseph Collyer, one of the oldest Associate Engravers of the Royal Academy, and who is at present Master of the Stationers Company, would perform with fidelity, and *con amore.*

Yours, &c. A LIVERYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Aug.* 10.

CAN you inform me whether, in or after the year 1763, a Prayer-book was published, under the disguised title of "The Churchman's Guide?"—My motive for the inquiry arises out of the following "Opinion" of an eminent Civilian, given in that year, and which probably stifled the publication, or at least occasioned its appearing under some other title.

Yours, &c. CAUSIDICUS.

"*Opinion for Mr.* BROWN, *Attorney in Chancery Lane.*

"*Doctors Commons, Oct.* 26, 1763.

"Q. 1. The Book of Common Prayer is established in the Church of England by the successive Acts of Uniformity 5, 6 Edw. VI. c. 1; 1 Eliz. c. 2; 13, 14 Car. II. c. 4. In this latter Act, s. 25, the Parliament was so cautious of any the least alterations in the Common Prayer Book, that they allowed not even the names of the King or Queen to be altered but by lawful authority. In the same Act, s. 28, the Book of Common Prayer is considered as a Record.—By the Act 4, 5 Annæ, c. 3. entitled, An Act for the better security of her Majesties Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line, it is enacted that the Lords Justices, appointed by the Act of Succession, shall not give assent to any Bill for altering the Act of Uniformity, upon pain of High Treason. By the 5, 6 Annæ, c 5, the Act of Uniformity shall be *unalterable* under the Union of England and Scotland.

"The Churchman's Guide, now before me, is a Common Prayer Book, under a new title, and contains a transposition of several Prayers, which, in my opinion, will be considered in Law as alterations of the Common Prayer Book; and A. B. will be punishable by Law, if he publishes it, because, by so doing, he will infringe the Privileges of the two Universities, and the Patent of the King's Printer. What risque he runs by so doing, is best known to the Gentlemen of the Common Law. Upon the whole, I am of opinion this book cannot be legally published."

Q. 2. "No answer can be given."

Q. 3. "If any application is to be made to his Grace the Abp. of Canterbury, it should be by Divines of the greatest eminence, rank, and learning."

"AND. COLTEE DUCAREL."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

FOR the information of C. C. whose remarks on the Massereene Viscounty are inserted in Part I. p. 520, I send you an abstract of the Patent granted by Charles II. to the first Peer of that title.

Sir

"Sir John Clotworthy, Knight, Baron of Loughneagh, and Viscount Massereene, in the county of Antrim, with remainder of these honours (in failure of issue male of his own body) to his son-in-law, Sir John Skeffington, Bart. and his issue male by Mary his wife, daughter of the said Sir John Clotworthy: and on default of such issue male, to *the heirs general of the body of* Sir John Clotworthy."

It would seem, therefore, on the extinction of the male descendants of Sir John Skeffington by Mary Clotworthy, that the *heir general of the body* of Sir John Clotworthy will in future be entitled to the Viscounty of Massereene and Barony of Loughneagh. The Patent mentions only "the heirs general of the body," and gives no preference to the male over the female line. The present Earl of Massereene is the last male descendant of Sir John Skeffington and Mary Clotworthy; on his Lordship's decease without issue male, his only daughter, the Lady Harriet Foster, becomes invested under the Patent with the dignities of Viscountess Massereene and Baroness Loughneagh, as "heir general of the body" of Sir John Clotworthy, the first Viscount. The Earldom of Massereene becomes extinct. But it is a question perhaps to be determined by Lawyers, whether the daughter of Lady Harriet's eldest son would not inherit the Viscounty in preference to her second son: in short, whether the Viscounty does not in future descend like a Peerage in fee.

In Mr. Wright's Address to Attorneys, and in your quotation from that useful publication, page 529, there is a mistake in calling Lord Chancellor Jocelyn, *Lord Roden*. The Chancellor never enjoyed that title: the honours to which he attained were those of Baron Newport and Viscount Jocelyn. The title of Earl of Roden was conferred on his son Robert, the second Viscount Jocelyn. The Chancellor was grandson of Sir Robert Jocelyn, Bart. of Hide Hall, Herts; and by the extinction of the elder branches, the antient seat of Hide Hall, together with the English Baronetage, has devolved on the Roden family within a few years, by the death (as I believe) of Sir Conyers Jocelyn, the last Baronet of the elder branch.

Page 566. The late Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. was grandson of Alexander Hood, of Mosterton, co. Dorset, who was elder brother of the Rev. Samuel Hood, father of Viscounts Hood and Bridport. Sir Samuel's elder brother, Captain Alexander Hood, who fell nobly in 1798, was father of Sir Alex. Hood, Knight, who represents the elder branch of this eminent family.

Yours, &c. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 28.

THE inference which your readers will draw from the just parallel I have the honour to send for insertion in the Magazine is, that great Commanders have minds cast in the same moulds; and that success depends much on great ability, quickness, and self-possession; qualities, no doubt, which many more of our countrymen possess, though perhaps not in so high a degree as the two instances here upon record. VERAX.

Remarkable Coincidence
in two GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

WELLINGTON at Waterloo,
BROKE at Boston Light-house,
each
with inferior Force
waited the Attack:
WELLINGTON, when confusion arose
in the Enemy's Retreat;
BROKE, when the Enemy flinched
from his Guns,
rushed on,
Each like a Lion from his Den,
and
the former in *three* Hours,
the latter in *three* Minutes,
drove all before him.
The Result,
signal and decisive Victory.
May Skill and Bravery so consummate,
while they add lustre
to the Military and Naval Glory
of the United Kingdoms,
obtain and secure,
through Divine Providence,
the legitimate end of War,
Honourable and Permanent Peace!

In both instances the Enemy thought himself sure of success; the plunder of Brussels was promised by Buonaparte, and a banquet was prepared at Boston for the Chesapeake.

*** LXXXV. Part I. 135. a. l. 7, *for* Oxford, *read* Cambridge.

——————— 238. b. l. 16 from bottom, *for* have, *read* has.

Botanic

Mr. URBAN, *Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, Aug.* 20.

"However plausibly the medical practitioner may plead his ignorance of Botany; he cannot be held excused for his want of knowing, practically and scientifically, all Plants which are used in diet or Medicine, as well as those distinguished for their poisonous qualities." Dr. GREGORY.

THE Act of Parliament which has recently passed, "for the better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries," recites, "that so much mischief has arisen from great numbers of Persons having exercised the functions of Apothecaries who are incompetent thereto, that it is become necessary that provision should be made to remedy such evils." Many of these evils have arisen from the almost total neglect of the study of Plants among the Medical Students, and more particularly so at the present season, when a few of our indigenous vegetables compose the most active and useful preparations of the present day; and although the number of them is comparatively small, yet many have been the fatal consequences of their having been mistaken or substituted by ignorant practitioners. A person has lately been poisoned by Foxglove having been used instead of Coltsfoot. These plants are so very dissimilar in appearance, that I could not have given credit to it, if I had not ascertained it to be a fact. Few seasons pass over without instances of people being poisoned from the indiscriminate use of the small Agaric, or Mushroom, known by the name of *Champignions*; several species of which are deadly poison.

Two cases of this dreadful nature have lately occurred in the practice of a Gentleman of eminence *, once a brother-pupil of mine, who, from his knowledge of Botany, discovered the cause, and counteracted the poisonous influence, by which means two whole families have been rescued from the grave. In consequence of the necessity arising therefrom, I have undertaken to teach Botany by making excursions into the fields near London, as was the usual practice of my late Partner, Mr. William Curtis, and in which I have been honoured with the attendance and approbation of a respectable class. As you thought proper, Sir, to give an account of this Garden *, I beg you to insert a sketch of a plan for establishing a complete School for this purpose.

"The HERBORISING EXCURSIONS are made in certain days in every month, by meeting at *Hampstead, Battersea Fields*, and *other places*; and on these occasions, specimens are gathered and named, their botanical as well as their medicinal qualities examined, and instructions given for forming them into a Hortus Siccus, as a work for reference in future.

"I have appropriated a spot of ground, in which are planted all the different vegetables used in Medicine, which I intend to be open to the inspection of any Gentleman who may find it his interest to consult it. A library of useful books in elucidation of this subject is likewise established in the garden; and, that such articles may be procured fresh and good when wanted in cases of emergency, the produce thereof will be reserved, so that all persons may in future be supplied with such articles, perfectly true, either fresh from the beds, or dried under my own inspection.

"I moreover intend to set apart certain days during the season, when Practical Lectures, more particularly explanatory of the Classification of Plants, Phytology, &c. will be given in the Library at the Garden."

Yours, &c. W. SALISBURY.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 21.

THE following paragraph, from the "Cambridge Chronicle" of July 11th, may be worth recording in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"During the last week, two persons belonging to the University Printing-office called upon the Professor of Mineralogy (Dr. Clarke), with specimens of what is vulgarly termed 'petrified moss,' said to have been found 'in a *petrifying* well near Coton.' The Professor has been to the spot; and having no other means of communicating to the University, at this season, what he conceives to be the greatest natural curiosity in the County, he has desired the Editor of this Paper to inform his Readers that the said *well* is in all

* On examination, the kind eaten proved that the *Agaricus campanulatus* was mistaken for the *A. campestris*, or White Champignion. The parties were cured by violent emetics being administered.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LXXX. ii. p. 113.

respects

respects similar to the celebrated petrifying spring of Matlock, in Derbyshire; incrusting moss, rushes, &c. with a deposit of carbonated lime, so as to exhibit a beautiful reticular stalactite. Persons going from Cambridge are recommended for a guide, to the cottage of Wm. Paulett, the first on the right, upon entering the village of Coton. The *well* is situated in a field belonging to Mr. Angier, who has given permission to this man to conduct strangers to the spot."

Another Coton curiosity may be found described in Birch's History of the Royal Society, vol. IV. p. 165.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

YOUR Correspondent St. IVES has given an ample historical detail of the old family of Laurence; yet, I think, with one considerable omission. He has not adverted to the Essex branch, several centuries past settled at Colchester, and for a great length of time engaged in the principal manufacture of that town, the bay making. Individuals of the family represented that Borough in Parliament, through several reigns, until between the years 1720 and 1730. By certain old documents it appears that the origin of this branch was in the grand or great grandfather of the President (I have forgotten which), probably from a younger son.

The Laurences, I have heard, did not begin to substitute the *w* for the *u*, neither here nor in the West Indies, until subsequently to the Revolution, and then not universally. St. IVES has not touched the question of Richard Lawrence, who wrote on Ireland, whether or not he descended from the old family.

Whence does James Lawrence, the author, I presume, of the History of the Nairs, derive his title as Knight of Malta?

A Descendant of the Colchester Branch.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

YOUR Correspondent A. S. F. p. 37, adducing the subject of Blight on the wheat, makes the following remark: "The cause of it might be a subject of curious inquiry amongst Mr. Urban's agricultural readers — by careful and continued attention, perhaps some means might be found out for preventing it, or at least for lessening the injurious effects of it: *all accounts of it, hitherto, appear dissatisfactory.*" Has A. S. F. consulted the additions on vegetable maladies, to the 5th edition of Mr. Lawrence's New Farmer's Calendar? the result of many years' *careful and continued attention* to the seed process, vegetation, habitudes, periodical affections, inflorescence, maturity, and gathering of the various corns, pulse, and roots, in common farming use. Yours, &c. COLONUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

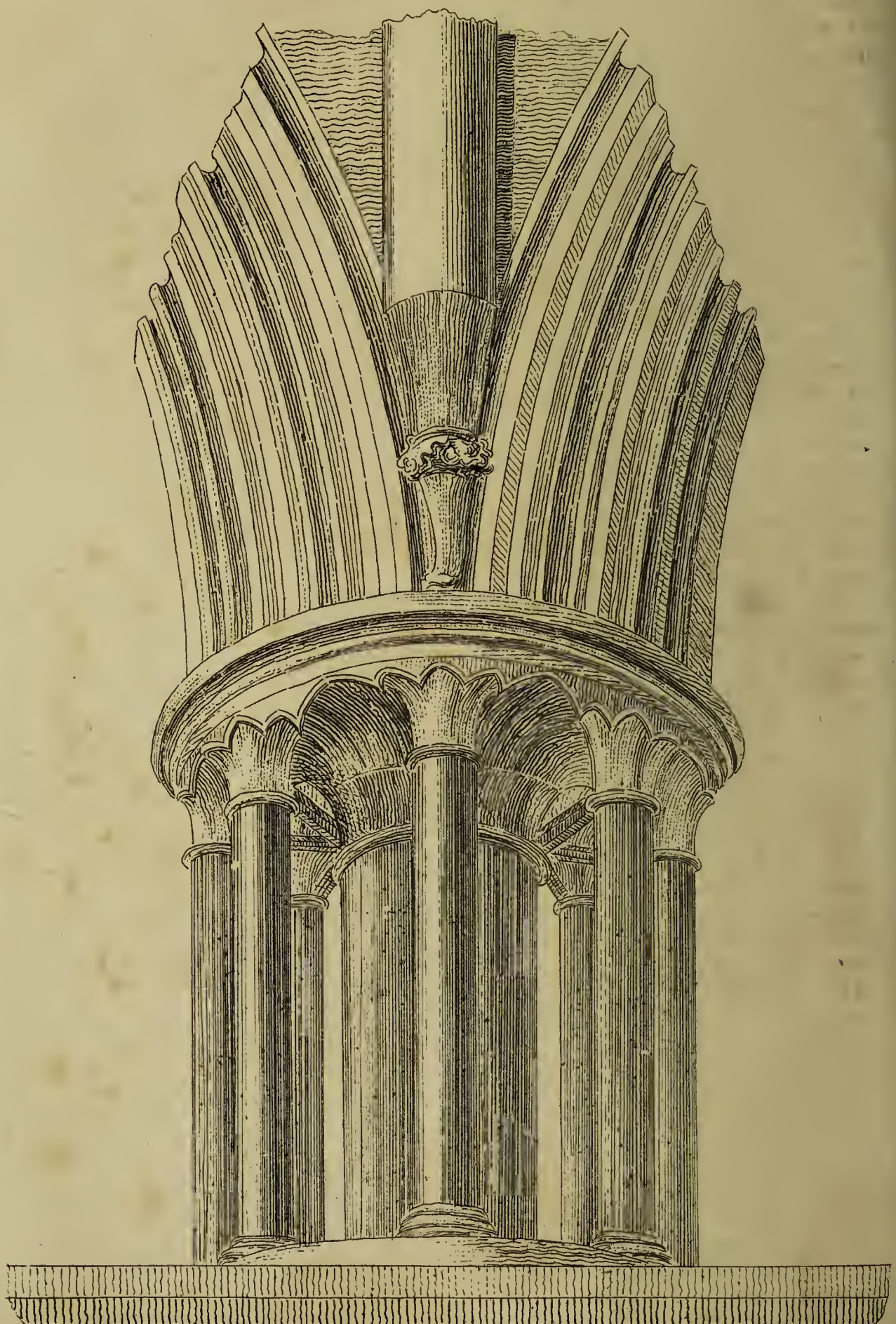
SINCE your Correspondent, Part I. p. 513, appears determined to have every thing his own way, it is needless to offer additional conjectures about the Hall of Winchester Palace. He has at length brought his laborious arguments to a conclusion, without a tittle of demonstration, with which he threatened to silence every other animadversion.

From a retrospect of all my opponent has said, he engrosses exclusive authority for his information; he enumerates a multitude of plates and books that have been consulted, carefully concealing every word and line that militates against him. He does not tell your Readers that he has seen a print where the roof is of equal height on each side of the window, or that the East end of *his* half had three early Pointed windows; or he forgets that in another a lantern is distinctly marked over that part which I ever thought to have been the hall; or does he even suggest the probability that what he produced as an undeniable proof, might not have been taken after alterations; or did it ever enter his mind that this portion might have been a gallery, or state apartment; and as *it cannot be supposed* that those draughtsmen were incorrect, how shall we account for this print showing double the number of windows that the building could have had in the given dimensions. This sufficiently proves that my adversary "will see only one side of the question:"

It should be noticed, that fig. 4 is incorrect in outline; the main arch being semi-oval, instead of pointed, as in the original. AN OBSERVER.

*** Vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 530, col. 1, l. 38, for *ten* read *two* This unfortunate Mistake of the Press seems to have been eagerly caught at by Mr. Gwilt, in p. 516 of our present vol. EDIT.

Mr.



Drawn & Etched by J.C. Buckler.

Pier on the North Side of the Nave of Selby Abbey.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 21, 1814.

I SEND you a South-east View of Selby Abbey Church, Yorkshire, (*see Plate I.*) This antient and famous Abbey was founded by William the Conqueror, in the year 1069, for Benedictines. Being with his Queen to settle its privileges the year after, she was here delivered of her youngest son, Henry, afterwards King of England. It was one of the Mitred Abbeys North of Trent. This Monastery flourished in great splendour till the time of the Dissolution, when its revenues amounted to 729*l.* 12*s.* 10¼*d.* by Dugdale's account, or to 819*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* according to Speed. It was surrendered by Robert de Selby, the last Abbot, 30 Henry VIII. A.D. 1539; and was granted about two years afterwards to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight, in consideration of 736*l.* and a rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*. The same King soon after granted him licence to alienate the Site of the Abbey, with the little Park, containing about ten acres, and the Manor of Selby, with its appurtenances, to Leonard Beckwith, and his heirs. It afterwards descended to the Walmsleys of Dunkchalgh, in Lancashire; and, by marrying the heiress, it came to the Lord Petre, in whose family it yet remains.

This Monastery was situated on the West side of the river Ouse: the principal buildings were on the West and South side of the Church. The barn and granary are yet remaining, but the great gateway was pulled down about 20 years since. Over this gateway was the Abbot's Court-house, with two rooms on the sides for the Jury and the witnesses. On each side the gate were the Porter's-lodge, and a room to serve the poor. At the South-west corner of the Church they still shew the ruined room where it is pretended Henry I. was born, but the building is of much later erection (probably about the time of Henry VII.) The walls have been painted with large figures of religious, with scrolls; and on the cornice at top are some imperfect inscriptions.

A general sketch of the whole building is all that is here intended; and it may perhaps be sufficient to answer the present purpose, and convey some idea of the peculiar beauties, and interesting architectural features with which it abounds. The appearance of this venerable pile, like most antient edifices, is strikingly impressive: whether this effect is produced by the contemplation of its high antiquity, the variety and mixture of styles of which it is composed, or the reflection on its former splendour and consequence, compared with its present dilapidated state, we feel those sensations of delight and gratification which arise from beholding a structure of such vast design and beauty, still subsisting to excite our admiration by its grandeur and sublimity. The magnificence, yet comparative simplicity, of the West front, renders it deserving of particular notice, as its proportion and decorations merit remark from their singularity and elegance. It appears to have been the original intention of the Architect to place two Towers on this front; not only from the external preparations made for such a work, but by the massive piers now remaining internally. The design was never carried into execution, but the angles terminate with lofty and well-proportioned pinnacles.

The entrance is by a large and richly-ornamented Saxon door-way. The ornaments are various, beautiful, and perfect; supported on each side by six columns with simply ornamented capitals. The triple arches above the door-way are in the Pointed style, and the decorations partake in character like many found on the North and West door-ways and internal parts of the Church. The centre arch forms the West window, being considerably wider than those at the sides, and filled with tracery. The walls of the Nave and North transept are Saxon, though few arches and ornaments now remain on the exterior of that character, being mostly replaced by windows, &c. in the Pointed style at different periods. The most striking feature on this side is the Porch, in that mixed style which prevailed soon after the formation of the Pointed arch, having Saxon and Pointed arches indiscriminately introduced, composed of the same mouldings. Under it is a Saxon door-way, less enriched, but more elegantly proportioned, than that at the West end.

To the simple and massy Saxon Nave is contrasted the beautiful Choir, a perfect

a perfect and splendid example of the Pointed style of building when in its height of perfection in the reign of Edward III. The proportions are extremely elegant, and the ornaments richly disposed, forming, on the whole, perhaps, one of the most chaste and magnificent designs in the kingdom. The upper part of the centre tower fell down, destroying the South transept, and the roof of the Western part of the South aile, on Sunday March 30, 1690. The present tower was probably rebuilt about 1702, but in a style by no means corresponding with its original. The Chapter-house is a beautiful building, attached to the South side of the Choir; the room used for that purpose (now the vestry) appears, by its style and simplicity, to be of an earlier date. Over it is a room now used as a school. The internal architecture of the Choir is very magnificent, and the ornaments of the most elaborate and beautiful kind; but the object which attracts more particular attention is the East window; the proportions of all its parts, the beauty of its tracery, and the slender lofty mullions unsupported by transoms, cannot be exceeded. In the last century this window contained the genealogy of Christ; but only a few scattered fragments of this interesting collection of glass now remain. The Priests' stalls (of stone) are on the South side of the Choir. A number of wooden stalls also remain. The four Saxon arches at the intersection of the great cross ailes are composed of few mouldings and ornaments. The Nave in this style is particularly grand and well-proportioned, and almost every pier and cluster of columns different in design and decoration.

Among the many striking architectural peculiarities which this magnificent Abbey produces, are two clusters of columns, or piers, supporting arches in the gallery story, on the North side of the Nave, one of which is represented in the annexed Plate. (*See Plate II.*)

The Font is simple, with a magnificent and very lofty cover of carved wood suspended from the second arch on the North side of the nave.

The only monuments of consequence are a Knight and Lady, and a slab for Abbot Selby, 1504.

The Conventual Church of Selby was made parochial by letters patent, dated March 20, in the year 1618, 16 James I. and a Minister was thereunto nominated, authorized, and appointed by the Archbishop of York. An elegant stone cross stands in the street about 400 yards from the West end of the Church.

Selby is a market-town, in the wapentake of Barkston-Ash, at the distance of ten miles North-west from Howden, in the East Riding; seven from Ferry-bridge, and fifteen almost directly South from York.

Yours, &c. J. C. Buckler.

Mr. Urban, *August* 1.

A RECENT event having occasioned much inquiry concerning the Island of St. Helena, I think it would gratify your Readers, if you will present to them the following extracts from Wathen's "Journal of a Voyage in 1811 and 1812 to Madras and China, returning by the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena." It is, probably, the latest and the most accurate account of that sequestered spot. The fidelity of the Writer, and the unaffected simplicity of his language, stamp on it the most perfect authenticity.

"On the 22d of May [1812] our fleet cast anchor in the Roads of St. Helena. Here we found nine homeward-bound East India ships under convoy of His Majesty's frigate the Phaëton, Captain Fleetwood Pellew. This solitary, though beautiful spot, lies in the great South Atlantic Ocean, in latitude about 15° South, and longitude about 5° West from Greenwich. It is distant from the African Continent about 1000 miles, and from the South American, 1500. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese in 1508, on the 21st of May, being the festival of St. Helen. The English settled on it in 1660; in a few years afterwards it was taken by the Dutch; and in 1674 it was retaken by the English, under Capt. Munden; and it has ever since remained in the possession of the East India Company. Its length is no more than 10 miles, and its breadth at the widest part about seven. The population is between 4 and 5000 souls. It is so defended by nature and art that it is deemed impregnable. This little Island has been so often and so well described, that nothing remains for me but to express my admiration of the sublime and romantic scenery it contains, some part of which I have presumed to present to the publick. It would

would require a much more able pen than mine to describe the gigantic rocks which present themselves to the curious traveller in his ascent to the top of Ladder Hill. Some of these rocks, of stupendous size, seem scarcely attached to the hill, but appear almost in the act of tumbling down headlong on James Town seated in the valley below. The sterile and rocky ascent to the summit of High Knole, another lofty eminence, exhibits scenes such as Salvator Rosa would have chosen to paint; while the delicious valleys of Sandy Bay contain the most delightful sylvan retreats, the fabled haunts of fauns and satyrs, nymphs and naiads, and the sequestered bowers of pastoral innocence and love. Every person on board, whose connexions were in England, was in eager expectation of finding letters from their friends waiting for them at St. Helena. It is impossible to describe the gratification the perusal of letters from those we love and esteem affords the mind after an absence of 18 months from one's native country, and still at the distance of many thousand miles from it. Packets of newspapers were also received as most valuable presents. I took the first opportunity of going on shore, and hastened to present a letter of introduction to the Governor of the Island (Governor Beatson), with which my kind friends at Canton had furnished me. I found that gentleman at Plantation House, his country residence. After the most polite reception, the Governor sent an intelligent soldier to conduct me to the most remarkable places in the Island. I visited in succession Ladder Hill, High Knole, Diana's Peak, Lot and his daughters, Sandy Ridge and Bay; and was charmed at the beauty and variety of the views they presented. On the 24th I breakfasted with the Governor by appointment, at Plantation House. Several elegantly-dressed ladies, Capt. Pellew, and the Governor's Aid-de-camp, were of the company; the party was a most agreeable one, all of them conversant with the fine arts, upon which, and other interesting topics, the conversation was maintained for nearly two hours; while my portfolio contributed something towards their amusement. I continued my rambles, after taking my leave of the Governor, until near five o'clock P. M. when I attended Capt. Pellew, in James Town, and accompanied him in the Phaëton's boat, on board the frigate. In our way we saw a melancholy and disgusting sight, a contention between two ravenous sharks for a dead body which had floated from the town; it being calm, and the sea perfectly clear, we could plainly see the horrid contest. I had the honour of dining with Capt. Pellew, and a large party; and after a moderate enjoyment of the bottle, that gallant officer requested a Lieutenant to take me round his beautiful frigate of 32 guns, which equally gratified and obliged me. The frigate's boat conducted me afterwards on board the Hope, at seven o'clock, the signal for sailing flying; and at eight the fleet, consisting of 13 sail, the Phaëton taking the lead, majestically moved under a fine breeze from the Roads of St. Helena, steering homeward. Adieu! sweet lonely spot, where Solitude had taken her abode for thousands of years, until restless man at last accidentally discovered her retreat, and forced her to seek repose in other regions!—This little Island was uninhabited at the time of its discovery; the nearest land to it is the Isle of Ascension, at the distance of about 800 miles North. It is demonstrative of the perfection to which the wonderful art of navigation is arrived, that a single ship shall unerringly sail to the port of so diminutive a spot, situated in the vast expanse of the wide Atlantic!—There are some wild goats on the Island; some cattle and sheep are also bred there, but the pasturage is not sufficient to support the number necessary for general consumption. The soldiers, servants, and labourers, are therefore served with fresh meat only four times in the year; a few meals at each period. If the use of fresh provisions was unlimited, the Island would not answer the purpose for which it is held by the Company at a great expence: because it could not, in that case, at all times furnish the Company's homeward-bound ships with the necessary refreshments. The sea, however, supplies the inhabitants with fish in abundance; and the gardens produce the finest vegetables, especially cabbages and potatoes, equal to any to be found in the English markets. The arrival of the homeward-bound East Indiamen spreads joy and gladness over all the Island. Every body quits the country, and repairs to James Town; balls, plays, and entertainments, succeed each other; and many a pretty Helenite, on these occasions, makes such a successful display of her charms, that she is removed by Hymen from the solitudes of St. Helena for ever. The departure of the fleet is, therefore, matter of lamentation and mourning to those left behind. This sensation in the breasts of the unsuccessful candidates for the blessings of Hymen gave rise, probably, to the following anecdote: 'A lady one day, in conversation

conversation with the Captain of an Indiaman, asked if London was not very dull, when the East India fleet left England?'"

This narrative is well illustrated by two exquisitely-beautiful Plates, from drawings by Mr. Wathen; one of "Colonel Doveton's House, with Scenery looking to Sandy Bay, three miles from James Town, St. Helena;" the other of "James Town, St. Helena, with the road up Ladder-hill leading to the Barracks."

Yours, &c. M. Green.

Mr. Urban, *August* 5.

"When Mr. Henry Vansittart was at Calcutta in 1784, he took great pains to investigate the origin and history of the Afghans, a tribe of great consequence; at different times subject to, and always connected with, the kingdoms of Persia and Hindostan. He procured some original manuscripts, from which he published a short history, wherein it appeared that, by their own traditions, they are the posterity of King Saul, or Melic Talut, who was, or is stated to be, a descendant of Judah the son of Jacob, and by some of Benjamin the son of Joseph. In either case, their origin is of Israel; and from them they dispersed, and came into Persia, where, under the dominion of Sultan Mahmud, they divided themselves into four classes: 1. Those whose parents were Afghans. 2. Whose fathers only were Afghans. 3. Whose mothers only were Afghans; and 4. The children of women whose mothers were Afghans, and fathers and husbands of different Nations. They were twice dispersed from Hindostan, and dwelt in the mountains, whence they were drawn by a Treaty with the Sultan into his army, and took *Delhi*, which brought them to distinction and honour; and received the titles of *Patan* and *Khan;* they then took possession of the Mountain of *Solomon*, near Kandahar, and the circumjacent country, where they built forts, and became the founders of a race of Kings of *Delhi*, and of *Gaur:* they are called *Solaimani* from these causes.

"Their Country is in the Province of *Cabul*, which was originally called *Rok*, whence is derived the *Name of Rohillas;* their chief city is *Paishwer*, which has given name to the whole district. Their sects are become very numerous, and their history has been compiled by Hafiz Rahmat Khan, a Chief of the Rohillas; they are *Mussulmen* of the *Shiah* persuasion, great boasters of their antiquity and reputation; but this claim is not admitted by other Mussulmen." This curious tradition is corroborated by Sir W. Jones, who suggested that "This account may lead to a very interesting discovery. We learn from Esdras that the ten Tribes, after a wandering journey, came to a Country called *Arsareth*, where we may suppose they settled. Now the Afghans are said by the best Persian Historians to be descended from the Jews; they have traditions amongst themselves of such a descent; and it is even asserted, that their families are distinguished by the names of Jewish Tribes, although, since their conversion to the *Islam*, they studiously conceal their origin; the *Pushto* language, of which I have seen a dictionary, has a manifest resemblance to the Chaldaic; and a considerable district under their dominion is called *Huzáreh*, or *Hazaret*, which might easily have been changed into the word used by Esdras. I strongly recommend an inquiry into the literature and history of the Afghans."

Every attentive consideration of their history is proportionably far more interesting at this period than it was at the date of either Mr. H. Vansittart's inspection of it, or of Sir William Jones's note, of which the foregoing is a copy. Every measure which is adopted at this time by this lofty race of men, who are most probably the very people reserved to be developed in a few years hence as the remnant of the Ten Tribes, and to be, perhaps, prominently employed in the fall of the Ottoman Power, and in the restoration of the Jews to Palestine and Jerusalem, must be peculiarly interesting to the world, and to those parts of it which are now waiting for the opening of the *Sixth Vial*, in which "the waters of the great river Euphrates are to be dried up, that the way of the *Kings* of the East may be prepared," *Rev.* xvi. 12. In the contemplation of these approaching events, which will shake both Europe and the East during the space of the progressive 50 years before this *way*

can

can be prepared, we look back with thankfulness upon the authenticity of prophecy, which has never failed, and is now daily in accomplishment by the evidence before us of the past and present events of Europe, and France in particular, during the course of the *Fifth Vial*, now probably approaching its close. If this and every Nation could be induced seriously to make the application of the events, of which they are so eager to acquire the daily news, to the prophecies which have foretold them, and to look at every one which occurs as a fulfilment of part of the Divine Councils concerning us, it would add a most interesting lustre to the events themselves, would increase and confirm their entire belief in the authority of the Holy Scriptures, in like manner as we are led to believe in Moses and Jesus Christ himself, and in the certainty of the government and superintendance of God; and would raise an enlarged resolution of correcting their national morals, in order that they might be prepared for, or avert the severity of, such parts of the tremendous visitations which may probably await themselves. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

IN my Letter of the 10th of August last, Vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 129, I noticed the several accounts which had been moved for by Sir E. Brydges, in the House of Commons, relative to the application of Queen Anne's Bounty. These documents have recently appeared, and by every one interested in so important a subject they will be perused with deep attention. I must, however, still regret, that, amongst them, "A list of all Livings in England and Wales, the emoluments of which are *now* below 50*l.* per annum," was not included. At the same time, it is probable that this deficiency will be supplied in the course of the next year, as the same active and intelligent member, to whose exertions in this business the publick are so much indebted, gave notice a few days prior to the prorogation of Parliament, that "early in the next Session he would move for a Committee, "to inquire how far Livings under 50*l.* a year had been benefited, either by Queen Anne's Bounty, or the late Parliamentary Grants, and whether some amendments might not be necessary in the Acts which regulated these Grants." For the information of many of your readers, who may not have the opportunity of looking over the accounts above alluded to, I have briefly analized their contents; and from this examination it appears,

I. That the annual produce of the revenues vested in the Governors, and of the Parliamentary Grants in aid thereof, from the 1st of January 1803, to the 1st of January 1815, has amounted in the whole to 382,363*l.* *

II. That, during the above period, there have been paid out of the Bounty, 1. Exchequer and Treasury Fees, 4,321*l.*; 2. For purchases, 219,873*l.*; 3. For building Parsonage Houses, &c. 5,825*l.*; 4. Interest-money to the Clergy, appropriated for the augmentation of Livings, and not laid out, 74,888*l.*; 5. In Salaries to the Secretary, Treasurer, &c. at the Bounty-office, 10,393*l.*; 6. In Salaries and Allowances at the Tenths-office, 7,011*l.*; 7. To the Solicitor, for Conveyances, Counsels'-fees, Stamps, &c. 21,071*l.*; 8. For House-rent, repairs, &c. 5,011*l.*;—making a total of 348,396*l.*

III. That, out of the Bounty during the last 12 years, 199 Livings have been augmented by benefaction, and 717 by lot, making a total of 916; for which purposes the sum of 183,100*l.* † has been appropriated by the Governors.

IV. Under this head occurs an alphabetical list of all the Livings augmented from the Royal Bounty by benefaction and lot from 1703 to 1815, with the annual value and population of the greater part.

V. List of Parliamentary Grants, *viz.* six of 100,000*l.* each.

VI. Annual application of ditto, 1. For purchases 62,969*l.*; 2. Building Parsonage Houses, &c. 9,250*l.*; 3. Interest-money, 33,453*l.* making a total of 105,674*l.*

VII. That the number of augmentations out of the Parliamentary Grants from the 1st of January 1810, to the 1st of January 1815, were 199

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* For the sake of brevity, I have not noticed the fractional parts of a pound.

† This sum differs widely from the amount of the items under II. *viz.* Nos. 2 and 4.

by

by benefaction, and 2,071 by lot*, making a total of 2,270, for which 473,900*l.* were appropriated.

VIII. An alphabetical list of all such last-mentioned livings.

IX. 1. The number of Livings for the augmentation of which purchases of land have been made, to the 1st of January 1815, amounts to 3119. 2. And the number of Livings on which interest-money appropriated for their augmentation, but not laid out, was payable to the Clergy on the above day, amounts to 1,794.

Each benefaction and allotment from the Royal Bounty amounts to 200*l.* and no more; but in the appropriation of the Parliamentary Grants, we are informed, that certain sums of 200*l.* each were appropriated by lot out of the first "to Livings not exceeding 30*l. per annum*, by the old returns, and not on account of population. In subsequent years these Grants were applied, with a reference to population as well as income, in the manner and according to the principles stated in the annual accounts laid by the Governors before Parliament." (vide p. 122.) What rules or regulations have been adopted and acted upon, it is impossible to collect from the documents before us; as, from a casual inspection of the list of Livings augmented from the *Parliamentary Grants*, variations so considerable are apparent, that it would seem no *general principles* were adhered to in the distribution of them. In justification of this remark, I will quote two instances only, that occur in the compass of a single page (135) where we find the two following entries:

Norwich Diocese.	Date of augmentation.	By lot.	Ann. Value.	Population
C. St. Peter, in Thetford	1814	£1200	£46 0 8	828.
Oxford Diocese.				
C. Holywell	1814	400	47 0 0	862.

Here, the annual value of the two Livings nearly coincides; but to the Cure whose population *exceeds* the other by 34 persons, an augmentation is granted less in amount by 800*l.*

As the Parliamentary Grants were given *in aid of the Royal Bounty*, it seems somewhat singular that a different rule should prevail in the distribution of the two, and that to some Livings augmented from the former, sums amounting to 1800*l.* 1600*l.* 1400*l.* and 1000*l.* should have been already granted, when others have received no assistance whatever from *either* fund.

By the third rule of the Corporation, it is enacted, that "when all the Cures not exceeding 10*l. per annum*, fitly qualified, shall have received the bounty of 200*l.* the Governors shall then proceed to augment those Cures that do not exceed 20*l. per annum*, and shall augment *no other* till those have all received our Bounty of 200*l.*" except in cases where benefactions are made by others. Has this, which appears to be one of the first and fundamental Laws of the Corporation, been so rigorously attended to as it deserved? for it cannot, I fear, be doubted, that in England and Wales, some Livings may yet be found under 20*l. per annum*. It further appears, that some Churches have been augmented by lot *several* times; and I would also ask, whether it is quite fair, that any one living should be entitled to the *chance* of partaking of the bounty *a second time*, whilst others, similarly situated, have not *once* received it? If the amount of population be taken as the chief criterion by which Livings are encreased, it does not appear the best that might be chosen. A population of 600 persons in a compact country village, cannot demand the same quantum of exertion on the part of the incumbent, as one of even half the number, scattered over a district of six or eight miles. The comparative fertility of the soil, and cheapness of provisions, the healthiness of situation, the neighbourhood, and other local advantages, must give an evident superiority to a Living, though its numerical annual value may be somewhat *inferior* to another, less fortunate in these respects. In cases where the annual value of two Livings may *agree*, there must still be *some* shade of difference, giving a preference to one over the other; and though it might not be proper to consider the actual situation of the incumbents themselves, yet the excess of population should not in many instances *solely* determine

* "Each augmentation by benefaction being an appropriation of 300*l.* and by lot of 200*l.*" (p. 121.)

mine the choice. It is unquestionable that a degree of ignorance generally prevails, as to the mode in which this fund is administered; and though the respectable individuals concerned in the distribution of it would always remove this difficulty upon personal application, yet, as that must occasion very considerable, and often fruitless trouble, both to themselves and others, would it not be better if some plain statement of their plan and course of proceeding were published and widely distributed? The lists before me, valuable as they are in many respects, are perfectly silent on these points; and, from my own knowledge, I can state, that some men in high situations in the Church possess no greater information upon the subject, than what they have derived from Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and other obvious sources; but, as the present course of proceeding differs so widely from the rules there laid down, further directions are absolutely wanted for the guidance of the publick, when the benefits accruing from the *Parliamentary Grants* are to be solicited. M.

Mr. Urban, *May* 2.

WHEN there began to be built Oratories and Churches, and the Clergy began to separate from their antient Collegiate way of life, to fix in villages where these churches were built, it was then ordered that every one should pay their tithes to their Baptismal Church, according to the decree of Leo IV. circa 850: "Non tantum nobis, sed etiam Majoribus nostris, visum est decimas justo ordine plebibus tantum ubi sacrosancta Baptismata dantur, debere dari." But when Charles Martel's Infeudations began to be imitated in other parts of the world (who about the year 660 obtained of the clergy their tithes for carrying on the war against the Goths who then over-ran Italy, and never returned them again as he promised, but wickedly withheld and distributed them among the Nobility) the Laity took upon them, "contemtâ Episcopi dispositione," to pay their tithes, not to their Baptismal Church, but "pro libitu suo" to any other Church; by which means first arose Vicarages. The number of these Vicarages still strangely increased by the favours and privileges which both Popes and Princes granted to the Benedictine and other Orders which soon sprang from them. In their zealous bounty of every degree towards these new sorts of men, there were two inconsiderate privileges granted them, both of them so hurtful and injurious to the Church of God, as never any was the like. The one was, the annexation or appropriation of presentative benefices to these Religious houses; the other, the freeing of such lands or hereditaments as they held in divers parishes from the payment of tithes to the parsons or vicars thereof. From the last of these arose all the exemptions which, to the injury of the Church, continue to this day; from the former arose the *Vicarii*, or Curates, according to the present use of the word. R. S.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 23.

HAVING unintentionally attempted to mislead your Correspondents by putting them upon a wrong scent, and having discovered my error, I lose no time in acknowledging it, and in explaining how I came myself to be led into the mistake.

When I stated that in many cases, some of which I mentioned in the Magazine for August last, p. 123, the breadth of parishes in Domesday-book exceeded the length, I was misled by the explanation of the terms *leuga* and *quarentena*, which I met with in Kelham: who considers the former as synonymous with mile, and the latter with furlong. A passage however in Spelman's Glossary, voce *leuga*, will help to clear up the point, and to prove that your Correspondent, H. P. (Nov. 1814, p. 422.) was very right in his idea of the length of the *leuga* of Domesday. The following is the passage:

"Habebatur apud Anglos alia leugæ ratio. Chron. Monast. de Bello, MS.— "Octo virgæ unam hidam faciunt. Wista vero 4 virgatis constat. Leuga autem Anglica duodecim quarentenis." — Quarentena est campestris area incertæ latitudinis, sed 40 perticis secundum longitudinem definita. Alias Stadium dicitur: & cum 8 stadia miliare conficiant, ego hoc loco leugam intelligo de miliari & dimidio, juxta Authorem lib. de mensuris Agrimensoribus, & Gromaticis, Parisiis editis an°... p. 14.—Milliarius & dimidius apud Gallos leuuam facit habentem passus mille quingentos.

Duæ

Duæ leuuæ seu miliarii tres, apud Germanos unam rastam efficiunt.

From hence it appears that 12 *quarentenæ* make one *leuga*; and that the *leuga* of Domesday contains a mile and half, and not a mile only, as Kelham explains it.

Caradoc, in your last volume, Part II. p. 518, inquires after Ralph Macro. The following entry in the Register of St. James's parish, Bury, Suffolk, may refer to him:

"Ralph Macro, son of Thomas M.gent. and Mrs. Susan, bapt^{d}. 21 May 1696."

Yours, &c. D. A. Y.

A Brief Sketch of the Swiss History. *(Concluded from p. 20.)*

AFTER this series of victories (I pass over those obtained on the Suabian frontier over Austria,—60 are reckoned up) the Swiss had now acquired such warlike habits, and so high a reputation, as to be universally deemed invincible.

From this epoch, France and Austria (having abandoned all ideas of conquest) courted each of them the alliance or neutrality of the Swiss. In the mean time, this little country remained like a solid barrier, wedged between these two great Potentates. At this point, therefore, commences the third period of the Swiss story. The Swiss were scantily supplied with money, and even with men. They wanted also the resources of a numerous cavalry, as well as of a fleet and sea-coast. Here then their progress was fated to be stopped: unlike the Greeks and English, to whom they are so often compared; and who not only repelled invasion, but spread into a great Empire. The policy of Switzerland was now turned towards œconomy, with this difference: that while other Nations sent out corn, wine, and shipping, the Swiss produced harvests of good mechanics, and of brave and well-disciplined soldiery.

But we have merely sketched out their military history: an idea of this simple and manly people should be given in their civil and religious transactions. Planta describes the Swiss shepherd of old times as "distinguished by his lofty stature and uncommon vigour. His spreading beard covered his hoary breast, and his mien and features expressed such a conscious superiority, that the haughtiest Nobleman could not refrain from bowing to him. Besides superintending his cattle, he was a hunter, a husbandman, and a soldier; sometimes his lands were allodial, which is the case at present with no Lord or Prince in England, excepting the King only. Every warrior manufactured in those days his own implements. He was hence, no doubt, less dextrous than our artists in any one craft; but no man is now so variously skilled as he was. He knew, moreover, how few and limited are the wants of Nature; and hence he derived his independent spirit.

"It is remarked, that the King's son having one day admired the venerable aspect of an old man, who was dextrously driving the plough, the excellence of his horses, and the adroitness of a sprightly youth who attended him, was not a little surprized on the following day to see the same old man no less a person than as Baron of Hegnau, riding into his father's court, having by his side his heir-apparent, the identical companion of his rustic toils, whom he had seen the day before; and both followed by a large retinue of vassals and domestics.

"Such were the men," he adds, "in whom the people reposed their confidence, because they had known their fathers, and saw daily proofs of their own worth. Whenever strangers came among them, they became suspicious, and clung still closer to the maxims of their ancestors. All innovations, perhaps merely from habit, seemed dangerous to them; the difference of days in the uniform tenor of a pastoral life being marked only by the revolving seasons. They lived for the most part in scattered habitations, dispersed singly in meadows, on rising grounds, and near refreshing springs. Among such a people little is said; but they observe well, and their impressions are deep and permanent. They have leisure for much meditation; and when on their festivals they met at Church, they mutually communicated their thoughts, and cleared up whatever doubts might have occurred to them."

Their reformation in religion was conducted in a temper suitable to such a character. "Zuingle was inveighed against by the whole Catholic Clergy of his district. The affair was laid

laid before the Magistrates. The Senate of Zurich heard this cause as if it had been concerning a question of private property. The majority were for the Reformation: the people in the mean while waiting in a crowd, in the streets, the Senate's determination. In this the whole Canton acquiesced with respectful and affectionate deference.

"Some years after, Berne, which is in Switzerland what Amsterdam is in the Seven Provinces, tried this same cause, but with still greater solemnity. The Senate having heard all parties for some months, with every deliberation, decided in favour of the Reformers. Their decree was received without opposition throughout the whole Canton; a column was erected, whereon it was engraved in letters of gold; and it has remained in force ever since.

"At Geneva, the Magistrates held a solemn disputation, which lasted during the whole month of June in 1535. The Catholics and Protestants of all countries were invited to attend, and to take part in the dispute. The substance of all that had been said was faithfully reduced to writing. Afterwards the grand Council, during two entire months, examined the result of the whole; and they decided for the Reformation, conformably to the Senate of Berne.

The Swiss Confederacy is coæval with the remotest period of their History. The foundation of it was laid long before they knew how to commit it to writing. This was at a time when each Canton was under the government of Fendal Barons, and the Abbots of their respective Convents. The mode of making a settlement in any country in those early times was, often, by planting a Convent at the utmost verge of cultivation (as well as of civilisation) near to the frontier of barbarous man, as well as of the savage wilderness of Nature. Both these were to be reclaimed. In the course of time, these Barons and Abbots, being overlooked or forgotten in their deep retirements (situated in the centre or very heart of Europe), when at length the attempt was made to subdue them, were found too powerful. Thus they became the petty Sovereigns of their respective districts. The same cause which operated to the independence and aggrandisement of these, rendered the people also at last independent of them, in *their* turn. There was no strong regal, or imperial hand, to interfere in favour of the latter, as in the great Monarchies; being too remote from succour or observation. Things making thus silently a still further progress, the Swiss Confederacy at last erected itself into a State: and repulsed, when they came to attack them, even the armies of Germany and France, headed by their respective Emperors and Kings in person. The four Forest-Cantons were the original nut or kernel of the Confederacy. It received a great increase of bulk and strength by the accession of the agricultural and rich aristocratic Cantons of Berne and Zurich: this constituted them a State. Soleurre, Friburg, Basle, and the Vallais, together with the flourishing branches of Glarus, Appencel, and Zng, were new and powerful appendages to it, and completed the Helvetic Confederacy.—Their Country covered a space of 15,000 square miles only; that is, a surface equal to half the extent of Ireland, and twice that of the Seven United Provinces of Holland. Its inhabitants amounted in our times to 1,000,000. The language, manners, make, and physiognomy, of the people, as well as their temper, varied in shades from the High to the Low Dutch or German.

The Swiss cannot boast of any Legislator. It has been improperly called a Union. It had no common administration,—no concentrated authority,—no executive power. It had no universal treasury, or mint. Nor could it even in its relations with Foreign Powers be considered as an individual State, since most of the alliances were made, not with the collective body at large, but with one or more of the Cantons separately, several of them having distinctly reserved, each to itself, the power of forming such connexions.

During the third period, therefore, the History of the Swiss becomes a mere circumstance, but by no means a small one, in the transactions of other States: for I omit the insurrection of the peasantry, and the almost peaceable conquest of the Pays-de-Vaud

de-Vaud from Savoy by the Canton of Berne. One great achievement, however, of this period, which may be discerned in their arsenals, ought not to be overlooked. In these might be observed several stands of arms, that by their make are evidently of different periods, that reach, in a regular series, without a chasm, down to modern times. These were all kept bright, and ready for use; but, owing to the want of antagonists, without having EVER ONCE BEEN USED. They remain as bright as when they first came out of the workman's hand. Among these we admired a new train of very fine brass artillery; for, ever since the battle of Nancy, down to the French Revolution, no enemy has ventured over the frontier of Switzerland!

But a Nation is too apt to rely on its old trophies, and to rest satisfied with the view of a long muster-roll, and a stand of arms ready at a moment's warning; while it neglects the more solid means of strength. If a Nation has these, it is easy to find weapons and men. But during this long interval of peace, the French, by their resident Ambassadors, by their pensions, not only to individuals, but to entire Cantons even, had gradually divided and melted down the Confederacy. By educating, and taking into their service, the principal of the Swiss Nobility and Gentry; and lastly, by a communication of arts, literature, and language, the French had succeeded in governing at length, even the very OPINIONS of the Swiss. Largesses and splendid public entertainments were given everywhere by the resident Ambassadors; presents were distributed to all the women who had influence, and even to the favourite children. The French ARTS being thus unreservedly received into the Country, betrayed its secret to their ARMS: while it was fondly imagined that on any emergency, a pure spirit of Swiss patriotism would animate all ranks, and that their countrymen would avail themselves of their experience acquired in foreign service; and all at once start up a well-disciplined standing army, officered by able and experienced Generals. Thus were the Swiss lulled into an overweening and fatal security. At length came the Revolution of France; which, like a tropical hurricane in the political globe, involved Switzerland in one common night of confusion and disaster with the Continent.

Yours, &c. L. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Bloomsbury.*

SEEING that you have thought it worth while to insert in your valuable Repository some loose remarks I made on the Kosaks while residing in the Empire to which they belong, I am emboldened to imagine that it may not be presuming too far upon the patience of your Readers to offer them a general account of the Ukrain and its inhabitants, which I find among my papers, and which, unless thus preserved, will probably share the fate of the Sibyl's leaves, and be scattered by the winds. Such indeed would be its proper destination, if it related to a country sufficiently described by former travellers, and that could be referred to in books already upon our shelves. This however, as far as I am aware, not being the case, I shall, without farther preface, submit what I was able to gather on the subject to your august and impartial tribunal.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Of the MALORUSSIAN KOSAKS, *and the Country they inhabit.*

That by Malorussians and Ukrainers is meant the same people, none are ignorant*. Either term is not improper, because the country was antiently denominated the Ukraine, and is still so called by various authors.

The Ukraine (*i. e.* The Border, *viz.* on the Dnieper towards Poland and the Turkish territory) is, as is well known, an extremely benign and fertile country, which, by its genial climate and productive soil, is to an uncommon degree propitious to its inhabitants. Together with luxuriant meads and fine pastures, it possesses fields of so rich an earth as to need no manure: the ground is sim-

* *Malo* in Russ signifies Little. The empire is divided into Russia proper, Little Russia, White Russia, Red Russia, &c.; and therefore the Sovereign is styled Emperor of all the Russias. Malorussia is Little Russia.

ply

ply plowed *, the clods turned, then harrowed and sown. With better tillage the corn would grow too rank, and be spoilt. As it is, this often happens, and then it is left to rot upon the ground; otherwise it is threshed, and preserved in pits. Formerly the proprietors left a great deal of it to remain unthreshed and entirely neglected till urged by necessity to make use of it. One proof of the goodness of the soil is, that it produces, not in gardens, but in open fields, melons and arbouses, which are transported in great quantities to Moscow, a distance of 1000 versts. Besides corn, excellent pulse of all kinds are grown, and tobacco equal to the Virginian, which is sent to various parts of the empire, and even to Germany. The rivers abound in several kinds of excellent fish. Mountains are not frequent; yet here and there wine is produced. In cattle, which are of extraordinary size, the country carries on a considerable traffic: the fine oxen, which are kept for draft †, and afterwards advantageously sold to distant parts ‡ are famous among travellers. Accordingly they bestow far more care on the breed of cattle than of horses. The wool of their flocks is mostly consumed in their own cloathing. But their plentiful bee-hives, which are tended after the Polish manner, yield them in honey and wax a considerable and lucrative commerce. They gather likewise the Polish cochenille. In their numerous gardens, which might here be called fields, are not only various sorts of culinary vegetables, but likewise apples, pears, and the other fruits of the orchard: from the two just specified they prepare cider and perry of exquisite flavour, and sometimes as strong as brandy. Besides these, they brew from malt or meal, and also millet, a sort of very good small beer, better than the common Russian quas, and having some similarity with the well-known kislischi of that people. From corn much brandy is distilled, resembling that of Dantzic, for home consumption and for other markets, especially those of the Don Kosaks.—Provisions of all kinds are extremely cheap.

With all these advantages which the country affords for the accommodation of life, it has also its disadvantages. Among these are to be reckoned, 1. The want of salt, which is fetched from far distant parts, principally from the saline lakes of the Crimea. 2. In many places the total deficiency of timber §; for which reason they are forced to be very sparing in the use of that article both for house building and for fuel: of which I shall speak more afterwards. 3. Here and there is felt the want of opportunity for conveniently turning into money their crops of corn; on which account the people generally grow no more than they can consume: for, to transport it to remote districts, and there to sell it at a low price, would not even pay the carriage. The Government however has recently increased the de-

* On account of the heaviness of the soil, and to spare the oxen, and perhaps because it is a long-established custom, we see no fewer than three or four pair of oxen to every plough, each pair having its particular pole; with the foremost a boy goes as driver.

† Oxen are employed for draft, each pair having a yoke fastened in the middle by a short moveable thong to the pole, and surrounding their neck, so that the first vertebra of the spine and the shoulders press against the yoke. In long journeys they go about twenty versts in twenty-four hours with a loaded cart, containing 50 or 60 pood of salt.—The oxen draw very differently in Germany; but the most absurd method is that adopted in Livonia, where the yoke is fixed to the horns, and thus the animals push on their load.

‡ Large droves are annually brought in autumn to Petersburg, where an ox commonly sells for 20 to 30 rubles, and of late, on account of the burdens occasioned by the war, to 50 rubles and upwards. As on long journeys they become lean, and in general are not slaughtered till the following spring, it is usual for the butchers to let them fatten at the great distilleries in Livonia, paying for each, throughout the winter, from 10 to 15 rubles.

§ M. Georgi commits a small mistake in saying that Little Russia is sufficiently provided with forests. At most this can only be affirmed respecting the generally great sparing of wood. Only a few districts have sufficient, others scarcely, for the most necessary purposes.

mand

mand for it, and quickened the industry of the farmers, by quartering there a considerable division of the standing army, erecting magazines, augmenting the number of towns, and making contracts for brandy. 4. An occasional scarcity of money: happily the people use but little coin except for the taxes: this, however, has been much relieved by the just-mentioned augmentation of the demand for their corn, by encouraging commerce, by the number of civil officers who now here receive their pay, and particularly by the regiments who are likewise paid here. 5. The locusts, which swarm here in prodigious hosts, making lamentable havock, are an exceedingly great impediment to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, the principal sources of wealth. The methods in practice against them are of little avail. 6. The plague sometimes appears, though it is not of long duration, and therefore has little or no effect in diminishing the population. 7. The venereal disease shews itself here, as in some other provinces; the people however understand how to check its progress by sublimate of mercury.—Inoculation for the small-pox has been long in use among them; they tie the skin of the child without preparation and without irritation, merely applying rags wetted with the pus indiscriminately to any part of the body.

The natives, however, are not only Kosaks, but properly persons of five several ranks or classes, which, for the sake of method, deserve to be briefly noticed. They are:

I. The Nobility, consisting not of Kosaks, though some of these, by opulence, by landed property, posts, patents, &c. have mixed among them. The nobles properly derive their origin from Poland and Great Russia; for, while the Ukraine was under the Polish sovereignty, numbers of the nobility repaired hither, and either purchased or obtained of the Crown, parcels of land, which they erected into demesnes. In like manner the Russians acted after the country had submitted to the Russian sceptre. The Kosaks frequently murmured at this practice under the Polish supremacy, and placed this intrusion, as they termed it, among the complaints they urged against the government; but the nobility, although they had been twice expelled and almost totally extirpated by them, as often regained firm footing, and are still increasing among them, especially by the subsequent regulations. The Russian Court has likewise, in its confirmation of the Ukrainian privileges, expressly provided, that Russian nobles shall have the liberty to acquire estates *. Moreover, the nobles here enjoy all the rights and immunities of the other Russian nobility, with whom they agree in manners, dress, mode of life, &c.

II. The Clergy are described by Georgi and some others, not as a separate class; though this seems a defect, since they not only in the whole Russian empire enjoy as it were that honour, but have always been in possession of certain rights which give them great influence in the Ukraine and its provinces. Even under the Polish Government, it was declared, that the Greek bishop of the Ukraine should have his seat and voice in the Polish senate †. The Tzar promised, when the Kosaks submitted themselves and their country to him in 1654, that "the patriarch of Moscow should exercise no (spiritual) jurisdiction either over the metropolitans of Kief or over their clergy ‡." Accordingly the Russo-Greek church has always considered itself as independent in the Ukraine; has had its peculiar establishment, and in later times its own metropolitans, together with two other prelates and their peculiar clergy; who even fetched not the holy anointing oil from Moscow, but prepared it for themselves at Kief. For the rest, in their churches, their ceremonies, monasteries, &c. they agree with those in Great Russia: excepting that among those of Kief rather more learning was cultivated than formerly in other Russian seminaries. — The Ukraine clergy have at times been suspected, of not being thoroughly orthodox. This suspicion may have perhaps arisen, because in the year 1593 some heads of the church,

* One proof of this, among others, is seen in the 15th clause of the confirmation granted at Moscow by Peter II. quoted by Hammerdorfer, p. 166.

† See Hammerdorfer, p. 22. ‡ Id. p. 109.

namely,

namely, the metropolitan of Kief, Michael Rahoft, with some others, in a convocation at Breste, or Berest, in Lithuania, had been persuaded to a union with the Romish Church, and a recognition of the papal authority; which however the Kosaks, by a treaty subsequently concluded with the Poles, disowned and rejected, and even gave a solemn assurance in the year 1649, that the Greek religion should have free exercise throughout the kingdom of Poland, and be for ever separated from the Church of Rome. — The emperor Peter II. prohibited in the year 1729 the Malorussian priests and monasteries from purchasing lands from the Kosaks. — In the year 1764, when all the estates belonging to the churches and monasteries of Great Russia were resumed by the Crown, and the whole body of the Clergy put upon pecuniary stipends, that resumption did not extend to Little Russia: but latterly the Church, with regard to what are called ecclesiastical possessions, has been put upon the same footing as in Great Russia.

III. The Kosaks, as the old military estate, has long been the most important and principal class of the inhabitants of the Ukraine. From them the supreme magistrate was elected; to whom they paid obedience, and who was at the same time the guardian and sovereign of all the other ranks: which lasted till their Kosak Constitution assumed a quite different form, or, more properly speaking, was altogether abolished. In consequence of this reformation gradually introduced, and at length completely effected, they here appear as the third class. Of them alone I at present intend to treat. It is necessary, however, to premise, that they now dwell not only in the Ukraine, but likewise in some other governments of the empire, where they have settled and propagated, partly by order of the Crown, partly by their own choice. They differ in habits of life and manners from the rest of the Russian nation, and are therefore to be considered as in some sort a distinct people: which distinction is however gradually wearing away. Of their present services and tributes I shall hereafter speak.

IV. The Burghers consist principally of strangers by origin, who have gradually settled there, and follow merchandize, the several arts, professions, and trades. Individual Kosaks are likewise registered among them as merchants and burghers, who have been made free since the year 1783. — Manufactories of any consequence are neither found in their towns nor in the open country. — The burghers in the ancient regiment towns always enjoyed particular privileges, had also considerable influence in public concerns. They were always free, were governed by magistrates and voivodes chosen by themselves, but in the last instance were under the government-chancery. More recently various alterations have taken place: there are at present no regiment-towns, the vice-regal institutions and the new municipal regulations being there introduced. Nevertheless the burghers are still distinct, because a part of them live under the jurisdiction of the crown, another under magistrates. They pay as in other Russian provinces the usual taxes, namely, every merchant a yearly property-tax, the rest the poll-tax. Their attire is according to the fancy of the wearer, or to his descent, Russian, German, or Polish.

V. The Boors, who are there called *pospoliti*, or *poddaniye*, i. e. subjects, compose the most numerous class. They have for ages inhabited the Ukraine, without becoming Kosaks*; they acquired a great increase by runagates from Poland and Russia; numbers have been likewise attracted to them by their liberty and the favourable quality of their soil. They dwell in spacious villages, among and contiguous to those of the Kosaks. They have always been exempt, not only from military service, but also from vassalage; having however no landed property but as tenants at will, they frequently migrated, sometimes clandestinely, from one estate to another. When a proprietor wanted boors on his manor, he put up a placard by the roadside, stating his terms: to those who accepted them he assigned lots of land and ready-built houses. This practice has now in some measure ceased, since the

* Whether they would not, could not, or might not. Under the Hetman Bogdan Chmelnitski many Kosaks refused to be enlisted, and remained, or became boors.

Empress

Empress Catherine II. in 1783, by her ukase respecting the new taxes, in the 8th clause ordains, that, " for the prevention of all desertions tending to increase the burdens of the remaining inhabitants, every inhabitant must continue in his place and in his vocation, and deserters shall be proceeded against according to the common law of the land." Accordingly the boors (and in some degree the Kosaks themselves) are at present attached to the place, where they were enregistered at the revision for settling the head-tax. This here consists, as in other provinces, in 70 kopeeks annually for every male, to which has since been added two kopeeks on every ruble. — They have ever been, as free people, judged according to law, and are not dependent on the caprice of their lord. During the Polish sovereignty, the nobles of that country settled there attempted to treat them on the footing of vassals; but this caused a great insurrection, and cost many noblemen their lives. The Kosaks, as defenders of their countrymen the boors, went so far as to insist, that whenever Polish nobles would possess estates in the Ukraine, they should cultivate them themselves like the boors. — Georgi informs us, that the boors belonged partly to the Crown, partly to the nobles; this however is rather erroneously expressed, at least the term is not proper, because in Russia it is always associated with the idea of vassalage. If it is meant only of the domains inhabited by them, which partly belong to the Crown, partly to the nobles; there is then an omission of a whole class of boors, namely, such as live on church and monastic demesnes, which, as above mentioned, have since been put under a Board of Agriculture, and are now treated as Crown boors. These collectively (though not including the noble boors) bear a peculiar denomination, which is given them in the Imperial Ukases, where they are uniformly called Republicans: besides their formerly allotted poll-tax, they pay in lieu of socage work and other feudal impost; for instance, dues of delivery in natural products, by every male, one ruble annually, only however till farther orders. They dress partly like Russian, partly like Polish peasants.

The real population of the whole country, I cannot accurately state. It at present comprises the three governments of Kief, Chernigof, and Novgorod Sieverskoi; and according to an enumeration made by the Senate, May 31, 1786, the taxable males are thus calculated:

	Merchants, burghers, and artizans.	Boors.
Kief	9532	382,806
Chernigof	7959	360,915
Novgorod Sieversk.	21,321	344,378
	38,812	1,088,099

If to this number, in which the Kosaks liable to taxation since 1783 are also included, we add the female sex, the very numerous nobility *, and the body of the clergy, they may probably amount to about two millions and a half of persons.

The language of the Ukrainers is indeed the Russian, though not in its purity, but somewhat corrupted by a mixture with the Polish idiom; I cannot however, as Georgi does, call it a Polish dialect. Schlœtzer is perfectly right in deeming it an impure and mixed Sclavonian. Their domestic conversation, as well as their pulpit style, and their modern chronicles, are full of Polonisms, and betray their antient connexion with the Poles; but in their Kosak-military language we shall remark Turkish words, which perhaps by their wars with the Turks, or more probably by their frequent intercourse with the Krim-Tartars and occasionally with the Turks, especially with those of the district of Silistria, have been adopted. Again, many of their words accord with the Susdal dialect.

As a brief specimen of their language the following words may serve:

	Russ.	Ukrainian.
God	bohg	big
Father	otetz	otetz batko
Mother	mat	matsi, paimatka, *likewise* nenya.
Daughter	dotsh	dotshka, *which in Russ is the diminutive.*

* The present civil establishment, together with the Kosaks in the army, with their wives and children, should likewise be added.

Husband

	Russ.	Ukrainian.
Husband	mushe	chelovik.
Wife	jena	jinka.
Girl	deva, devitza	panna.
Boy	malchik	shlopetz.
Child	ditia	dettina.
Face	litzo	pika.
Head	golova	glava, *Polish* glova.
Nostrils	nosdri	nisril.
Eye	glas	oko, *as in the Polish and Sclavonic.*
Hair	volos	volosia.
Beard	boroda	brada, *Pol.* broda.
Pain	bot	nedug, *is Sclavonian.*
Trouble	trude	pretza, *as in Polish.*
Work	rabota	rabuka.
Whirlwind	viehr	savert.
Sun	solntze	slontza, *as in Polish.*
Storm	burya	fortuna.
Morning	utro	poranok, *Sclavon.*
Evening	vetcher	vitcher.
Year	gode	rok, *as in Polish.*
Stream, river	reka	rika.
Waves	volniye	falya.
Sand	pesoke	pisoke.
Dust	pil	prag, *Pol.* prog.
Mountain	gora	gura.
Hill	cholm	pogarok, *Pol.* pogarek.
Air	vosduch	povetriye, *nearly as in Polish.*
Length	dlina	dolshlta.
Gold	soloto	sloto, *as in Polish.*
Silver	serebro	sriblo.
Salt	sole	sule.
Forest	les	lies, *as in Polish.*

With them, exactly as in Russ are the terms for: brother, sister, man, people, nose, ear, forehead, mouth, throat, neck, teeth, shoulder, elbow, hand, finger, belly, back, foot, knee, skin, flesh, bone, leg, blood, heart, milk, hearing, sight, name, day, night, time, snow, water, sky, valley, fire, heat, depth, height, breadth, hole, pit, stone, grass, herb, tree, and many others.---Here, however, it should be observed, that the branch which emigrated from the Ukraine Kosaks, or have settled elsewhere, have not entirely retained this Ukrainian dialect: for the idiom of the Zaporogians approaches far nearer to the Russ; and as to the Slobode Kosaks, they having constantly been for about 150 years under the Russian sovereignty, and having had no correspondence with the Poles, their language in no respect differs from the Russian.—[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN, *August* 9.

IN answer to E. J. C. page 2, I beg leave to say that the name Napoleon occurs in publications prior to the birth of Buonaparte, which sufficiently proves that he was not the coiner of the word. The Author of a small pamphlet (entitled "Voeu du peuple Belge, pour le salut de sa patrie, Emis au mois de Juin 1815. Se trouve chez tous les Marchands de Nouveautes. A Gand.---Juin 1815.") seems to entertain the same opinion as E. J. C. "Qu'a fait ensuite cette Nation sous son *Corse*, sous son *Napoléon* ou *Nicolas Buonaparte?*" The following extract from "Butler's Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, &c." * will perhaps be a satisfactory answer to your Correspondent, and shew the antiquity of the name Napoleon. If he should not give any credibility to the tale, he will at any rate find that such a name was in existence before Corsica gave birth to the Exile of St. Helena.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

"On Ash-wednesday, in 1218, the Abbess and some of her nuns went to their new monastery of St. Sixtus, to

* Vol. III. p. 12.

take

take possession of it. They were in the chapter-house with St. Dominick and the three cardinals abovementioned, treating of the rights, revenues, and administration of the new community, when on a sudden, there came in a person, tearing his hair, and making great lamentation, crying out, that the Lord Napoleon, Cardinal Stephen's nephew, was thrown from his horse, and killed by the fall. At this news the afflicted uncle fell speechless with his head upon the breast of St. Dominick, who sat by his side; and his silence was more expressive of his sorrow than any words could have been. The saint endeavoured at first to alleviate his grief: then ordered the body of Napoleon to be brought into the house, and bid brother Tancred make an altar ready that he might say mass. When he had prepared himself, the Cardinals with their attendants, the abbess with her nuns, the Dominican friars, and a great concourse of people, went to the church. The Saint, in celebrating the divine mysteries, shed a flood of tears, and while he elevated the body of Christ in his pure hands, was himself in an ecstacy lifted up a whole cubit from the ground, in the sight and to the great amazement of all that were present. The sacrifice being ended, the blessed man went to the corpse, to implore the mercy of God, being followed by all the company; and standing by the body, he disposed the bruised limbs in their proper places; and then betook himself to prayer. After some time, he rose up, and made the sign of the cross over the corpse: then lifting up his hands to Heaven, he himself being, by the power of God, at the same time raised from the ground, and suspended in the air, cried with a loud voice: "Napoleon, I say to thee in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, arise *." That instant, in the sight of the whole multitude, the young man arose sound and whole. Not only all present, but the whole city, particularly the sacred College, and the Pope, gave solemn thanks to the Almighty, who, in their unhappy days, had vouchsafed to renew the wonders which he had wrought in the establishment of his Church."

Topographical Account of Sawston.

(Continued from p. 28.)

SOUTH AILE. There are three open seats in the West part of this Aile, and an old oaken box fixed against a pillar †. Near the seats is a figure

* O adolescens, Napoleo, in nomine Domini Jesu Christi tibi dico, surge..... statim videntibus cunctis sanus et incolumis surrexit. Theodoric, n. 92. p. 579.

† These seats have been taken away since I made the above notes in December. The box contains papers relating to the Charity Land; and among them I found a copy of the Will of "John Jefferie of Sawston in the county of Cambridge, yeoman," dated September 20, 1624, from which the following are extracts:

"— Item, I give unto the poor people of Sawston three pounds of lawfull English money, to be distributed at the time of my buriall at the discretion of my Executors and the Churchwardens of Sawston for the time being. And I likewise give and appoint four bushells of Rye, and four bushells of Barley, sweet and good, to be yearly for ever distributed amongst the said poor people of Sawston for the time being, at the feast day of Saint Thomas the Apostle yearly, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens of Sawston for the time being, by such person and persons, and in such manner, as I shall hereafter in this my will set forth and declare.

"— Item, I give unto Mr. John Swann, Vicar of Sawston, five pounds of lawfull English money, to be paid unto him within one month after my decease by my Executors, he preaching at my buriall."

After bequeathing other legacies, Mr. J. orders to be distributed "upon the feast-day of St. Thomas the Apostle, after my death, at the now dwelling-house wherein I now dwell in Sawston, with the consent of the Minister and the Churchwardens of Sawston aforesaid for the time being (if the said Minister and Churchwardens then please to be present) to so many of the poor people of the said town, as to them, the said William my brother, and John his son, the Minister and Churchwarden, or so many of them as shall be then p'sent, as to them shall be thought fitt, four bushells of Rye, and four bushells of Barley, both of them sweet and good; and six shillings worth of twopenny bread for ever, every Gange ‡ Monday, amongst the poor people of Sawston aforesaid."

"— And I give 30 shillings to be distributed to and amongst the poor people, strangers and no dwellers in Sawston, and present at my buriall; and six shillings worth of twopenny bread every Gang Monday, to the poor people of Sawston, at the charge of my Executors, to be distributed by the Churchwardens for the time being, at theire discretion; and I give *vis.* viii*d.* to the ringers at the day of my death."

‡ Gange Monday is the day on which they gang, go round or perambulate the boundaries of the Parish.

a figure of a Priest in his robes. At his feet is this inscription:

Hic iacet d'ns Will'ms Richardson, alias Bygging, qu'd'm Rector eccle'ie p'rochialis de Haynham mare Norwic' dioc' qui obiit v°. die m'cii a°. dm'i m°. cccc.xxvii°. cui' a'ie pp'icit'. de'.

A slab uninscribed.

On two other slabs:

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Chesway, a batchelor, who departed this life, October the 14th, in the year of our Lord God 1734. Aged 68 years."

"Here lieth the body of Matthew Brinklow, of Newton Longvil, in the county of Bucks, who departed this life June the 20th, 1731. Aged 62 years."

A Pointed door to the South.

Here are two plain blue slabs in shape of coffin-lids. At the East end of this aile is a Chapel (under which is a vault belonging to the Huddleston family), separated from the aile and nave by an open wooden screen painted.

Against the South Wall is a Monument painted in imitation of veined marble, gilt, and adorned with roses. Arms: Gules, a fret Arg. a crescent for difference; crest, two arms, dexter and sinister, embowed, vested Az. holding in their hands a scalp proper, the inside Gules.

"Within this Chappell lyeth interred ye bodyes of Henry Hodleston, Esq. Robert Hodleston, Kt. son of ye sayd Henry, and Lieutenant-Collonell Henry Hodleston, Br. of ye sayd Robt. dyed ye 24th of March 1664; and Elysabeth his wife, who dyed ye 20th of Noumb. 1659."

A helmet formerly hung above, but it has been taken away many years ago.

Near this Monument is a square hole, perhaps for the purpose of placing a lamp, which used to be kept burning in most parochial Churches.

At the East end of this aile is a pedestal for an image, probably of the Saint to whom the Chapel was dedicated. In the South wall a trefoil-headed piscina.

From the North-east corner of the South aile is a door-way which now goes into the chancel, partly walled up; I think it formerly led to the rood loft*. Over the door on the chancel side, there is a sculptured head with wings and uplifted hands; within the Chapel is a sculptured head, without wings. Many of these figures and grotesque emblems are carved on the outside of this Church, and probably had their significant meaning, though little understood at this day.

In the East window of this aile are these arms:

Sable, three mullets within a bordure engrailed, Or, *Salston*.

North Aile.

In the first window on the North side of this aile is a figure in painted glass, without head, yellow robe, and has a book in his left hand; there is a scroll before him with this inscription:

Sc̄s Micaelus.

There are many remnants of painted glass in this window and other windows of this aile. On a large slab:

"C. M.† 1807."

Opposite the North door a large slab reaved of its brass: there are no seats in the West part of this aile.

At the East end is a Chapel, belonging to the Huddlestons, separated from the nave and aile by a wooden screen, adorned with roses, and painted in imitation of veined marble.

On slabs in the Chapel:

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, coheir and daughter of Rowland Badghot, of Handley Castle, Esq. in the county of Worcester, and wife of Nathannell Bostock, Doctor of Physick, obiit quarto July 1682. Req. in P."

"Jo. Champion, S. S. J. Æt. 82, 1776‡."

Chancel.

The roof is ceiled; formerly it was richly decorated, being studded alternately with a rose and portcullis. These ornaments were taken down when this part of the Church was slated in 1804, and are now in the possession of Richard Huddleston, Esq.

* Upon second consideration, this may not have been the case, but merely a slanting opening, in order that the family who belonged to the Chapel might be enabled to see and adore the elevation of the host in the time of celebrating mass; and might thereby be the more ready to join in the service in that case provided. See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. II. Pt. 1. p. 20.

† Charles Martindale, who has a vault under this aile.

‡ "Buried July 25, 1776." Parish Register.

On slabs, in capitals:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Haslop, late Minister of this Parish, who died the 10th of March 1704, aged 45 years. Also the body of Eliz. his beloved wife, who died March the 12th, 1712, aged 46 years. Also the bodies of their two beloved children; Martha died in its infancy, Elizabeth died in the 18th year of her age."

"[Here lyeth] the [body of Ge]orge [Grenell, who] dyed the 10th day, and was buried the 12th day of March 1682*."

On the North side is a large old oak chest, in which I found a brass plate of a Priest in his robes, with uplifted hands. The registers, surplice, &c. are kept in this chest.

There is a roll of parchment 10 feet long, and 9½ inches broad, being "A Terrare of the Towne Land of Sawston, given by Mr. John Huntington, Esq. lately deceased. Made the xxvth day of Aug. 1590, by Thomas Ebden, William Gardiner, John Campion, and John Gardiner, being the antient men of the parish." From which the following are extracts:

"In Churchfeylde, su'ma, 5 acres, 3 roodes and di'. In Badburghamfeylde, su'ma, 16 acres and 2 roodes. In Netherhay, su'ma, 5 acres and 1 roode, In Homefeylde, su'ma, 9 acres and 3 roodes. In Howfeylde, su'ma, 10 acres and 1 roode. In the Brach, su'ma, 1 acre and di'. In Lyttle Whytefeylde, su'ma, 6 acres. In Great Whytefeylde, su'ma, 15 acres and 1 roode. Su'ma total, Terre arabilis, 70 acres 1 roode, and di'. Meadow, su'ma, 2 acres, 2 roodes. Pasture, su'ma, 23 acres, 3 roodes and dim. Su'ma totalis of the arable, meadow, and pasture, 100 acres, 1 roode."

On the same side of the Chancel, I think there has formerly been a vestry, as the door opens outwardly, contrary to the other doors of the Church. A round-headed door on the South side.

Over the door on the North side is a mural monument of black and white marble, gilt and adorned with fruit. The following inscription is on black marble in capitals:

"Here lieth Gregory Milner, second sonne to John Milner of Pvdsey in ye Covnty of York, Esq. sometime one of ye Senior Fellowes of Trinity Colledge, in Cambridg; afterward he tooke to wife Svsan, ye eldest davghter to Roger French, of Cambridg, Gent. and lived ye rest of his life in Dawston†, and there died ye 5th of Novemb. Anº. DNI. 1615."

The following crest and arms are placed *over* the inscription: Sab. 3 snaffle bits Or, *Milner*. Crest, a snaffle bit Or. And *below* it are the figures of the above Gregory and Susan, kneeling on crimson cushions, their hands joined and uplifted in the attitude of prayer before a desk, on which are two books with gilt leaves lying open. He is in his academical dress, a gown and ruff, and has a pointed beard; she is in the dress of the times, a ruff, &c.

On blue slabs:

"Vnder ys stone lyeth ye body of Mr. Gregory Milner, Gent. obiit qvinto Novem: 1615."

"Here lyeth interred ye bodys of Mrs. Alice and of Mrs. Jane Balam, the davghters of Charles Balam, of Sawston, in the covnty of Cambridge, Esq. Alice dyed on the 29th of May, Anno Dn'i. 1658, aged 26 yeares, and Jane dyed ye 2d of Jvne, Anno Dn'i 1658, aged 20 yeares."

"Virgin's ashes sleepe securely,
Here's nor sin nor shame to fright them,
Their bright lamp did shine too purely
For death's shadows to benight them.
Holy raptures feede their slumbers
With delights too high for numbers.
These souls too rich a price for mortall race, [grace,
Endew'd with nature and with gifts of
Once vewed this world, and then in much disdaine, [raigne."
Left this voyd world in glory now to

The approach to the altar is by three steps; the table and rails are of oak. There are many remnants of painted glass in the windows of the Chancel. In the East window are: Gules, a plain cross Argent, *Knights Hospitallers*. Or, a chief indented Azure, partly broken, *Fitz-randolph*, Lord of Middleham, Yorkshire; also the letter M radicated, an abbreviation for Maria.

In the second division of this window there is a mutilated inscription in black letters. In the third division I find the following words scratched on the glass: "John Poulter, Glazier, 1758." From which it appears that the glaziers of modern times are more anxious to hand their names down to posterity, than those of old.

* The words in brackets are covered by a pew; the name I made out by the Register.

† Evidently an error of the engraver for Sawston.

In

In the South wall there is a double piscina, and a locker trefoil-headed.

On the North side of the Chancel, under an ogee arch, ornamented with crockets, is an altar-tomb with a blue slab; in the middle of which are these arms: Az. on a fess, an annulet for difference between three leopards' faces, Or, *De la Pole;* impaling, Argent, on a canton Gules, a rose Or, *Bradstone;* and round the edge of the slab is the following inscription:

"✠ Hic hera de Pole iacet intus, tu' sibi prole,
(1) Filia si meres Bradston Elizabeth heres,
(2) Militis et Thome pro qua domino prece prome
(1) Uxor Walteri Pole * domini quasi veri
(2) Dum que decessit die quarto Ia ae recessit
(1) M. domini quater. C. bis. x. additur an' ter †."

The corners of the slab have been ornamented with the arms and crest, but the brass is gone. A Knight's helmet hangs above the arch. There appears to have been a brass plate at the back of the arch, but the wall has such a thick cover of white-wash as to render it doubtful. On each side of the arch there is a shield bearing arms. The first shield contains the arms of Huddleston, Gu. a fret Arg. with these quarterings:

1. Gu. three lions passant gardant Or, within a bordure Arg.; *Woodstock, Earl of Kent, alias Edmund Plantagenet.*
2. Arg. a saltire engrailed Gu.; *John Lord Tiptoft, father of John Earl of Worcester.*
3. The same.
4. Or, lion rampant Gu.; *Charleton, Lord Powes.*

The second shield contains these arms:

1. Gu. on a saltire Ar. a crescent Sa. a label of three points; *Nevill, Marquis of Montague.*
2. Ar. three fusils in fesse Gu.; *Montague, Earl Salisbury.*
3. Or. an eagle displayed Vert; *Mounthermer, Earl of Gloucester.*
4. Nevill.
5. Gu. a cross engrailed Arg.; *Ingle-thorp.*
6. Arg. on a quarter Gu. a rose Or; *Bradston, Baron of Winterburn in Gloucestershire.*
7. Az. a fesse between three leopards' faces Or; *Sir Walter de la Poole, of Trumpington, co. Cambridge.*
8. Arg. on a fesse dauncettée Sa. three bezants; *Burgh, temp. Edward III.*

This monument is partly concealed by an altar tomb, inlaid with a brass plate, on which is this inscription:

"Here lyeth entombed the bodye of Sir John Huddlestone, Knight, once Chamberlayne unto Kinge Phylipe, and Captaine of his Garde, and one of Queene Maryes most honorable Privie Counsell, whoe dyed the fourthe day of November, in the yeare of our Lorde God 1557."

The South side and West end of this tomb are adorned with sculpture and shields of arms, on which are the Huddleston's arms, with the quarterings above mentioned.

On blue slabs:

"Here lieth the body of Mary, the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died August the 17th, 1739. Aged 24 weeks."

"Here lieth the body of Samuel, the son of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died December the 25th, 1728. Aged 2 years."

Below the latter stone is a slab robbed of arms, figure, and inscription.

"Here lieth the body of Martha, the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died June the 8th, 1731. Aged .. weeks."

"Here lyes the body of Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard, who died April the 3d, 1733. Aged 7 weeks."

"Here lyeth the body of Stephen Corbee Jaggard, son of Samuel and Hannah Jaggard; died June the 26th, 1734, aged 4 weeks."

"Here lyeth the body of Stephen Corbye, who departed this life, July 25th, an. D'ni 1727, aged 78 years. Also the body of Bridget, his beloved wife, who died Nov. the 10th. anno D'ni 1727; aged 66 years."

"Here lyeth the body of William Grenall, who departed this life the 23d of December 1695. Aged 66 years."

The first leaf of a Prayer-book, in a pew on the North side of the chancel, is thus inscribed:

"This Book was bought on the 29th of July, in the year of our Lord God 1749.

The

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* Sir Walter de la Pole was nephew to Michael, Earl of Suffolk.

† Where I have put a figure 1, the stone is ornamented with a leopard's head; where I have put fig. 2, it is ornamented with a rose; alluding to the arms of Pole and Bradston.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Stuart, Minister; Stephen Howell, William Taylor, Churchwardens of Sawston."

The beginning of the first Register is beautifully written, and would make many of the Clergy blush, were *some* Registers of the present day compared with it. At the beginning is this memorandum: "The Register-book of the Parish Church of Sawston, beginning in the year 1640, where the old parchment Register ended; containing also all the Paper Register hath in it; the names there being faithfully transcribed into this book in the year 1668, by John Swan, Vicar; in the beginning of which year the Paper Register endeth; but this book goeth on to the year following." The first entry is on the 16th day of January 1641.

The following are extracts from the first Register:

1658. Mistress Alice Balam, and Mistress Jane Balam, were buried the 4th day of June.

1662. John Hills (the son-in-law of John Wilson) kill'd with a cart, was buried the 4th day of July.

1667. Frances Swan, wife of John Swan, vicar of this parish, was buried the 6th day of December.

1668. Thomas Hutchinson, the parish clerk, was buried the 2d day of June.

1669. Mr. Francis Brookes was buried the 14th day of March. He was a young gentleman which died at the Hall.

1670. Ailce Harrison, the wife of Robert Harrison, of Northamptonshire; buried 23d of September.

Thomas Bedford, a stranger (who died at Goodman Wines his house) was buried the 7th day of November.

A young boy of a walking man's, was buried November 26.

.... Certificate under the hands and seales of two witnesses, and signed by a Justice of the Peace, that Mary Anger was buried in woollen according to the Act of Parliament, in the case provided, was delivered to me Aug. 21. William Gostwyke.

1683. Samuel Jefferyes, Gent. of Abingdon, in the county of Cambridge, was buried at Sawston, October the 18th, in sheeps wool only.

1704. Mr. John Haslop, [late] minister [of this parish] was buryed March the 14th.

1708. Charles Wood of Pampisford, was killed by the breaking of a gun, and was buried the 9th day of January.

1719. Mrs. Maty Bostock, the wife of James Bostock, Gent. was buried the 8th day of August.

1720. William Mitchel and Elizabeth Lofts, both of this parish of Sawston, were marryed in Trinity College Chappell, in Cambridge, Oct. 16.

(To be continued.)

A Third Address to Persons calling themselves Unitarians; in answer to Mr. Belsham.

YOU would never (if you could help it) consult a Physician who is ignorant of medicine, nor a Lawyer unlearned and unpractised in his profession. Still less would you (it is natural to suppose) in the much weightier concern of your salvation, trust the opinion of any one, whose judgment or fidelity (if you were aware of it) was discredited by great inaccuracy or wilful misrepresentation.

Recapitulation of radical inaccuracies.

The inaccuracies of Mr. Belsham, to which I have endeavoured to draw your attention, are not slight and casual oversights, but radical defects, which are subversive of the whole theory of Unitarianism. He says, the simple humanity of Christ, or the opinion, that Christ was a *mere man*, the son of Joseph and Mary, was the prevailing belief of the primitive Church*. This opinion rests on the almost total neglect of the first period of historical evidence of Christianity, —Christ's testimony of himself, with the attestation of the Jews, and the evidence of his trial; and on the misrepresentation of a subsequent period,—the opinions of the Fathers of the primitive Christian Church.

The Unitarian opinion that Christ was a mere man is fully confuted, *first*, by Christ's declaration of himself, by the attestation of his contemporaries, and by the evidence of his trial, for which he was crucified; and, *secondly*, by the testimony of all the Christian Fathers of the three first Centuries, who maintain, from the Scriptures, that Christ was God, God of God, the uncreated and eternal Son of God. You have their testimony collected,

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* The *primitive Church of Jerusalem* comprehended the period, which preceded the destruction of Jerusalem by Adrian, in which the 15 Bishops were of the circumcision; the *primitive Christian Church* included the three first Centuries; the *primitive British Church* the six first Centuries, from the preaching of St. Paul to the arrival of Austin.

detailed

detailed, and translated by Mr. Burgh, in his valuable INQUIRY.

The Unitarians being driven from their position, — that "the Fathers of the three first Centuries were generally Unitarians," — the consequence, which Mr. Lindsey drew from it, — that *all Christian people for more than upwards of three hundred years after Christ were generally Unitarians*, fell to the ground. The premises being false, the consequence, of course, was false. Yet Dr. Priestley took up this false consequence, in which he was followed by Mr. Belsham. But what could be more obviously irrational, than the supposition that the generality of Christians were Unitarians, while their teachers were Trinitarians? Mr. Belsham is a professed Unitarian, and therefore I conclude that his Congregation in Essex-street are Unitarians. If it were asserted, that they were believers in the doctrine of the Trinity, no one would credit the assertion; no one would believe that a congregation and their teacher held contrary opinions. To Mr. Belsham's assertion, that "there is no proof whatever that any Church of orthodox Jews *ever existed*, (Calm Inquiry, p. 412.) I have opposed ample evidence of the *existence* and *orthodoxy* of the Church of Jerusalem (with an authentic list of the Bishops of Jerusalem and Ælia, from James, the first Bishop, to Hermon, the last of the third Century) from the testimony of Hymenæus, Eusebius, and Sulpitius, and from the creed of the Church of Ælia.

Continuation of Mr. Belsham's inaccuracies. — A glaring Anachronism.

Bishop Horsley maintained, on the authority of Epiphanius, that the Hebrew Christians, who fled from Jerusalem to Pella during the siege of the city by Adrian, returned to Jerusalem, and were there when Aquila was superintending the works of Ælia, who was converted by them. Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham assert that the Jews mentioned by Epiphanius were the Jews who returned to Jerusalem after its destruction by Titus. This dispute is not essential to the inquiry into the faith of the primitive Church; but the issue of it is, to the character of the disputants for accuracy and right information.

The main question between Bishop Horsley and Dr. Priestley (as you may remember) was, whether *belief in the Divinity of Christ* was the faith of the primitive Church. I have before stated to you indisputable evidence, that it was. Whether the Church of Jerusalem, with their belief in Christ's Divinity, retained the ordinances of Moses after the building of Ælia, or renounced them in submission to Adrian's decree, whether the orthodox Church of Ælia consisted wholly of Gentiles, or partly of Jews, are questions extraneous to the principal subject. Yet here, we are told, "begins the triumph of Dr. Priestley."

Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham charge Bishop Horsley with a gross error in Chronology in this part of the inquiry; but the error is wholly their own. I will first give you Dr. Priestley's account of this matter: "I do maintain, that Epiphanius makes no mention whatever of any return of Christian Jews from Pella, besides that which took place after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and not at all of any return after the destruction by Adrian*." You shall judge for yourselves from Dr. Priestley's own translation of the words of Epiphanius. — After mentioning that Aquila was employed by Adrian as inspector of his works at Ælia, Epiphanius proceeds thus: "Aquila, living at Jerusalem, and seeing the *disciples* of the *disciples* of the *Apostles* flourishing in the faith, and working great miracles, especially in healing; (for *they* had returned from the city of Pella to Jerusalem, and taught there. For when the city was about to be taken by the Romans, all the disciples had been forewarned by an angel to leave the city, which was devoted to destruction. *These*, leaving it, went and dwelt in the abovementioned Pella, beyond Jordan, one of those that were called Decapolis; but returning after *the desolation of Jerusalem*, as I have said, worked miracles) Aquila, therefore, being convinced, became a Christian, and after some time requesting the seal of Christianity [*viz.* baptism] obtained it."

* Letters to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, Part III. p. 22. The original is quoted there, and in Bishop Horsley's Tracts, p. 370.

The

The reason, which Dr. Priestley gives, for asserting that the return of the Jews from Pella here mentioned, was after the destruction of Jerusalem by *Titus*, and not by *Adrian*, is, that, on the former occasion, they were said to be warned by an angel to leave the city, but *never* before that of Adrian. How could Dr. Priestley assert this? The history of the latter siege, now unfortunately lost, was written by Aristo Pellæus, from whom, in all probability, Epiphanius derived his narrative. Dr. Priestley could not prove, and had no authority for asserting, that the Christians were not warned at the latter siege, as well as at the former. It might have been mentioned by Aristo. Such surmises therefore are no proof that these returning Jews were *the contemporaries of Titus;* and there are other reasons which clearly prove they were *the contemporaries of Adrian.* For Epiphanius calls them (not the disciples of the *Apostles*, as Mr. Belsham does in his Claims, p. 32, but) the *disciples* of the *disciples* of the Apostles. These disciples in the *second* degree from the Apostles could not have been contemporaries with the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, A. D. 70. Most of the Apostles, indeed, and *their* disciples, were contemporary with that event; but the *disciples* of their *disciples*, were living not only in the time of Adrian, but many years afterwards. Papias and Polycarp were disciples of St. John, and long survived the building of Ælia by Adrian. Irenæus was a disciple of Polycarp.

St. John, A. D. 70. died about 100=Titus, Domitian, Nerva.
Polycarp, A. D. 108. —— 166=Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus P.
Irenæus, A. D. 167. —— 201=Antoninus Ph. Commodus.

The *disciples*, therefore, of the *disciples* of the Apostles were contemporaries with Trajan, Adrian, and the Antonines. And consequently the return of the Jews from Pella, after the *desolation of Jerusalem* mentioned by Epiphanius, could not have been in the time of Titus, but of Adrian. Yet this fact recorded by Epiphanius, and quoted from him by Mosheim and Bishop Horsley, is stigmatized by Dr. Priestley as a *forgery*, only because he looked for it in Mosheim's *Institutiones* instead of his *Commentarii.* And this gross error in Chronology, and grosser charge of forgery, are the TRIUMPHS OF DR. PRIESTLEY, again and again reviewed, applauded, and adopted by Mr. Belsham.

Mr. Belsham's ignorance of the Works of Mosheim.

Mr. Belsham is as unacquainted with the history of the works of Mosheim, as his predecessor was. In his "Claims of Dr. Priestley" (p. 92, Note) he says of Bishop Horsley's Son: "The reverend Prebendary, in his great eagerness to fix the imputation of ignorance upon the Calm Inquirer, not unfrequently exposes his own. The Reviewer of the controversy (Mr. Belsham) having insinuated that Mosheim, in his General Ecclesiastical History, had, upon *mature reflection* and *better information*, omitted some circumstances which he had introduced into his Ante-Constantine Memoirs, the reverend Prebendary accuses him of having made a very precipitate assertion, and, after having occupied two or three paragraphs of decent length in settling the date of the two publications, he gravely concludes, that 'he is very far from being certain, that the General History was first published *after** the other;' and then, with his accustomed courtesy, 'he thinks it not improbable, that Mr. B. with the usual heedlessness of his master, looked to the date affixed to the first work in the volume, when he should have looked to the second.' 'To settle this intricate and momentous question, which seems to have cost the reverend Prebendary no small expence of time and temper, *he need but consult* Maclaine's Eccl. Hist. vol. II. p. 170, where he will find, that Mosheim *actually refers*, in a note, to his Ante-Constantine History, and *retracts an assertion, which he had made in it.*"

I have quoted the passage at length, that you may see that Mr. Belsham is never more inaccurate, than when he is most confident. Mr. Belsham (in his *Claims of Dr. Priestley*) infers from the reference just quoted, that Mosheim's Ante-Constantine History was a less accurate work than the General History. This inference is

* The General History was first published long *before* the other.

necessary

necessary to Mr. Belsham, because (in his Review of the Controversy) he considers that the fact in question (the return of the Christians from Pella to Jerusalem) "was omitted in the General History in consequence of *mature reflection* and *better information*." But the reverse of this inference is the truth. The Ante-Constantine History (or Commentarii de rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum Magnum) was published in 1753, 16 years after the first publication of the General History (or Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ antiquioris,) in 1737. The latter work was, as its title imports, a merely elementary work in its first publication, though greatly improved in the edition of 1755. The COMMENTARII, on the contrary, is one of Mosheim's most elaborate productions. In the description of his works, subjoined to the *Institutiones*, ed. 1755, there is this remark on the Commentarii: "Tractantur in his capita singularia *curatissimè*." The dates and characters of the two works are of importance in ascertaining Mosheim's opinion of the credibility of the fact recorded in the Commentarii; and Mr. Belsham's ignorance of their relative character may shew you how incompetent he is to every portion of this inquiry.

A complication of inaccuracies.

If the COMMENTARII had been a less elaborate work than the *Institutiones*, the difference would have tended to lessen the probability of the fact appealed to,—the return of the Jewish Christians from Pella to Jerusalem after the siege by Adrian. Mr. Belsham tells Mr. Horsley, in the passage before quoted, that "he need but consult Maclaine's translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, vol. II. p. 170, where he will find that Mosheim *actually refers*, in a note, to his Ante-Constantine History, and retracts an assertion which he had made in it." It is not easy to parallel the inaccuracy of this passage. In the first place, there is no note of *Mosheim* in p. 170, of the *second* volume of Maclaine's Translation; nor was it likely there should be any, relative to the *Ante-Constantine* history; for p. 170 belongs to the *seventh* Century. But conceiving that the reference to vol. II. might be an error of the press, I consulted the *first;* and there, indeed, I find a note concerning the Commentarii *De rebus Christianorum ante Const. Mag.* and the retractation of an opinion once entertained by Mosheim. But even there the note is *not* by Mosheim, but by Maclaine; and the retractation is *not* of an opinion maintained in the *Commentarii*, and corrected in the *Institutiones;* but of an opinion asserted in his dissertation *De Ecclesia turbata per recentiores Platonicos*, and corrected by the "mature reflection and better information" of the *Commentarii.*

Irrational prejudice.

Such complicate inaccuracy embroils, and, so far as it goes, renders useless the advantages of this enlightened era; it retards the progress of free inquiry, and is injurious to that advancement of religious knowledge, to which, Unitarians boast of having largely contributed. Inaccuracy, however, may be remedied by "mature reflection and better information." But prejudice (whether it arise from the prepossession of "antecedent" principles, or from aversion to every thing that is established) "has neither eye nor ear," as was very acutely observed* by a right reverend Member of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the late Anniversary Meeting †. It sees no evidence, and hears no reason, which militates against its own individual judgment. I cannot give you a better instance of such blindness of prejudice, than the manner in which Mr. Belsham refuses to admit the direct testimony of St. Paul to the Divinity of Christ (Tit. ii. 13.) This testimony has every ground of evidence which reason can require,—from context, from idiom, from other passages of Scripture, from antiquity of doctrine, and from the unanimous judgement of the Greek Fathers, and of the Latin also, with one insignificant exception. Yet Mr. Belsham says, that he will give up the text, as inexplicable, rather than "believe that the Apostle intended to teach a doctrine

* On the Rev. H. Norris's *Practical Exposition*, a Tract professing *demonstration*, but which Mr. Dealtry has effectually answered by the correction of *fifty* mistakes.

† See the Reports of the Anniversary Meeting.

so new, so incredible," as the Divinity of Christ. Nothing but the same blind prejudice could have led him into such an error as the following assertion. Dr. Clarke having observed, that the sense in which the Socinian writers understand John xiv. 28, is "very low and mean;" Mr. Belsham says *, "Dr. Clarke appears not to have recollected, that his own Logos" [the uncreated and eternal Son of God, for so Dr. Clarke believed Christ to be] "was as much inferior to the infinite self-existent Deity, as the meanest worm." Eternity is an infinite attribute, and it is ascribed by Dr. Clarke to the Son of God, as well as to the Father. And *infinite* attributes must be *equal*; yet Mr. Belsham says, that the *eternal* Son of God is as much inferior to his *eternal* Father, as the meanest worm. Such inferiority is wholly inconsistent with Dr. Clarke's Logos; and belongs only to "the low, mean sense" in which Dr. Clarke says that Socinians understand the language of Scripture relative to the Son of God.

T. St. David's.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Fordingbridge, Hants, August* 17.

YOU will not, I am persuaded, deny a Son the privilege and pleasure of vindicating the memory of an honoured Parent, which, I am sorry to say, has been traduced by some anonymous Correspondent in your Obituary for June. Not being in the habit of constantly reading your valuable Miscellany, it was by mere accident that I happened to see what is there related concerning my late valued father, the Rev. T. Priestley — artfully related, as it strikes me; commencing with the ludicrous, advancing to the profane, and concluding with the false and dishonourable; and with such a tone of confidence, as is likely to impose upon many. I think it, therefore, a duty which I owe to you, Sir, and your numerous readers, as well as to the pious dead, to repel the undeserved calumny, in the same publication by which it has been so widely propagated. One incident, indeed, appears too insignificant to merit either insertion or refutation. As, however, it is but candid to agree with an opponent where we can, and to differ only when truth compels us to dissent, I will admit that my late father was gratified to see a place of worship look light and pleasant in a Winter's evening — that he had a door-keeper named Tommy — and that, when through Tommy's neglecting to snuff the candles the place became somewhat dark and gloomy, he has occasionally, on a week-day evening, requested him to "top the candles."

But how your Correspondent could think these trifles worthy a place in your Obituary, or what possible amusement or edification he expected your readers to derive from them, can be obvious certainly to no mind but his own.

It is also true, that Mr. George Ramsey was one of my late father's congregation during his residence at Manchester; but that from the pulpit he ever by name called him or any other hearer to awake, and much less in the ludicrous manner here stated, I can take upon me very confidently to deny; and Mr. Ramsey, if living, will, I am sure, deny it too. I will only here beg your Correspondent to remember that when any person, in order to make another appear ridiculous, deigns to resort to the mean and pitiful arts of misrepresentation, he must himself, when detected, appear somewhat worse than ridiculous.

In the next article, your Correspondent, rising in the spirit of confidence, but not in the majesty of truth, boldly charges my father's memory with the profaneness, which, he says, has been often by mistake attributed to others: affirming that, when he once read in public the language of St. Paul, "I can do all things," he pulled out half-a-crown, and offered to lay a wager with the Apostle that this was not true; but, reading on that this was to be done "by faith," he in vulgar language retracted. Your Correspondent, in this statement, is, as it regards his own credit, peculiarly unfortunate, proving himself unable to quote correctly either Scripture or fact; for there happens to be no such text in the Bible as he mentions; and my worthy father never uttered a word of what is here so confidently imputed to him. I have

* Calm Inquiry, p. 155.

have heard the anecdote related (only more correctly) of some other person, when my late father has been present, who never failed to express, on hearing it, his disapprobation and regret.

Finally, your Correspondent has the temerity and wickedness to accuse my late honoured parent of duplicity and falsehood. Being very desirous, he says, of preaching for his brother Dr. Priestley at Birmingham, he artfully promised, in order to obtain his pulpit, to abstain from the discussion of doctrinal points, and afterwards grossly violated that promise by preaching a furious Calvinistic sermon. This conduct, Sir, would unquestionably have been very mean and base; but the fact is, that in this statement there is not a word of truth. What will your Readers think of your Correspondent, when I assure them, that my father never did, in any instance, preach for Dr. Priestley at Birmingham, nor ever request to do so? At a very early period of their Ministry indeed, the two brothers did, by mutual agreement, preach for each other; but without any personal allusions, or unseemly hostility on either side.

From reviewing what your Correspondent has said, and especially on the last article, I am disposed to think that he is no friend to what is usually termed Orthodoxy, and that he has here aimed a blow at the system through the side of one of its deceased friends.

Pray, Mr. Urban, when you shew him these lines, take the opportunity of reminding him, that they who use the weapons of misrepresentation and falsehood, often wound themselves instead of their opponent; and that any system which stands in need of such means of defence, must be unworthy of being defended.

Tell him likewise, that if there be not more magnanimity, there is at least less meanness, in assailing those who are able to defend their reputation, than such as are incapable of breaking the silence of the grave, to speak on their own behalf. He has read, no doubt, in antient fable, how a noble animal was attacked by the meaner brutes, and especially by one more ignoble than the rest, at a period when unable to defend himself from insult and from injury; and might, one would have thought, have gathered from the instructive line, this, at least, that if it be cowardly and mean to assault the persons of the feeble and the afflicted, it cannot be less so, to insult and defame the characters of the venerable dead.

Do not fail to express to him, Sir, your earnest wish and hope, that he will be careful, from this instance of ill success, as well as from the evil nature of the employ itself, to abstain in future from any unworthy attempts to calumniate either the living or the dead; and hereafter to manifest an inviolable regard for the things which are "true and just; lovely, and of good report."

When, however, our departed friends, who have approved themselves the servants of God and righteousness, are thus assailed, there are, among many others, two especial sources of comfort.

The one is, that their characters, when unjustly reproached, may be defended; and their enemies be put to silence, if not to shame.

The other is, that their happy spirits have soared above, where no shafts of calumny can reach, and where no accuser of the brethren can follow to annoy.

There, we doubt not, this aged disciple of Jesus, who usefully served him in the Ministry of the Gospel for upwards of half a century, has entered into the rest and joy of his Lord. And when that Lord shall come in his glory to receive his followers to himself, he will say to those who have reproached and injured, as well as to those who have befriended them, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Hoping, Sir, that you will have the goodness to insert the above, I remain Yours, &c. Wm. Priestley.

Mr. Urban, *Kensington Square, August* 10, 1815.

TO diffuse the Word of God over the whole World, for the purpose of making men more enlightened, more happy, and better, is, indeed, a sublime conception! If such be the intention of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it deserves the gratitude of the friends of Religion and Humanity in every Country on the face of the Globe.

Globe. But, to instruct all classes of men, the Society must take great care to select in all languages the purest light of the Gospel, and not to dim its rays by re-publishing obsolete and inexact versions, the daily food of superstition and incredulity.

Having been specially invited to subscribe to the KENSINGTON AUXILIARY SOCIETY, I declined that honour from motives which I explained in a letter to its Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, dated Aug. 20, 1814; which letter His R. H. condescended to answer, Aug. 23, 1814.

Now, in declining to join an Institution so distinguished by its progress and riches, which "ranks amongst its Patrons the greater part of the Illustrious Members of the Royal Family; which is supported by a considerable number of the Nobility of the land, and the Dignitaries of the Church; which unites in one body a no small proportion of the Ministers of State, and of the Judges and Senators of the Realm;" I feel, as a Clergyman, the necessity of publishing the motives of my refusal; and for that purpose, I request you will insert in your Magazine the following letter, facts, and observations.

"*To His Royal Highness the* DUKE *of* KENT, *Patron of the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

"May it please your Royal Highness;

"Sir,—Having received letters, inviting me to become a Member of the Kensington Auxiliary Bible Society to the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which your Royal Highness is Patron; I beg leave to return my most respectful acknowledgments for the high honour of such invitation, to join a Society of which I cannot help admiring the ardent zeal, the amazing progress, the most pious and laudable intentions. Being only an humble Alien, I am the more earnestly disposed to cherish such admirable British Institutions, grounded on the doctrine that mankind is but one family, and on the religion which teaches that all men are brothers.

"However, I humbly submit to your Royal Highness's consideration my motives for not joining the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"1st. Because the British and Foreign Bible Society published in 1811 a French Bible, under the title of a Version "PAR LES PASTEURS ET PROFESSEURS DE L'EGLISE DE GENEVE," which I demonstrated by a letter printed in the *Monthly Magazine* for October 1811, NOT to be a version "PAR LES PASTEURS ET PROFESSEURS DE L'EGLISE DE GENEVE;" and because I consider it my bounden duty not to sanction such a proceeding towards the Clergy of Geneva, which, by misrepresenting the labours of the Clergy of Geneva, misleads the Publick at large, the Illustrious Patrons, Presidents, and the Members of the Society of so great weight by their respectability and number.

"2. Because, to the question made by the Rev. J. B. Bristowe, in the *Monthly Magazine* for December 1813, "Whether by distributing a translation so defective, as their" (the Conductors' of the British and Foreign Bible Society) "present French one is proved to be, they will not, in a great measure, defeat their own object?" my answer would be positive. In proof of the inadequacy even of the authorized English version, I would claim the very valuable authority of one of the Auxiliary Bible Society's Vice-Presidents, namely, the Rev. Richard Ormerod, A. M. Vicar of Kensington, such as it is given in *Abp. Newcome's Historical View of the English Biblical Translations*, &c. 8vo. 1792.—In fact it is a duty incumbent on any new Editor of the Bible, to peruse this most excellent work.

"3. Because I am humbly of opinion that the way to render real service to religion would be the publication of improved versions of the Bible; since by publishing defective ones, such as the French stereotype, without contributing to the prevention of crime or the instruction of ignorance, the Society encourages the sneers and scoffings of the Freethinkers at the Sacred Records, and furnishes a new ground to the objections of the Theists, who stick at the supposed sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter, *Judg.* xi.: at King David's (a man after God's own heart) supposed cruel treatment of the Ammonites, 2 *Samuel* xii., 1 *Chron.* xx.: and at other passages of the same kind, such as are to be found in the Society's Bibles, while the sense is wise and admirable in the original Hebrew, and the Geneva Bible of

of 1805. The British and Foreign Bible Society renders useless, as far as is in its power, the learned researches and labours of the celebrated Divines of Great Britain, and other Countries, who have rendered so many essential services to religion, and so much promoted the progress of sacred criticism, since the first publication of the versions of the Bible, which are now re-printed by the Society, without correction, note, or comment.

"4. Because the propagation of Christian Knowledge must precede, in natural order, the distribution of the Bible: Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, taught, before they wrote and published their writings.

"The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ought therefore to have the precedency, especially if Christian Knowledge is promoted according to the plan of a systematical and complete course of religious instructions to Adults, such as has been used with the most happy effect on public morality and happiness in the Church of Geneva ever since the year 1737.

"I humbly hope that your Royal Highness will approve the above motives for not joining the Kensington Auxiliary Society to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"I have, &c. Theoph. Abauzit.
"*Kensington, Aug.* 20, 1814."

Besides his Royal Highness's answer, I was honoured from two most respectable Members of the Society, with an expression of their regret that I should have any ground for not joining this noble Institution. As the motives which keep me separate may easily be removed, I hope to enter into the views of the Right Reverend President, in making them public, with the following facts and observations:

The Conductors of the British and Foreign Bible Society have, in some degree, answered my first objection, by changing the title of their stereotype French Bible,—omitting the words par les Pasteurs et Professeurs de l'Eglise de Geneve.—It now runs thus: La Sainte Bible qui contient le Vieux et le Nouveau Testament; Imprimee sur l'Edition de Paris de l'annee 1805. Edition Stereotype. Revue et corrigee avec soin d'apres les Textes Hebreu et Grec.

But they have not removed my second and third objections against the publication of defective versions, in printing the stereotype French Bible *sur l'Edition de Paris*, as will already be clear even by the examination of its title only, which runs thus:

La Sainte Bible, qui contient le Vieux et le Nouveau Testament, revu et corrige sur le Texte Original, par les Pasteurs et Professeurs de l'Eglise de Geneve. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie de la Rue de l'Echiquier, No. 18. An xiii. M,dcccv.

We seldom meet with so many faults in so small a number of words.

Revu et corrige.—The word *Bible* being a substantive feminine, the adjective ought to be in the same gender. The London stereotype Bible has rightly,—*imprimée revue et corrigée.*

Sur le Texte Original.—What is this original text?—Is it that *book of the Law written by the hand of Moses*, which was found by *Hilkiah* the Priest? 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 14.—Is there but one antient MS. of the Bible?—Was it written by one man only, and only in one language?—The London Stereotype Bible has "Les Textes *Hebreu et Grec.*"

Professeurs de l'Eglise de Geneve.—How would it sound in English, if we were to say *the Professors of the Church of Oxford?*—The Genevese Edition of 1805 has *Les Pasteurs et les Professeurs de l'Eglise, et de l'Acadèmie de Genève.* That is, *the Pastors of the Church, and the Professors of the Academy of Geneva.*

An xiii. (de la Republique Francoise.)—This is truly a curious contrast, to date an edition of the book which contains the origin of every thing;—the book which has passed through so many centuries as containing the Laws of the Everlasting Supreme Being:—to date an edition of that book from an epoch of a State, which in the course of a very few years, has been a Republick, an Empire, a Kingdom, an Empire again; and very few people, I presume, will be bold enough to say what it will be in another twelvemonth!

Par les Pasteurs et Professeurs de l'Eglise de Geneve.—The letters printed in the Gentleman's

and

and Monthly Magazines, in which I proved, by the illustration of many passages, the superiority of the Geneva Bible of 1805 to the French Stereotype Bible of 1811, which is a copy of the Paris Bible of 1805, prove, of course, that this Edition also is spurious; and that it is NOT *par les Pasteurs et Professeurs de Genève* *.

I appeal to the candour of every man of sense, whether the title alone of the edition which the Conductors of the British and Foreign Bible Society have chosen for the pattern of their London Stereotype French Bible, does not perfectly justify Geneva Clergymen informed of this fact, in hesitating to join the said Society?

The next question is, Who are the Editors of this Paris Edition?—Not, certainly, the Pastors of Geneva. It would be absurd to suppose that in the year 1805, while they were publishing a much-improved version of the Bible in their own City, they would also publish at Paris, in the very same year, another so defective?—Not the Pastors of the Protestant Churches at Paris. The Rev. Mr. Monod, one of their number, disapproves much of that defective edition; and the Rev. Messrs. Boissard and Goepp, Pastors of the Church of the Confession of Augsbourg, give a decided preference to the genuine Edition of Geneva, in their *Précis de la Doctrine Chrétienne, exposée par le Texte de l'Ecriture Sainte*, 1815.—Nor were the Catholics of Paris the Editors; for I understand they published, in 1808, the New Testament of M. Sacy; and their Catholic Bibles (one by M. de Saci, another by M. Le Gros, and a third, their Bible of 1750), and their New Testament de Mons, are, particularly in point of language, much superior to the Edition of 1805.

Who then are the Editors?—I am afraid, I shall not be credited when I repeat what I was told at Paris, *viz.* that its Editors were "DEPUTIES OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY"!

Again, this Paris Bible confessedly is not a translation from the Hebrew and Greek texts. It is only a copy; but of what Bible?—The Rev. Messrs. Monod, Boissard, and Goepp, call it *Osterwald's* Bible.—J. F. Osterwald was certainly a celebrated Protestant Minister. He was born at Neufchatel in 1663. He published an Edition of the French Bible of Geneva, with a preface, reflections, and arguments, in folio. The first Edition is now rather scarce in London. I could not procure a sight of it. Many Booksellers, for speculation sake, have printed it again and again, in folio, in 4to, and 8vo; and, without making proper corrections, have, very likely, increased the defects of the obsolete language of the first Edition. *Librariorum* INCURIÆ *peccata* (says John Le Clerc, who was a good judge in these matters) *tot et tanta sunt ut difficillimum sit sibi ab ea* (*Incuria*) *cavere*....Eorum IMPERITIA *quoque... monstra etiam mendorum peperit.*—(Vide Art. Crit. p. 3. c. 1. § 1.)

But the English Editors of the French Stereotype Bible, 1811, say that they have "*carefully revised and corrected*" their Edition, upon the *Hebrew and Greek Texts*. Let us fairly examine those careful revisions and corrections.

There occurs this passage in the Paris Bible, 1805, Exodus xii. 34. "*Le peuple donc prit sa pâte, avant qu'elle fut levée, ayant leurs mains liées avec leurs vêtemens sur les épaules.*"

The people then took his dough before it was leavened, having their hands bound up, with their cloaths upon the shoulders.

The French Stereotype Bible of London, 1811, copies exactly this passage.

How, having their *hands* bound up upon their shoulders, was it possible for the Israelites, to take their dough, or indeed to take hold of any thing? There is neither note, comment, or errata, in either of those Bibles, to explain the difficulty.

I take the liberty to ask for whom the Bible Society printed those Editions of the French Bible at Paris in 1805, and at London in 1811?

It is not for the English Reader. The authorised version in the above passage is clear, and gives an unobjectionable sense.—"*And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading-troughs being bound up*

* See the Gentleman's Magazine 1811, vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 542; 1812, vol. LXXXII. Part I. p. 537; Part II. p. 324; 1814, vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 209. In the Monthly Magazine 1811, p. 215; 1813, vol. XXXVI. p. 128, p. 484; &c. &c.

up in their cloaths upon their shoulders."

It is not for the serious Christians in France. The Geneva Bible is more faithful, more literal, and more elegant.

"*Les Israélites prirent donc leur pâte sans levain, et portèrent leurs huches à pétrir liées avec leurs hardes sur leurs épaules.*"

It is not for those who are prejudiced in favour of old versions. That of Ovietan, published in 1535, is in the old style, but contains no absurdity.

"*Le peuple donc print sa paste devant qu'on y eust mis le levain, et avoient les dittes pastes liées en leurs vestemens dessus leurs épaules.*"

It is not for the Catholics; their version, published at Cologne in 1753, is in better language, and more correct.

"*Le peuple prit donc la pâte qu'il avoit paitrie, et qui n'étoit point levée; et ayant lié cette provision dans des manteaux* [*il la chargea*] *sur ses épaules.*"

Can it be for the entertainment of the free-thinkers and scoffers?—Then indeed the Clergy ought to keep separate from this Bible Society.—No, we have too much candour to suppose the Editors of those French Bibles had any such intention. We intend only to show that such defective versions will not do for all denominations of Christians, and of course, that the Society defeat their own end by such publications. How imprudent to undertake editions of a book of such importance in any language but that of the Country!

It would be too tedious to detail the many blunders committed by the Editors of the French London and Paris Bibles, in the before-mentioned short verse of Exodus xii. 34. Only let us see how it is that they substitute the word MAIN, HAND, for HUCHE, KNEADING-TROUGH? It occurs in both Editions, though not a single letter in one of these French words is to be found in the other. *Main* has been put purposely; it is not a fault of impression.

That the Editors may be their own Interpreters, it is proper to see how they translate elsewhere, the Hebrew word משארת. Wherever it occurs in the Old Testament, we read in their Bibles:

I. Exodus viii. 3. "Dans tes MAIS."

II. Exodus xii. 34. "Ayant leurs MAINS liées."

III. Deut. xxviii. 5. "Et ta MAYE."

IV. Deut. xxviii. 17. "Et ta MAYE."

Both Editions are exactly alike in the above four passages.

In the first passage, the word MAIS *but*, being an adversative conjunction, as the translation of משארת, makes complete nonsense. Such is the reason, perhaps, why the Editors have thought proper to substitute in the second passage, a substantive for that conjunction, namely, MAIN, HAND, for MAIS, BUT.—This second passage, however, is equally absurd.

The word MAYE, which is in the third and fourth passages, is not the proper word, since it cannot be found in the *Dictionnaire de l'Academie*, nor in the French Encyclopedia, *Le Dictionnaire des Arts et Metiers*, *Le Vocabulaire François*, &c. &c.; in short, in none of the good modern dictionaries.

However, in looking into a few antiquated French Bibles, I see the word משארת translated in the above quoted passages, MAY, MAYS. And, in searching for old dictionaries, I met with "*A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues, compiled by Randle Cotgrave. London, anno* 1632." In the Preface, the Editor says that he perused old books, *pour trouver la signification de telz mots, qui possible ne seront jamais plus ouyz en ce monde.* There I found, MAY, f. *a kneading-trough*, or *tub*, also a *stacke*, or *pile of wood*, &c. &c.

In "*Le Trésor des deux Langues, Espagnole et Françoise, de Cæsar Ovdin*, 1645," (where he warns his readers, that "*les mots marqués d'une éstoille sont anciens ou hors d'usage*") I read * *Une* MAY, *Arteza*; and in the Spanish French, *Arteza, une* HUCHE.

Therefore, both in the London Stereotype Bible and the Paris Bible of 1805, the Hebrew word משארת in Exodus xii. 34. is rendered MAIN for MAIS, MAIS for MAYE, MAYE for MAY, MAY for HUCHE; and presents in both the said Bibles, upon the same word, not only one fault, but a *filiation* of faults.

Though every thing which belongs to the book containing the rules of faith is of the utmost importance, it would be too long, I am afraid, to examine the other blunders of this verse, or only to quote some others of

of the hundreds and thousands of faults which will strike every Reader of common capacity, who will compare these French Bibles with that of Geneva of 1805.—Instead of advancing in sacred knowledge, are we then to become retrograde?—Certainly we do not find in old Editions of the Bible, the same defects as in those modern ones. Thus indeed we may understand how distinguished Reviewers class "the distribution of such Bibles as the preludes of universal and perpetual peace, with the revelations of Joanna Southcott." (Vide Edinburgh Review, No. XLVIII. p. 455.)

The Conductors of the Bible Society say, that "It has brought all parties together....It is a most cheering sight to see in the London Committee, Britons and Foreigners, Members of the Church of England and other Communions, brought together, and joined like Brethren dwelling together in unity."—But truly, is it not deplorable to see Christians of the Church of England and other Communions, uniting to discredit, in fact, by spurious and defective Editions, the book of inestimable value to man, as containing the rules of his life, the consolations of his troubles, and the grounds of his hopes?

The publication of such defective versions under the great authority of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva, or even that of the British and Foreign Bible Society, "supported by the Dignitaries of the Church," when better versions were at hand, requires, in my humble opinion, the serious animadversion of all enlightened Christians, as tending to retard the progress of reformation and the interests of true piety.

However, it is a painful and disagreeable task for a simple Individual to comment on the transactions of so respectable a Society. But the greater the disproportion is between its Conductors and myself, and the greater the superiority of their talents, knowledge, and credit, the stricter is the obligation not to shrink from a duty which I think essential to the propagation of true Christian knowledge upon earth.—Nay, could I desist from a course in which I follow the true intentions of the Society?—They wish to conciliate the greatest number possible of friends to the Bible and their respectable Institution.—But it is easy to shew, that in publishing better versions of the Scriptures they would much more conciliate the good wishes of the different classes they enumerate in their reports.—To begin with "the Dignitaries of the Church," without speaking of the great services English Archbishops and Bishops have done to the progress of Sacred Criticism, by their learned researches since the first publication of the authorized English version,—without repeating the opinions of many celebrated Spiritual Lords on the necessity of improving the actual versions of the Bible, such as they are given by Archbishop Newcome, in his *Historical View*, &c. I beg leave to quote a letter of Dr. W. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated Lambeth, April 13, 1727, to the Pastors and Professors of Geneva, in answer to them on sending him their translation of the New Testament. "What I have seen of your New Testament," says that worthy Prelate, "makes me rejoice to hear that you are undertaking to finish the good work of revising the translation of the Old. A GOOD VERSION IS THE MOST USEFUL COMMENTARY UPON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, and will teach those who have neither time nor capacitie of studying any larger exposition of them."—Is it presumptuous in me to think that such are the universal feelings and opinions of so highly respectable a Body as the Archbishops, Bishops, and Dignitaries of the Church of England?

Such also, I should think, are the feelings and opinions of men at large. The Conductors of the British and Foreign Bible Society assert that all descriptions of Christians "are equally interested in promoting the design of the Society, because they all ground their belief on the Scriptures."—But all the sensible Christians I ever knew wanted to ground their belief upon reason also, and to defend it by sound arguments *.

* In fact the publick in this Country are led into mistakes in ordering copies of the improved Version published at Geneva in 1805. In place of this, the Booksellers have been known to put in the hands of purchasers copies of the Society's Bibles, doubtless without intention, but misled by the insertion, in the title, of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva.

Again,

Again, "they strongly recommend the leading principle of the Bible Society, in circulating the Holy Scriptures, without the note or comment of any man; or description of men whatever."—This would do extremely well if the Bible in all languages had fallen from Heaven, without being edited, *revised, and corrected*, by any man or description of men whatever; but, since the Scriptures, as well as all other "writings, being preserved and diffused by transcription, were unavoidably liable to be corrupted," says Dr. Gerard, (Institutes of Biblical Criticism, p. 229,) "the several sorts of difficulties which occur must be removed, in order to our rightly understanding these writings."

The British and Foreign Bible Society cannot be ignorant of the great number of people, in all classes, who strongly object to such Editions of the Bible as their French ones, which, if they suited past ages, are no longer fit for our days.—I will give an instance of such incongruity in one passage only. And to obviate the prejudices many persons have for modern improvements of the Bible, I will choose it in an old Author, namely, Charles Le Cène, a learned Protestant Divine, born about the end of 1646, at Caen, in Normandy. His "*Projet d'une nouvelle Version Françoise de la Bible*, 1696," was published in English by Hugh Rolle. He is quoted by Dr. Gerard, in his Institutes of Biblical Criticism, (Ch. vi. s. i. §. 478, p. 154,) a book very highly spoken of by Dr. Herbert Marsh. Therefore my quotation joins to the authority of its antiquity, the approbation of the most celebrated Critics of Great Britain of our days.

I copy from the "Essay for a new translation of the Bible," chap. x. §. v. p. 121. "All the versions make Solomon give an advice with which prodigals divert themselves, *Eccl.* xi. 1. *Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.* Interpreters straight fall upon the allegory to make sense of it, and say, that Solomon here advises us to give alms to the poor, though that looks like throwing bread upon the waters, and that God promises that in process of time we shall receive the fruits of them. But if they had observed that the Hebrew word *Lechem* not only signifies *bread*, but likewise *wheat*, of which it is made, and that the word *Majim* not only signifies *the sea*, *rivers*, and *waters*, but also *ground* that is moist, or lies near the waters (as may be seen in many places of Scripture, *Ruth* i. 6. *Isaiah* xv. 6. xxx. 20. xxxii. 20.; *Jer.* xlviii. 34.) they had easily understood that this text should be translated, *Throw thy grain into moist ground, and in process of time thou shalt find it again.* And if they had rendered it thus, they had not put the Mysticks to the trouble of moralizing, nor given Libertines the pleasure of profaning it."

Moreover, such a passage would be reconciled, perhaps, with our forefathers' known profusion in harvest season: but, since a proper use of wealth has such great influence on happiness, the progress of economy must follow the progress of the human mind, and the improvements of industry. Every man of sense who considers the rapidly encreasing price of provisions, the weight of taxes, and the magnitude of the public debt, will be sensible that precepts of prodigality are not proper in our days. There are so many beautiful places in the Sacred Writings to urge the duty of alms-giving and charity, that we have no need of defective Versions to prescribe an improper use of wealth. Besides, this passage, as commonly given, is absurd. Every one knows that bread cast upon rivers dissolves, and is no more found after many days. Dr. Gerard approves very much Le Cène's Version, as making a sense connected with verse 4. and 6. This connexion affords a strong argument in its support, and renders the Hebrew text very easy and intelligible in the whole section, which contains only precepts of agriculture. When so rational and beautiful corrections may be found almost every where, is it prudent, is it wise, is it charitable, to furnish the French Nation, whose incredulity we so often censure, with such translations, so frequently defective, as in the above-mentioned passages, in fidelity, sense, and even morality?

Long enough, if we may compare the Bible to the Ark of Covenant, made in a hurry, in the desert, in times of war and tumult, shattered by long use, prophaned by the insults of the infidels, in the camp of the Philistines,—

Philistines, — long enough has it remained in that defective state. Now that *there are workmen in abundance, and of the gold the silver there is no number*, (1 Chron. xxii. 15, 16.) for that great special purpose, it is time to collect the materials, and to begin the simple but magnificent structure, where the Ark of antient and new spiritual alliance is to be deposited. It is the province of the inhabitants of Great Britain, whose genius and piety, arts and sciences, wealth and power, trade and navigation, have made them known in all the regions of the globe, to lay the foundations of so noble a work. It would be the honour and glory of the British and Foreign Bible Society to be the founders and architects of such an edifice.

It would be too presumptuous for a Foreigner to prescribe what is to be done for improving the present versions of the Bible, when so many English Divines have already written on the subject, and Archbishop Newcome has most ably drawn up the means of executing the revision of the Bible. But perhaps I shall be allowed to mention, that before the publication of the English authorized version, an English translation of the Bible was published at Geneva, which was in great repute in England, and which was mostly used in private families on account of the notes. Dr. Geddes gives an honourable testimony to the Geneva version; as he makes no hesitation to declare that he thinks it in general better than that of King James's Translators. (Gen. Answer, &c. p. 4.) Truly the Geneva version was prepared by Englishmen residing in that City; but they allow, that they had the help of Calvin, Beza, of other Swiss Divines, and of excellent books they found there in the public library. —There were above 30 Editions, in folio, 4to, or 8vo, of that Geneva English translation, mostly printed by the Queen's and King's printers, from the year 1560 to 1616. Editions of it were likewise printed at Geneva, Edinburgh, and Amsterdam. (See Lewis's History of the several translations of the Holy Bible, &c. and Archbishop Newcome's Historical View of the English Biblical Translations, &c.)

In imitation of this publication of an English Bible at Geneva, and in the Bible Society's great plan of publishing the Sacred Records in all languages, would it not answer the grandeur of the English Nation, to publish in the principal languages of Europe, a version which would be every where thankfully accepted, if it was improved by the addition of all the better readings, furnished by the works of so many learned Divines, Critics, Commentators, and Travellers, since the first publication of those obsolete Bibles of the 16th and 17th Century?

The Pastors and Professors of Geneva have shewn the way in their version of 1805. They have done an essential service to the Christian Religion by their translation, which is far superior to all other French Bibles, though not quite yet what it ought to be. This Edition will be soon out of print*. How much more conducive to the progress of true Religion would have been the sums of money the Bible Society has squandered in Paris and London, for the printing of so defective French Versions, if they had been at the disposal of a Committee of the Pastors and Professors of Geneva, to help them, in the improvement of their own translation, for a new Edition!

THEOPH. ABAUZIT.

*** Page 92, for Charles Emmanuel, K. of *Sweden*, you ought to read Charles Emmanuel IV. King of *Sardinia*: at the same time I must observe, that the Almanacs de Gotha make him "mort en 1811," but I see I have written in my copy "circa Juin 1815." Your Magazine for 1811 says *Victor* Emmanuel IV.

* This Geneva Bible of 1805, begins to be in great demand in this Country. Besides the letter of Rev. J. B. Bristowe in the Monthly Magazine for December 1813, I have received applications from many persons inquiring where it was to be bought. —An Edition of the *Book of Common Prayer* in French, where the Psalms, Gospels, Epistles, &c. are taken out of the Geneva Bible, printed in London in 1811, was entirely disposed of in 1813.—St. Martin Orgar's Church, Martin's Lane, Cannon-street, is the only French Church in the City of London, where the service is performed according to the form of the Church of England, and the Geneva Bible, and the above-mentioned Book of Common Prayer, used.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

14. *The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politicks, and Literature, for the Year* 1806. *8vo, pp.* 1382. Rivingtons.

WE hail with very sincere pleasure the delivery of another volume of this grand National publication; for so it must always be considered, and such it will be as long as the English language shall endure, or the English History continue to interest mankind. The Volume now published is of enormous bulk, nearly 1400 pages, but not one of them is superfluous.

"The events of the year 1806 are so numerous, extraordinary in themselves, and important in their consequences, that the most imperfect record of them will not only interest the generation which witnessed them, but will excite the astonishment of the latest posterity. In almost every part of the Continent of Europe, the withering influence of the French Ruler will be perceived. In Italy a Bourbon was expelled from his Neapolitan dominions, and supplanted in his throne by an usurper. Francis the Second of Austria, obliged to submit to the edicts of a military adventurer, abdicated the high office of Emperor of Germany, and resigned a crown which his august Ancestors had borne for many centuries. The antient league of the German Princes was dissolved, and a new Confederacy established, under the controul of a foreign State. The Dutch were again constrained to alter their Constitution, and accept a King, who was to be the avowed servant of the French Cabinet. The Prussian Monarch was inveigled into disgraceful measures, and when roused to resistance by the haughtiness of aggression, saw his armies suddenly dispersed, his provinces rapidly over-run, and the very existence of his kingdom threatened with extinction. Such were the leading events produced by a single intellect, heated with boundless and criminal ambition.—Although these objects must be admitted to be sufficient to render the period more than usually remarkable, even in an era fertile in amazing occurrences, many other weighty circumstances arose to distinguish it. The death of the great Statesman, who had so long wielded the energies of the British Empire;—the formation of a new Ministry;—the fruitless attempts to restore peace between England and France;—the steps taken for the final abolishment of a traffick in human beings, which had disgusted the philanthropic, the moral, and the religious members of society in the most enlightened nations of the world;—the decease of another British Politician, whose talents and eloquence were acknowledged to be of the highest order;—and many affairs of considerable import, the bare mention of which would swell prefatory remarks beyond all proper bounds, contribute to present such a picture as is rarely disclosed to contemplation.—It was confidently expected that the present volume of the Annual Register would be ready for publication last December; and, as the major part of it was actually printed before the end of June, the work might with ease have been finished, even previously to that time, had not the Editor been induced to wait for some documents, which he thought would make the historical department more perfect. If, however, the appearance of one volume has been retarded, great advancement has been made in the composition of another. That for the year 1807 is already in the press, and will be completed with as much speed as a regard for accuracy will permit."

The "History of Europe," which fills 320 pages, is written with its accustomed energy; and the "Historical Chronicle" compiled with the original attention to accuracy.

15. *Picture of* Paris; *being a Complete Guide to all the Public Buildings and Curiosities in that Metropolis: to which is added, An Almanack of the Pleasures of* Paris, *in Winter and Summer; containing a full Account of all the Theatres, Places of Amusement, Balls, Fêtes, &c. &c. at* Paris, *and in its Environs: accompanied with Six Descriptive Routes from the Coast to* Paris, *and full Directions to Strangers on their first Arrival in that Capital. Embellished with Maps and Views. By* Louis Tronchet. 12*mo, pp.* 295. Sherwood *and Co.*

THIS entertaining little Volume, which has already reached a *Fourth Edition*, seems to be almost an indispensable Companion to those who visit the French Metropolis; and will give a good idea of it to those who more prudently stay at home.

"The present Edition has been considerably enlarged, carefully corrected through-

throughout, and enriched with much original matter, so that the work may now fairly be considered a *Picture of* Paris, *as it really is;*—possessing a great variety of useful information, not to be found in any other book of a similar nature."—*Preface.*

The work commences with the "Mode of Travelling in France;" and "Useful Hints to Continental Travellers;" subjects well worth consideration.

"There are two principal and direct routes to Paris, one by Dover and Calais, and the other by Brighton and Dieppe. The expence of both these routes is nearly equal; for, although the distance from London to Brighton is less than to Dover, and Dieppe is full sixty miles nearer to Paris than Calais is; yet when the length of the sea-voyage is considered, the additional expence attending it, and the risk of detention at Brighton, most persons who regard expedition, or are much affected by sea-sickness, will give a preference to the first route. Those, however, who are fond of the water, and are admirers of varied and picturesque scenery, will be gratified by a trip to Dieppe, Ostend, Dunkirk, Havre de Grace, or Helvoetsluys; and in proceeding to Paris by any one of these routes, will be amply repaid by the numerous interesting objects which present themselves during the tour. The noble cities of Lille, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, and Rouen, are all included in the six following routes: 1. From Calais, through Boulogne, Abbéville, Amiens, and Chantilly, by Dover. —2. From Ostend, through Lille, &c. by Margate.—3. From Dunkirk, through Lille, &c. by Margate.—4. From Helvoetsluys, through Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Valenciennes, &c. by Harwich. —5. From Dieppe, through Rouen, &c. by Brighton.—6. From Havre de Grace, through Rouen, by Southampton, or Portsmouth."

As the first of these routes is the most generally frequented, we shall describe some places through which the Traveller will pass.

"The distance from Dover to Calais is 26½ miles. The passage is of short duration, seldom exceeding seven or eight hours, but it has been sometimes extended to nineteen hours; it is frequently performed in four, and sometimes in three, with a fair wind.—*Calais* is a well-fortified town, but very different in appearance from any in England. The houses are large and lofty; the streets are tolerably wide, but (as it is throughout France) there are no flag-stones for the accommodation of pedestrians. Calais does not abound with many lively-looking or showy shops. It was taken by Edward III. after a siege of eleven months. Calais was annexed to the English crown till 1558, when the French retook it, under the command of the Duke of Guise. In 1596 the Spaniards were masters of it, and restored it to France at the peace of Vervains in 1598. Sir Cloudesley Shovel bombarded it in 1694, but without effect. The citadel is one of the largest in the kingdom, and commands the town, the harbour, and the adjacent plains. The public edifices are, the *Hotel de Ville* (town-hall), *la tour du guet* (watch-tower), a very fine church*, *les casernes* (barracks for 3000 men), and *les citernes* (public cisterns). It has two principal gates, the *Porte Royale* and the *Courtgain*. In the *grande place* is a market every Saturday. At one quarter of this square is the Municipality-house, and at the top of the staircase may be seen the balloon and boat with which Blanchard went from Dover to France, Jan. 7, 1785. There are two piers, and spacious quays. —About a mile from Calais is Fort Nieulay, composed of four bastions and *places d'armes*. The whole surrounding country may, in case of an attack, be inundated in four-and-twenty hours. Near this spot is also a beautiful avenue of the finest walnut and chesnut trees. The country round Calais bears some slight resemblance to that in the vicinity of Dover. — The road from Calais for the first 12 miles is open and hilly, and winds along the coast. On each side of the road leading to Boulogne, at different distances, are groves of trees, with some antient *chateaux*. A short distance before you arrive at Boulogne, in the agreeable village of Wimile, are interred the remains of Pilâtre de Rosier and Anger Romaine, who fell from a balloon, at the height of 5000 feet. A plain but neat monument is erected to their memory by the wall of the church-yard near the road, on the left, with an appropriate inscription.—*Boulogne* is very agreeably situated, and the views from the high grounds are delightful. Boulogne is divided into an upper and lower town. The *haute ville* (upper town), which is first passed, is situated on an eminence, and surrounded with walls and towers. It commands a fine view of the adjacent country, has several public squares and fountains, a cathedral, and a town-house. In August 1804, Lord Nelson bombarded this town from five in the morning till nine at night. Population 13,000. It has an excellent harbour, several fine

* See a View of it in our last Volume, Part I, p. 433.

piers,

piers, and there is a beautiful walk on a flat strand of firm sand, as far as the tide reaches, a favourite promenade in summer evenings. There is a tolerable theatre, and the principal church is a respectable structure. On the Paris side of Boulogne is a landscape and walk of most exquisite beauty.—The road improves much on leaving Boulogne, and bears a strong resemblance to the cultivated parts of England. Several smaller roads branch out from the main road, and numerous spires of village churches are seen.—About two miles from *Montreuil*, the town presents a noble appearance; it stands on a very commanding eminence, and is almost impregnable: it is only to be entered by passing over two heavy drawbridges. It was formerly divided into five parishes, and had as many churches, but four of these have been destroyed. The church of Notre Dame is a noble ruin, the pillars which remain are grand, and the capitals and carving very rich. The ruins of a fine chateau near the town will repay a visit.—Nouvion is a pretty little village. The road from Montreuil to Abbéville is excellent, though hilly, and equal to the best English mail-road. *Abbéville* is a town well calculated for defence, by the strength of its outworks. There are many dilapidated churches, but two were spared by the Revolution. *L'Eglise de St. Villefranc* is a large building, with a handsome exterior, and spacious within, but is not adorned with paintings or statues. The population of Abbéville is 18,000. Many of the houses are built with wood, and give to the town a curious appearance. There are two or three cloth-manufactories. The principal is that of Vanrobais, established by Louis XIV. There is also a carpet-manufactory. The celebrated battle of Crecy was fought on some plains near this town. The most remarkable places at Abbéville are the woollen manufactories, *Place d'Armes*, Barracks, the Hospital, the *Hotel Dieu*, Prison, and the Cathedral, a beautiful Gothic edifice. The Theatre is in *Rue de Largue*. The church of St. Wulfrid at Abbéville affords a most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture; it has a fine front, with two towers, and numberless niches and statues.—In the route from Abbéville to Amiens, woods, or, more strictly speaking, underwoods, present themselves frequently, and now and then a *chateau* is seen on some lofty eminence, frowning on the valley at its feet. The approach to Amiens is pretty; the Cathedral rises above the town, and is encircled with houses. *Amiens* is a neat clean town, and contains about 40,000 inhabitants. The Cathedral was built by the English in the time of Henry VI. and in the Regency of the Duke of Bedford. It is a noble Gothic edifice, light, and very tastefully ornamented; the three Gothic porches at the entrance are very striking, and most richly sculptured; and the nave, for its height and length, has been much and justly admired. The manufactures are of the same kind as those at Abbéville, with the addition of camblets, calimancoes, and baize. The principal objects of curiosity at Amiens, besides the Cathedral, are the citadel, the *chateau d'eau*, or machine for supplying the town with water, the public mall, the corn-market, and the walks on the ramparts. In the public mall, a walk of exquisite beauty, are three fine avenues of trees, 1164 feet in length. The ramparts are esteemed the finest in Europe; they are three miles in circumference, and form another evening promenade for the inhabitants. The traveller should not forget to visit *La Hotoye*, an exceedingly pretty and much frequented walk. There is, indeed, scarcely a town in France which has not its public walk; and the large cities have several, of singular beauty.—From Amiens to Breteuil, the roads are indifferent, but the scenery improves. *Breteuil* hangs on the brow of a hill, and is seen to great advantage across the vale during the long descent which leads afterwards by a gentle rise almost to the foot of the town. The houses are all built in the old fashion, with their gable ends turned to the streets.—About a mile and a half beyond Breteuil, is a very elegant farm-house. From this place the country becomes flat and less interesting, and the soil is chalky. Towards Clermont the country assumes a more pleasing and fertile aspect. Near this place are the ruins of the chateau of Duke Fitzjames, one of the finest on the road, on account of the extent of its park and waters. In 1802, an estate of 1000 acres in the neighbourhood, 700 of which were in culture, was offered for about 8000*l.* English money.—The town of *Clermont* is inconsiderable, but it is charmingly situated on a lofty hill. The Church, though small, is remarkably beautiful, and possesses some fine painted glass. The public gardens are on the top of the hills, amid the most romantic and striking scenery. At Clermont is a manufactory of linens, and the environs of the town are gay and picturesque, and the culture of the vine gives variety to the scenery. To the left, about a quarter of a mile distant from the road, is Liancourt, the magnificent seat of the Duke

Duke de la Rouchefoucault. In the neighbourhood of Clermont may be seen fields of wheat, lucerne, clover, and hay, and a great quantity of fruit-trees; here are several inclosures, and the hedging is well distributed. — The ride from Lingueville, through the extensive park of Chantilly, is truly delightful. *Chantilly*, the residence of the Prince de Conde, was the most magnificent *chateau* in France. Its stables are yet entire, but the remains of the *chateau* had been sold to an individual for the value of the materials. The stable was built for the accommodation of 240 horses, but 400 belonging to the chasseurs have been quartered in it without inconvenience. A little beyond the stable, to the left, is the *manége*, an open circular piece of ground, surrounded by Doric pillars. On one side of the *manége* is the court for the carriages and grooms, and a few yards behind it is the tennis-court, as large as the one at Versailles, and inclosed within a noble stone building. This place is still used by the owner (a merchant) for its original purpose. The immense kitchen garden leading to the great cascade has been preserved, as well as the house of M. Hatom de Sterval, *homme d'affaires* to the Prince, and is inhabited by one of the purchasers of the palace. Thistles and grass cover every part of the gardens where the Grand Condé, ancestor of the Prince now restored to his domains, used to hold the spade and shovel instead of the sword, and rear, in his retirement, all sorts of flowers. Here and there a few solitary and neglected roses and tulips peep out of the earth, as if to reproach the rude hand of violence that despoiled this delightful spot of its former variegated and beautiful scenery. At Hermenonville, four leagues from Chantilly, died Jean Jaques Rousseau; he was buried in an island in the midst of one of the lakes. — The road to Luzarches is one of the prettiest in the route to Paris. After passing through a part of the forest, a magnificent paved road is entered upon, bordered with trees. To visit the antient castle of Ecouen, the public road must be left. It was built by the celebrated Constable of France, Anne of Montmorency. This immense fortified building is now appropriated to the reception of 300 female children of the officers of the Legion of Honour, who are educated in a superior style. The institution is termed "*La Maison d' Education des Jeunes Elèves*," and is well worth visiting.—*St. Denis* was the antient burying-place of the French Kings. This beautiful Gothic minster, from which most of the monuments have been removed to the collections at Paris, made by M. Le Noir, has been lately restored to its former grandeur, having been intended for the sepulture of the Napoleon dynasty. But it will soon be restored to its pristine use; and already have the remains of the consort of Louis XVIII. been removed from London to this depository. An order also has just been issued to remove the monuments of the French Kings from the admirable collection in the *Abbaye des Petits Augustins* at Paris, to their original places in the Abbey of St. Denis. St. Denis was founded in 636; and its riches, in antient times, were very great. On the altar was a golden cross, seven feet high, adorned with the richest pearls and other ornaments; by it stood a table of gold, and the altar itself was plated over with silver. — The approach to Paris from St. Denis is through a wide and magnificent paved road, bordered with double rows of trees, on either side of which are extensive and well-cultivated fields of corn and other grain. Montmartre rises on the right of the traveller, on which are six or eight windmills. The entrance is by the Gate of St. Denis."

In like manner, but not quite so minutely, are the other five routes described.

Having thus conducted our Readers to Paris, we refer them to the volume itself for a thousand entertaining particulars respecting what is to be done, and what to be seen, in that grand but frivolous Capital of an immense Kingdom; and more especially to the complete English Catalogue of all the Sculpture and Paintings in the Louvre (including the recent additions); the Catalogue of the Paintings in the Luxembourg; and the Almanack of the Pleasures of Paris in Winter and Summer, containing an account of all the Theatres, Places of Amusement, Public Gardens, and Fetes, in Paris and its vicinity.

"There are 2500 coffee-houses in Paris, but they do not all enjoy the same degree of credit. The various rooms of these coffee-houses are well ornamented and kept clean; and the principal English newspapers are to be found at the most respectable. In the coffee-houses may be had coffee, tea, chocolate, punch, ices, jellies, and liqueurs, which are all served on small marble tables. no wine, however, can be had, except in those which provide chops, eggs, and cold meat, with Burgundy, at fixed prices."

The following observations are worth

worth the notice of the numerous persons whom it may concern:

"The manner of lighting the French theatres is very advantageous, and infinitely preferable to our mode of placing chandeliers between the boxes. A double circle, of immense diameter, of patent lamps, is so suspended as not to intercept the view of the spectators; and the effect of the grand light so placed is at once striking and beautiful. There is a very considerable attention to decorum in these places of entertainment. If any party take a box to themselves, paying for five persons, though the box holds six, a ticket is placed on the door to signify that it is let; and no person, but those belonging to the party, is on any pretence suffered to go into such box, even though only one or two of the party should occupy it. — There is the greatest facility both in entering and quitting the theatre. On entering, six or eight persons are allowed to stand, according to priority, and then two or three *gens d'armes*, and on no account is any person suffered to take the place of another; a striking contrast to the dreadful pressure continually witnessed at our theatres on the night of some favourite performer. Melancholy instances of death have occurred in consequence of this; and we trust that something will be done to render the access less difficult and dangerous, and to prevent the recurrence of such shocking accidents. The French theatres, also, with some exceptions, are almost entirely free from women of loose character, but particularly from those disgusting scenes which are too frequently observed in our own theatres, to the annoyance of a great part of the audience, the corruption of our youth, and the disgust of our wives and daughters. — In leaving the theatre there is neither confusion, noise, nor difficulty; as no person is permitted to call for a carriage until the party to whom it belongs are actually at the door, ready to step into it; and when the carriage is at the door, the coachman is compelled to drive off instantly."

The work is illustrated with a satisfactory Map of the different Routes from London to Paris; a Plan of the principal Streets and Buildings in the City and Suburbs of Paris; and with seven Views of Public Edifices.

16. Hebrew *Melodies*. *By Lord* Byron. 8*vo*. *pp*. 53. Murray.

THESE beautiful little Poems have been noticed in our Musical Review (Part I. p. 539). They are XXIV in number; and "were written at the request of the Author's Friend, the Hon. D. Kinnaird, for a Selection of Hebrew Melodies; and have been published, with the Musick, arranged by Mr. Braham and Mr. Nathan."

To say that these "Melodies" are Lord Byron's, is to pronounce them elegant. We select the following Poem, in addition to that already given in Part I. p. 450.

"SAUL.

"'Thou whose spell can raise the dead,
Bid the Prophet's form appear.'
'Samuel, raise thy buried head!
King, behold the phantom seer!'
Earth yawn'd; he stood the centre of a cloud: [shroud.
Light changed its hue, retiring from his
Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye;
His hand was wither'd, and his veins were dry; [there,
His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd
Shrunken and sinewless, and ghastly bare:
From lips that moved not, and unbreathing frame, [came.
Like cavern'd winds, the hollow accents
Saul saw, and fell to earth, as falls the oak, [stroke.
At once, and blasted by the thunder-

'Why is my sleep disquieted?
Who is he that calls the dead?
Is it thou, oh King? Behold,
Bloodless are these limbs, and cold:
Such are mine: and such shall be
Thine, to-morrow, when with me:
Ere the coming day is done,
Such shalt thou be, such thy son.
Fare thee well, but for a day;
Then we mix our mouldering clay.
Thou, thy race, lie pale and low,
Pierced by shafts of many a bow;
And the falchion by thy side,
To thy heart, thy hand shall guide:
Crownless, breathless, headless fall,
Son and Sire, the house of Saul!'"

Annexed to the "Melodies" are some lines "on the death of Sir Peter Parker, bart." which have been already given in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 366.

17. Bibliotheca Spenceriana; *or, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable First Editions, in the Library of* George John *Earl* Spencer, *K. G. &c. &c. By the Rev.* Thomas Frognall Dibdin. *Vol. IV.*

[*Continued from p.* 50.]

WE resume with particular satisfaction our account of this elegant and pleasing work.

We

We have before remarked that the Italian Books in the possession of Lord Spencer, if not numerous, are of particular rarity and value.

The first which occurs, the Aretino, translated into Latin by Donato Acciaioli, is elegant and curious; but the second, the Geografia of Berlinghieri, is really magnificent, and exceedingly uncommon. That Mr. Dibdin highly values it, appears by the precision and care with which he has described it, and by the very curious specimen of the Map of Europe with which he has adorned this volume. The type of the work corresponds with the larger type of the Dantè of 1481.

The Brunetio Latino is a sort of Encyclopædia of the knowledge of the 13th Century.

The Boccaccio (Il Decamerone) without date, or name of printer, should have preceded the Brunetio Lat. as Mr. D. himself observes in a note. This is perhaps the third edition of the Boccaccio, and is called the Deo Gratias edition. The Editor has discussed the intricate question of its probable date with much ingenuity and no little labour, but it must still remain a subject of conjecture.

Other early productions of Boccacio occupy many succeeding pages, which, with the Fatiche di Ercole, Cecco d'Ascoli, and other rare books, will much interest and amuse the Reader.

At p. 97 we are introduced to Dante; and here for a succession of pages Mr. Dibdin displays much acuteness and great taste, with a considerable knowledge of what his undertaking required.

The Reader will no where find so elaborate and so satisfactory an account of the Dante of Landino, Florence, 1481, as in this volume. Some description of the Museum copy of this edition, formerly in the library of Mr. Cracherode, is given in the Anecdotes of Literature, vol. I. p. 6; but Mr. Dibdin has not only entered very fully into the subject, but has illustrated his description by embellishments which are among the best specimens of his publication. Il Mogitre forms a most curious and interesting article.

The account of that very celebrated book, "Decor Puellarum," by Jensen, p. 116, deserves much praise, which is still more particularly the case with respect to the account of that very rare book Guerino Il Meschino, p. 122. *Quere*, is it quite certain whether this singular romance of Guerino was of French original?

But we cannot help hastening on to p. 128, where that most curious book Monte Sancto di Dio, Florence, 1477, is described. This has been very little known, and consequently very imperfectly described by any preceding Bibliographer; but the present Editor has not only done this very circumstantially, but introduced some admirable fac-similes of the plates. They are the more acceptable as being copied from the earliest specimens of copper-plate engraving with a date, exhibited in a printed book.

Petrarch supplies agreeable materials for several following pages; but still the Reader, having once opened the volume, will feel himself rather inclined to press on to p. 145, where the Hypnerotomachia of Poliphilo is described, and accompanied with a number of most beautiful engravings. Each and every part of the article does Mr. Dibdin the highest credit. His account of the author, of his work, and the specimens of engravings, would of themselves have supplied materials for an elegant Brochure. The subject of the work is exceedingly curious, "The Combat of Sleep and Love;" and we do not wonder that detached parts of it at least should have found their way into our vernacular language. See the Brit. Bibliog. vol. IV. p. 285.

A question has arisen about who was the designer, and who the engraver, of these truly elegant ornaments. Some have assigned them to Andrea Martegne, some to Benedetto Montagne, and some to Raphael himself. It still remains in uncertainty.

The copy of the book from which this description is taken is on paper. The Duke of Devonshire has one on vellum. The portion of the work assigned to the description of Italian Books of rarity, terminates with an account of Il Ciriffo Calvaneo of Pulci, and the Romance of Reali di Franza.

At p. 173, we are introduced to what Mr. D. not improperly denominates a Body of Caxtonian Literature.

Being aware that a mere account of books printed by Caxton would of itself too nearly resemble what is to be

be found in the recent edition of the Typographical Antiquities, he has judiciously compressed the descriptive part, and substituted many copious and interesting extracts from the works themselves.

Lord Oxford made it a boast, in one of his letters to Hearne the Antiquarian, that he possessed forty-two volumes printed by "that good honest man Caxton." The Reader will, if we mistake not, find in this work a description of forty-seven volumes from that press. Of these, the scarcest are,

The Historie of Jason, 1475.

The Chrouycles of the Londe of Englōd, 1480.

The Historye of Reynard the Fox, 1481.

Godefrey of Bologne, same date.

The Pylgremage of the Soule, 1483.

Parvus Chato et Magnus Chato, no date.

The Order of Chyualry or Knighthode, 1464.

The Ryal Book, same date.

Blanchardyre & Eglantyne, 1485.

The Tales of Canterbury, no date.

Many curious Engravings from the second edition of the above are inserted at pp. 294, 309.

A Book for Travellers, no date.

Divers Fruytful Ghostly Matters, no date.

The Curial of Maystere Alain Charretier, no date.

Statutes, no date.

[*To be continued.*]

18. *The Church in Danger. By the Rev.* Richard Yates. *Continued from p.* 45.

MOST gladly, did our limits permit, should we follow this luminous Writer through his long and laborious investigations; which are worthy the most serious consideration of the Legislature; but we must content ourselves with Mr. Yates's interesting remarks on some of the larger Parishes.

"St. Martin's in the Fields,—2,809 houses, 26,585 persons. The common appellation of this Parish marks the difference between its former and present state; the charge here devolved upon the learned, liberal, and zealous Vicar and his Curate, would, by the general average, be divided among 41 Ministers and 41 Churches."

"St. James's,—3,216 houses, 34,039 persons. General average, 53 Churches, 53 Ministers, and 53 sets of Parish Officers.

"St. George's, Hanover-square,—4,583 houses, 41,687 persons. This population, now with one Parish Church, under the charge of a Rector and two Curates, would, by the general average, be assigned to 65 Churches, 65 Ministers, and 65 sets of Parish Officers.—This Parish, and the adjoining Parish of St. James, are instances of the utmost possible Parochial Good that can be effected under the pressure of overwhelming and impossible duties, devolved upon individuals by the defective system of our Establishment, as it now stands. The labours of their pious, indefatigable, and exemplary present Rectors, have been a blessing to thousands, and an incalculable benefit to the Established Church. Their qualifications are not merely those of the Study and of the College. They also possess and exercise the qualities of chief Parochial utility in a large Church. They are articulate, impressive, and audible Readers and Preachers. The two Churches, built to the full extent of the human voice, and a few years since, while served by incumbents that could not be heard, almost constantly empty,—are now both of them attended by crowded congregations. And it is an unceasing cause of lamentation that the numerous applicants for seats cannot be supplied. The appointments of these two Rectors to the situations for which they have proved themselves so APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED, have more augmented the number of adherents, and more contributed to the support of the Church of England, than all the Controversial Defences of its Doctrines, or all the Legislative Enforcements of its Discipline, that have appeared during the last half century."

"St. Pancras,—5,826 houses, 46,333 inhabitants. A population allotted by the General County average to 72 Churches, 72 Ministers, and 72 sets of Parish Officers.—The Village Church of this Parish not containing more than three or four hundred persons, much discussion has recently taken place on the subject of erecting another Parish Church, which it was proposed to do at the cost of 70,000*l.* to be assessed upon the whole Parish. The proposition being negatived by the Parishioners, the late Vicar printed an Address, enforcing with much energy the necessity and advantages of Public Worship and public Instruction, as supplied by the authorised Ministry of the Established Liturgy in an appropriate Parish Church; and strongly stating the injurious effects already produced by the glaringly insufficient provision for these purposes in this extensive and populous Parish. But, as the remedy proposed

posed was only to erect ONE Church, capable of receiving a Morning Congregation of two thousand, and an Evening Congregation of the same number, this remedy was strikingly inadequate, making no provision to supply the Spiritual Wants of the *remaining forty-two thousand*, and not bringing them into Parochial Communion with the Established Church. Those who were already paying a heavy tax, under the name of Pew Rent, for Seats in a Chapel, naturally refused to pay also towards a Church to which they could never go, and objected to an assessment on the whole Parish for the accommodation of only four thousand. The Parish, therefore, still continues in such a state, that upwards of *forty thousand* inhabitants can derive no benefit from the Parochial Ministry of its present excellent Vicar; whose zealous, impressive, and extensively useful exercise of the most conspicuous function of his sacred office, for nearly twenty years, has been attested by the attention of crowded Congregations of the first rank, learning, and respectability in the Metropolis. As Preacher to two Chapels, he could only benefit the Congregations from the pulpit. All Parochial duties he was then debarred from the discharge of by the present state of the Law. As Vicar of this Parish, the same defect of the Law now places upon him a charge and a responsibility far beyond the utmost limits of individual energy; and which, in other parts of the Country, is assigned to at least 72 Ministers; and this it does without affording him a fourth of those means of maintenance and support, which equal ability and equal eminence in any other profession, would most certainly have supplied.

"St. Mary-le-Bone,— 8,076 houses, 75,624 inhabitants. The general average would give this population to 118 Parish Churches, 118 Ministers, and 118 sets of Parish Officers.—This Parish affords a remarkable instance of the inefficiency of palliative measures and local Acts of Parliament. The UNPARALLELED DISPROPORTION between a Village Church with *one Parochial Minister*, and a population of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND Souls, could not escape observation. Four Acts have been therefore successively passed, one in the 10th year of his present Majesty, one in the 12th, one in the 46th, and one in the 51st, for building a new Parish Church. The last only has in any considerable degree been carried into execution. It is an astonishing fact, that the absolute inadequacy of the proposed remedy should not have been more strongly felt. The Parish Church now building cannot, upon the largest computation, with a different congregation Morning and Evening, give the blessing of Public Worship to more than 4,000. No provision is made to turn to the advantage of the Establishment the very considerable tax of the present partial and injurious Chapel System, by making the existing Chapels Parochial, and giving the necessary supply of resident, authorised Ministers, exercising *all* the functions, performing *all* the Services, and discharging *all* the instructive, preventive, and restraining duties resulting from Parochial Communion. Upwards of SEVENTY THOUSAND inhabitants will therefore be still left without the Parochial advantages intended to be conferred by the Church of England. It is also most remarkable that this last voluminous Act, so entirely defective in useful purposes, contains a clause utterly subversive of the Discipline of the Established Church, by granting to the Patron of this Parish a privilege which even the Crown itself does not in a single instance possess,— the authority to '*remove or displace at his, her, or their will or pleasure, the present or any future Minister of the said Parish.*' Thus confirming in the *most populous Parish* of the Church of England, by a positive enactment of the Law, one of the most injurious practices of the Dissenters, and that which even their own respectable Ministers consider as powerfully tending to lessen the independence and beneficial influence of their Order."

After closing a great variety of calculations, Mr. Yates observes,

"The result now arrived at is a surplus population in the Ninety-three Parishes enumerated, of NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND without the means of Parochial Communion with the Established Church; from which number if THIRTY THOUSAND be deducted as those who attend Divine Worship in Chapels, there will still remain NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND without the possibility of partaking the advantages of Parochial Worship, and consequently without that regard and attachment to the Church of England which can only be formed by a sense of benefits conferred and received. In this computation no estimate has been made of the probable number of Christians dissenting from the Establishment.— Should it be thought necessary, the number may be ascertained, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, from the Answers to the Questions lately circulated to the Clergy by the Lord Bishop of

of London; who, with a zeal and attention honourable to his exalted station and truly Christian character, is taking the steps necessary to inform himself of the condition of his very important Diocese. The number will certainly not be found materially to affect the present argument, as it bears a very small proportion to the aggregate just stated; and as it has been made evident that the Separatists could not be received, even if they were desirous of joining the present Congregations of the Church of England. The preceding induction of particulars appears to have established the melancholy truth, that within a circuit of about eight miles around the City of London, by the present distribution and circumstances of the Parishes, *after allowing to each Church a proportion more than sufficient to fill it, and quite, if not more than equal to the Parochial Care* of the Clergy at present allotted to the charge, there is found to remain a surplus population of NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND excluded from the benefits and advantages of participating in the instructive Public Worship and Pastoral Superintendance of the Established Church.—This number EXCEEDS (by upwards of 6000,) the entire population of the NINE COUNTIES, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Dorsetshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire, containing *Sixteen hundred and fifty-two Parish Churches.*

"From the facts just adduced it is evident beyond a doubt, that an immense numerical majority of the Inhabitants of the Metropolis (and the same may be said of other populous districts) derive no spiritual edification from the Established Ministry and Public Services of the Church; that our admirable Liturgy gives them no knowledge of a God and a Saviour, no restraining or consolatory impressions of future hopes and fears; that in the midst of a Country boasting its civilization, intelligence, and Gospel-light, they are left exposed to all the delusions of mental darkness and gross ignorance. Some few of them seeking and obtaining from Sectarian zeal a scanty portion of that instruction, which they must in vain look for from the present state of the Established Church; but by far the greater part spending the hallowed day appropriated to religious duties in a worse than heathenish pursuit of secular avocations, in a degrading idleness, or in the riotous profligacy of the public house. Thus the Sabbath, that most gracious boon of a merciful Creator to suffering humanity, like every other blessing not employed to its proper purpose, becomes to them perverted into a source and occasion of evil,—a day of injurious indolence or depraved intemperance.

"The Law of the Land, as it is supposed to stand at present, prohibits, except under certain difficult regulations, the building and opening of any places of Public Worship for the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England. But structures for every other mode of Worship may be erected and opened, by any person so inclined, upon the easy condition of obtaining a licence from the Magistrates, granted by the Law upon a very inconsiderable pecuniary payment. To complain of the increase of Sectaries and Methodists cannot therefore answer any good purpose, while we have no Churches to receive them, even if they wished to join our Congregations; and while the Law permits them, if they continue to dissent, to build as many Chapels as they please; but if they conform to the Liturgy, the privilege of providing themselves with the means of Public Worship is immediately denied, although the Establishment, in its present state, does not itself afford that essential supply. It is not at all wonderful, therefore, that in districts where numerous Sheep are shut out from the possibility of receiving instruction in the fold of the regular Shepherd, some of them should seek refuge and refreshment from the care and zeal of self-appointed Pastors. This part of the subject may receive illustration from most of the newly-populated districts of England.

"As the Metropolis has been so largely expatiated upon, two examples from Country towns may be sufficient for present notice. The increasing town of *Cheltenham*, with a population of *Eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five*, is still supplied with only ONE Parish Church; and the whole is placed under the Parochial and Pastoral Charge of ONE Minister. The different sentiments of our ancestors are evidenced by the state of the neighbouring City, Gloucester, which, with a population of only *Eight thousand two hundred and eighty*, is divided into TEN Parishes, with as many Parochial Churches, without including the Cathedral and its Clergy.—*Brighton* is also one of those modern towns, for the increasing population of which the Law makes no provision. The want of edifices for the Public Worship of the Members of the Church of England in this town has been long felt. A Chapel was recently erected by some Gentlemen for the celebration of Divine Service, according to the

the Liturgy of the Church of England. After much literary discussion with the Vicar of the Parish and the Bishop of the Diocese, the Vicar thought it his duty to enforce the Law, as it is conceived at present to stand, and to shut up the Chapel. This was subsequently confirmed by the judgment of Sir John Nicholl. The Chapel has since been advertised for sale, and sold: and may be opened without further expence or trouble, by the Methodists or any Sectarian Form of Worship, upon the easy terms of taking a licence from the Magistrates. The present effect of the Law, in restricting and restraining the Service of the Church of England, may be further illustrated by comparing the circumstances of this modern town, and the two neighbouring antient ones, Chichester and Lewes. *Chichester*, with a Population of *Six thousand four hundred and twenty-five*, is divided into *eight* Parishes, with Churches, exclusive of the Cathedral. *Lewes* has a population of *Six thousand two hundred and twenty-one*, and is divided into *six* Parishes, with a Church and Minister to each.—Brighton, when a small fishing town, was furnished with one Church and one Minister. It is now increased to a resident population of *twelve thousand and twelve* inhabitants; and the Law still continues that number in ONE PARISH, under the Pastoral care of ONE Minister and the same ONE CHURCH; which, upon the largest computation, cannot supply the benefit of the Liturgical Instruction of the Church of England to more than three thousand, leaving a surplus population of nine thousand without Parochial Communion with the Church of England. Such instances may more properly be termed Exclusion rather than Defection from the Established Church: they may account for the increase of Methodism and Dissent, but certainly cannot be assigned to the zeal or the activity of Sectaries. They arise solely from a disuse of the wise practice of our ancestors. The continuance of such a system must indeed be highly injurious, and may be ultimately fatal, to the Established Church. It can only be remedied by the Legislators of the Established Church itself.

"The dereliction of Duty, and Non-residence of the Clergy, have also been assigned as chief causes of danger to the Church; and several Legislative Acts have, in consequence of this opinion, been brought forward to correct these supposed evils,—with what effect, the present state of the Church, and of the religious instruction it is intended to supply, is a lamentable proof.

"The Acts which have recently passed the Legislature, and the discussions consequent upon their introduction, seemed to have been formed upon a view of these exceptions alone. The censure dealt with no unsparing hand, and unsoftened by any notice of the far greater proportion of pious and useful Pastors, fell, like corrosive poison, upon the cause of Religion; and consequently upon the best interests of the State, and of humanity. And the Acts themselves have not produced any of those benefits to the Established Church which their advocates proposed and expected. They may, perhaps, have reached a few instances of delinquency; but have not contributed in the least degree to supply the wants of the Establishment, *where those wants are most urgent and most dangerous.*—Some few unoffending and useful Curates may have been dispossessed, by the Rectors and Vicars being compelled to undertake the charge in their own persons. In the thinly-populated Country Parishes, such changes have no effect upon the Establishment at large, and are often injurious to the Parishes in particular. But in the extended and thickly-inhabited Parishes noticed in the foregoing pages, the present letter of the law is complied with; the legal residence is enforced; although the very intent and purpose of Resident Clergy is defeated, by devolving upon an individual or two, in these districts, a charge which, according to the proportion of population allowed in the adjoining Counties, should be intrusted to fifty or sixty; leaving a surplus population in the Metropolis District alone with a deficiency of Public Instructors equal, *not only to an infraction of the Residence Acts in other parts of the Kingdom by sixteen hundred and fifty non-resident* Incumbents, but to the still greater evil of that number of Parishes left totally *without* ANY *Pastors, either Rector or Curate;* and by which several hundred thousand supposed Members of the Church of England are left without Parochial Communion; without Divine Service; without any benefit from our admirable Liturgy; without any Gospel Instruction; without any sense of Religion."

Many valuable historical facts are brought forward, respecting the New Churches built at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century; and many useful suggestions towards pursuing the same good work to a far greater extent. The education of the Children of the Poor is also most candidly and very ably discussed.

The animated Writer thus concludes: "Your

"Your Lordship's time and attention cannot, therefore, be employed more honourably to yourself, or more beneficially to the Nation, than in undertaking and putting forward '*a Work so much for the honour of God, the spiritual welfare of his Majesty's subjects, the interest of the Established Church, and the glory of his Majesty's Reign.*'—To establish this great work upon a judicious and comprehensive plan, would impress a permanent and beneficent splendour upon your Lordship's Administration: would place upon a solid basis of security, the Constitutional Government, the rank of the Nobles, the property of the wealthy, the protection of the weak, and the just rights and liberties of all. A security which can never be found in any display of Military Renown, Financial Power, or Commercial Prosperity, when unsupported by the invigorating and decisive agency of Moral, Religious, and Christian Principles. These are the only principles of true and radical Reform, and of peaceful and legitimate Liberty. The only certain and undeviating means of individual and social improvement; and of the elevation of the rational faculties to their just and universal ascendancy; preparatory to that 'ultimate happiness in an unchangeable state of existence, to which the present life is only the introduction.' Of these principles an admirable *practical compendium* is given in the words of a justly-revered Writer, himself a Scholar, a Philosopher, and a Reformer; whose authority, though disavowed by too many of the present age, will be justly appreciated by your Lordship, and is worthy of, as it is destined to attain, an universal acknowledgment: 'We beseech you, brethren, to know them which labour among you, and are over you in the Lord and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake, and be at peace among yourselves. Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. See that none render evil for evil unto any man; but ever follow that which is good, both among yourselves and to all men. Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus. Quench not the Spirit. Despise not prophesyings (public explanations of Scripture). Prove all things, hold fast that which is good. Abstain from all appearance of evil. And the very God of Peace sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of your Lord Jesus Christ.'—These are the principles, upon the prevalence of which the peace and prosperity of Nations, and the protection and happiness of individuals, can alone be founded. These are the principles which the Established Church is occupied in defending and diffusing."

19. *A Sermon, in Two Parts; preached at* Lower Mitton *Chapel, Oct.* 2, 1814, *in Aid of the Sunday School established at* Stourport. *By* Thomas Price, *M.A.* 8*vo. pp.* 36. Longman *and Co.*

IT is very difficult to say any thing new on so common a subject as that of Sunday Schools. There is, however, a superiority both of reasoning and style in the Sermon before us, which may fairly entitle it to distinction. After taking occasion, from the 2d Epistle of St. John, verses 4 and 8, to recommend the Institution for which he pleads, the Preacher endeavours to combat the objections which are usually urged against this mode of public charity; and with what success, our Readers may, by the following specimen, be enabled to judge for themselves.

"It is possible that to some here present, this colouring may seem too much heightened, and even the beneficial tendency of Institutions of this nature appear questionable. It may be objected, that it is doubtful whether the Children, who are bred up in this School, will go the way which they are trained to follow; whether they will attain the character suited to their rank; whether they will not imbibe more vanity and ambition than practical wisdom and saving knowledge; whether the dislike of ordinary labour will not be cloaked with the unthrifty diligence of useless reading; whether, instead of feeding the mind with the wholesome nutriment of moral or religious learning, they will not glut their grosser tastes with the garbage of levity, ribaldry, and blasphemy; in fine, even if their attention should be directed exclusively to the Inspired Writings, whether from a partial acquaintance with the letter of Scripture will not originate false and enthusiastic notions of its spirit. — But what objections are these? When the noble army of Martyrs, the goodly fellowship of the Prophets, and the glorious company of the Apostles; nay, when the honourable, true, and only Son of God was the Teacher, did none of his Disciples miscarry? Were there no hearers, in whom malignant temper, unruly passion, infirmity of purpose, pride, avarice, a restless, turbulent, or anxious spirit, choked the growth of the Word? And

was

was every heart honest, and good, and patient of heavenly doctrine?—We presume not to look for better success than attended the first ministry of the Gospel: we apply none but the ordinary means of grace: we work by no magick, other than that of persuasion; we pretend not to have inherited from the Lawgiver of the Children of Israel that potent rod which swallowed up the lying enchantments of the heathenish crew. 'Did we observe the wind, we should not sow: did we regard the clouds, we should not reap: in the morning we sow the seed, and in the evening we withhold not our hands: we know not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.' Eccles. xi. But this we *do* know, that God created the ground for us to till, and that it is He alone that granteth, or denieth, the increase."

There are sentences which even call to mind the lively imagination, or the pathetic eloquence, of our earlier Divines, and particularly of Bp. Taylor.

"The serpent can convert the juice of salutary herbs into deadly poison."—"Satan in Paradise could find a stage for the tragedy of Eve's transgression."

That awe for the place of worship which is instilled into the minds of young people by an early habit of attendance on its services, is thus happily expressed:

"Bring them yourselves to Church, while it is yet within your power, and in after-life they will not defile, with sacrilegious trampling, the pavement of the Sanctuary, which they were wont to tread gently with the feet of infant innocence."

The Discourse was delivered, and is now published, in aid of a Sunday School for Female Children at Stourport; and is inscribed to Mrs. Worthington and the other patronesses of the Establishment.

20. *Key to the Testament; or,* Whitby's *Commentary, (abridged only,) with occasional Aids from Dr.* Hammond *and Bp.* Mann. *By the Rev.* T. D. Fosbrooke, *M. A. F. A. S. Author of* British *Monachism; the History of* Gloucestershire; *Illustrations of the* Townley *Statues, &c. 12mo. pp.* 170. Jennings.

AS Toleration, however judicious in a political view, has an undeniable tendency to encourage perversion of the Scriptures, it becomes an especial duty of the Clergy to attempt the amelioration of this lamentable result of a regulation, in its nature strictly civil. It is plain, from 1 Cor. iii. and other passages, indeed the whole of the Epistles, that the Apostles would not endure the introduction of doctrinal errors.

The Author, therefore, in his Preface, after shewing the importance of promoting a correct understanding of the New Testament, publishes the above work, as being the principal book recommended by the Bishops to Students in Divinity, and therefore standard-authority. For the sake of perspicuity, and in compliance with Episcopal recommendation, he has derived considerable assistance from the other great Commentators mentioned in the title, but with a studious exclusion of the *fanciful* excursions of Dr. Hammond. The work is addressed to Divinity Students, and also adapted to education and general distribution. The Author further recommends the establishment of Diocesan and other Societies for promoting a correct understanding of the Scriptures; and the work, sanctioned by the Prelates of Durham, St. David's, St. Asaph, and Norwich, is published at the low price of *three shillings*, and printed in columns like the 12mo Testament, that it may furnish a full and complete Exposition.

Literary merit is disclaimed, as not being in the intentions of the Author; indeed it was not required, as all the works of Mr. F. have been favourably received by the publick, and his claim to talent, industry, and curious archæological erudition, been highly attested in numerous Reviews.

The following extract exhibits in a strong light the intellectual power of the Author, who, it is to be regretted, has not yet appeared as Bampton Lecturer, to illustrate his positions at large.

"The Trinity may be defended upon the plainest grounds of natural reason. There can be nothing older than Being, because a thing must exist, or be, before it can be any thing else. This primary existence must, of course, include in itself all other power, and can be no other than God. Locality, time, or number, cannot apply to that which must be *one* and *all* every where, and eternally existent. God is Being, the original abstract principle, so denominated; and it does not

not appear, that although that principle can be communicated, it can ever be detached from identity with the parent Almighty Being, on account of the necessary properties of that Being; the power of all existence being dependent upon that of the Primary Being, and a part of it. What absurdity, therefore, is there in thinking upon authentic testimony, that God should authorize self-existent parts of his own essence to appear in a distinction of person and action, without the destruction of identity, when, from the ubiquity of Deity, and other attributes of it, any other distinction as God is not possible? God can sustain no loss by any communication, and the pernicious interpolations of gross conceptions, as of form, matter, &c. with Deity is the basis of repugnance to the doctrine of the Trinity, through mixing the human nature of Christ, as inseparable from his Divine attributes."

After this proemium follows an able Scriptural Defence of the Trinity, by the Author's friend, Mr. Bluck, of Bere-house, Stepney.

21. Monthermer: *a Poem. By* Edward Quillinan, *Esq. of the Third Dragoon Guards. pp.* 177. Longman *and Co.*

THIS is certainly an extraordinary performance: and such, we are persuaded, our Readers will deem it, when they consider the age of its Author, and the circumstances under which it was written;—his age about twenty-three,—and the circumstances, during eight or nine of the latter years of his life, those arduous and perilous ones of the tented field, or sanguinary conflict, to which Europe has so long been familiarized. His age we ascertain from a lesser work, which we have seen, printed at the "Lee Priory Press" a few weeks antecedently to this; where he speaks of himself in the following feeling manner:

"This heart,—this harp of mine,—this public toy,
Hath now endured its three-and-twentieth year;
And, save when Hope hath tried the note of Joy,
(And e'en *her* strings were warp'd with Memory's tear,)
All have been sounds of harsh Affliction here."

Much, from that work, and still more from his "Dunluce Castle," printed nearly at the same time, at the same elegant Press, could we select, to adorn our pages, were those performances legitimate objects of criticism. But the favoured productions which are *there* multiplied only "*an hundred-fold*" by the revered Mæcenas, under whose auspices such fine specimens of typography occasionally issue forth, preclude us from any other privilege than borrowed perusal. Not so with the work before us; which Mr. Quillinan has consigned to the general patronage of the publick. Nor need he fear the suffrage the publick will give, unless we form a wrong estimate of his merits. We will not say that he has produced

"A faultless monster, which the world ne'er saw;"

but we do assert that he has conferred upon the world an obligation, by presenting it with a performance enriched from the stores of fancy, adorned with the beauties of description, polished with the graces of style, and rendered highly interesting by occurrences and by incidents, which come home "to the business and bosoms" of persons of every class.

Though the ground-work of his Poem is laid in the field of his own profession—that of a soldier,—and though the prominent characters are two young heroes of his own standing—*Monthermer** and *Glenville*, who seem anxious to seek—not "promotion," but glory, "even in the cannon's mouth;" yet the parent and the child, the brother and the sister, the lover and the friend, may respectively read the book with profit. We are sure they may with pleasure and satisfaction.

Our limits will not allow us to give a detailed account of the story, enlivened with numerous episodes and pictures scattered throughout it, which maintains its interest to an extent of nearly four thousand verses. We shall think it enough to confirm our own verdict in its favour, by adducing those proofs which, we doubt not, Candour will admit, Feeling approve, and Genius applaud.

Our first extract shall introduce the Author's *Nisus* and *Euryalus* to his Readers, after he has acted the Master of the Ceremonies with admirable grace:

"Hope of a line, whose ancestorial pride
To trace its source roll'd back an age's tide,

* Our Readers will better know how to pronounce this name after we have divided it thus: Mont-Hermer.

Fresh

Fresh from the schools the young Monthermer came,
His bosom ardent for a soldier's name.
The choice of Glenville his ambition fir'd;
To join his friend was all his soul desir'd;
Him who had been, in strictest bond of truth,
His heart's ally from infancy to youth.
With lingering strife of pride, of fear, of joy, boy;
An anxious parent heard the pleading
With pain revok'd the assent pronounc'd with pain,
And oft agreed, and oft denied again;
Till, smothering all a father's fond alarms,
He yielding gave him to the fate of arms.
—Thus early launch'd on life's eventful main, [vain,
Proud by his birthright, and by nature
What fairy sunbeams gild his future fate!
What air-drawn prospects swell his little state! [mark the scope,
Ah, who to youth's fleet thought shall
When bounding gaily o'er the realms of Hope? [height;
Who pluck young Genius from his daring
Enthron'd in his ideal worlds of light,
Where all is his to which the bold aspire,
Kind Beauty's winning lips, and Glory's golden tiar? [ear,
And who would whisper in the charmed
These are the cheats that flatter for a year? [heart
Who freeze the current of a youthful
With the cold tale Experience might impart?
Say, did his eye the modern fop express,
Enlisted to magnificence of dress?
That sparkling magick, that magnetic trap [mother's lap?
Which tempts soft dandlings from the
That vapour-pipe, whose artificial heat
Moves Fashion's puppets on Bellona's feet?
Away the flippant thought—a tinsel vest
Ne'er gave the bias to so bold a breast.
Not that to deck in sightly martial trim
The figure graceful and the well-turn'd limb, [ing noon
Not that to shine in Splendour's flaunt-
Be deem'd delightless by the Boy-Dragoon;
For he had seen, nor seen without a sigh,
The soldier gracious in a Lady's eye,
And oft had mark'd, that all his claim to grace
Was cap of fur and garniture of lace.
But 'twas the glow his Sires were wont to feel
That woke in Him the spirit-stirring zeal;
When, rushing powerful through the ranks of war, [Glory's car!
O'er Slaughter's mount they climb'd to
Yes, the same impulse rush'd through every vein,
The self-same nature laid the fiery train.
In early childhood, when historic truth
Told the achievements of some noble youth, [ultant cry,
Forth from his lips would burst the ex-
The gallant tale struck valour from his eye;
And, as he grew with admiration wild,
The half pleased fear of either parent smil'd, [fied the child."
To mark the warriour-air that magni-

Far from certain that we are dealing either honestly by the Author, or kindly by our Readers, to break off here, without giving the pathetic lines which follow, to this fine appropriate Simile:

"The Sons of Battle are like Autumn leaves, [cleaves.
Fame like the gale their brittle stem that
Leaf after leaf confused is seen to fall,
The gale one moment flutters with them all, [around,
And, ere they reach their brethren strew'd
One little instant buoys them from the ground;
That instant over, each is left to fade,
Forgotten all their once-protecting shade."

The following Picture will be viewed with pleasure, though, most probably, through generous tears:

"Sweet Mary, why, so early in my tale,
Does o'er the song digression thus prevail?
As here I gaze on St. Sebastian's height,
Where Lusian ardour vied with British might, [Gaul,
Struck down the Eagle of the intrepid
And hung Spain's banner on the stubborn wall [down,
Of yon scath'd Fort, still louring savage
Like a dark cloud, above the shapeless Town,
Whose awful ruins, Desolation's den,
Yield not a home for miserable men!
Here, as a Lion o'er its victim roars,
Where loudly raging Ocean tears the prores,
And day by day presents the painful scene
Of ships inhumed within its gulfs of green;
While the Biscayan stands remorseless by,
To see the Stranger, the Deliverer, die;
Nor heeds what victims gorge the greedy flood, [blood!
So wrecks yield wood to warm his lazy
In these sad scenes, and on this distant land,
As slow I wander o'er the yellow sand,
And pensive list the ocean-murmurs hoarse, [corse,
And pitying start to view the inflated
Which, frequent stretch'd along my mournful way, [stray,
Taints the fresh gales that o'er the waters

Dear

Dear Mary, why, far flying o'er the sea,
In such an hour revert my thoughts to thee?
Alas! 'twas here, thy conscious heart will tell,
Thy joy in pleasant days, thy soldier fell.
O'er mangled heaps of dying and of dead,
The thick balls whistling round his destined head,
With patient step and firm, across that beach
He led, and died within that dreadful breach.
Perhaps he sleeps in Ocean's sparry caves,
For ever lull'd by yonder emerald waves;
Or rather, prest beneath yon sanded heap,
He lies inglorious where the thousands sleep.
Where is his fame? all lonely in thy breast—
His cenotaph is there — but there his
His memory's blest."

Now behold a picture in a different style: for few Artists whom we have known can turn, with more adroitness, from "grave to gay, from lively to severe,"—the Picture of a newly-gazetted Cornet!

"Argent and blue invest the gay Dragoon,
And creaseless boot, and purfled pantaloon,
And scale-rib'd cap, in conscious weight that frowns,
Perchance less weighty than the head it crowns,
And silver pouch, fair arsenal enough,
Design'd for powder, it is used for snuff,
And scarlet baldrick with the golden wedge,
And falchion dire, that never had an edge.
Then with all elegance to mount the steed,
Far famed around for comeliness and breed,
With well-dissembled art his ire to stir,
The pamper'd mettle vex'd with galling spur,
Till desperate plunge and oft-repeated rear
Call forth the Rider's skill, the Lady's fear;
These are the Warrior's damsel-killing tricks—
One dies, no doubt, whene'er his Charger kicks."

The sequel to this Picture, *the Military Review*, is excellently characteristic; as is also the *Literary Review*, which follows it. But, as the former would lead us into too spacious a field, and as this Author, in the latter, has little to fear, we reluctantly march on, passing by many interesting objects, not unnoticed, yet referring our Readers to the book itself, for the pleasure of surveying them. In our march,

"——— Buxton's Well of Health,"

and Matlock's

"— Rocks of grey, profuse with livery green,"

woo us, most enchantingly, to pause, and grace our pages with their romantic beauties;—beauties, which are pourtrayed with all the vivacity of the Poet, and the accuracy of the Painter. Matlock, especially, is charmingly delineated; and the Picture will not fail to be copied, at full length, by the excursive Tourist, or the Local Guide, when describing its wild and varied features.

Onward we march, doing violence to our own feelings by refusing stay, till Patriotism stops us, and points to this passage:

"Lo! now did France, her impious triumphs o'er,
The mad ambition of her Chief deplore.
Now came the dark retributory day,
Prostrate on every side her eagles lay,
The avenging bands pour'd in on every side,
With her own blood her own fair fields were dyed.
In vain she hoped the Pyrennean towers
Should guard her Southern plains from victor powers.
Glorious from past, and fresh for coming toils,
There firm came on the Heroes of the Isles.
They darted up the horrid mountain-steep,
In vain did steel repel and cannon sweep,
The steel they breasted, and the cannon's mouth,
Till Britain gain'd the Garden of the South.
—O Thou! on yonder eminence sublime,
That hold'st thine empire since the birth of Time,
Stern Independence! while degenerate Spain
Supinely heard the clanking of her chain,
Saw France pour down the thousands from that height,
And devastate her lands — and bore the sight—
How didst Thou then with jealous fury glow!
And long to crush the victim and the foe!
And when, aroused, the struggle she began,
And march'd to war, with England in her van,
How didst Thou then with grim delight look down,
And smile upon the Conquerors' renown.
But oh! when (prest by Britain's sons of fame)
Behind them Vengeance, and before them Shame,
To shelter in thy mountain-holds their
The Vandal legions of invasion fled;
O Thou! whose eyes of majesty repose
On tumbling floods and everlasting snows,
Who liftest o'er the clouds thy mighty head,
To hear the musick of the upper storm!
Wert Thou not pleased to see the Invaders' blood
Purple the snow, and stain the roaring flood?

Did

Did not thine ear confess a nobler strain,
When the death-thunders peal'd through thy domain?
Yes! and thine own glad shout did answer them again!"

The battle-scene, commencing at p. 56, is truly Epic. Though too long for transcription, we cannot refrain from inserting a portion of it, aware, as our Readers must be, of the injury it must sustain by being thus curtailed. Yet such lines as these, in the previous description, we cannot pass over—

"As the Lavange's snow, gigantic ball,
Bursts from the mountain, terrible in fall! [Death.
Furious they ride the dreadful race of
* * * * * *
From either side proceeds a horrid yell—
How many a warrior raises his own knell!
As two black clouds in fierce collision flash,
So meet both armies in the awful clash;
So bickering sabres lighten as they wheel,
And death drops sanguine from each reeking steel. [around,
The British swords all wildly slash
The wilier foes inflict the pointed wound.
Success hangs dubious 'twixt the balanc'd force, [crushes horse.
Confus'd they sink; man man, horse
At last the French give way; horrific cries, [rise.
The yell of triumph, from the British
Dismay in those, fresh rage in these *that* shout [the rout.
Inspires: Monthermer, Glenville, press
Furious they press; the routed, devious, fly; [they die:
Vain is their flight, they yield them, or
So men in shipwreck struggle for the shore, [o'er;
And feel the sand, and deem the peril
But the strong billow close behind them raves, [beneath the waves.
And o'er them breaks again; they drop
Dire is the scene of rout. Full in the flood [blood
Plunges the tortured horse, and with his
Defiles, mad floundering there, the frothing wave; [grave.
His wounded rider shares his watery
Clinging to life, disarmed veterans here,
Callous till now to all assault of fear,
With hands extended ward the fancied steel, [kneel.
And trembling, praying, low for quarter
Others, still arm'd, but circled by their foes, [pose;
Dare not their arms against the ring op-
The victors cry, 'Dismount, and drop those arms, [alarms,
And live!' but, wild and stupid with
Address'd in language foreign to their own, [down.
The wretches wait till Fury cuts them
All sounds of horror mingle in the air,
Pain's frantic groans, and Terror's shrieking prayer, [of Despair.
And Victory's savage cry, and curses
With echoing din the headlong squadrons shock, [rock;
The valley rings, the troubled woodlands
Dread sights and sounds assault the eye and ear, [ers rear,
Swords jar, and carbines flash, and charg-
And sink and madden. Warriors hurl'd around [resound.
Bite the red earth, and cries and groans
Revenge and Desperation call aloud;
The doom'd to die work well their bloody shroud."

For the horrid picture after the Battle, contrasted with its beautiful and Eden-scene before it was fought, we must refer to the book: and much are we mistaken if our reference be in vain; for, from the specimens of genius already exhibited, there are few persons, we are persuaded, who will not feel desirous of reading the whole performance. Here our present limits command us to stop. But the grateful task of proceeding to the end of this truly Parnassian walk will be resumed in our next.

22. *Poems and Odes on various Subjects. By a Student of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.* Longman & Co.

IN this age of literary talent, when competitors for the palm are so numerous, and so many brilliant stars illumine our poetical hemisphere,—some degree of diffidence cannot but accompany an Author's first introduction to the publick. Fear of the Reviewer's lash, or, what is little less painful, total neglect, operate very powerfully to check the ambition of Authorship. To either of these, Verse, especially, seems liable; for, unless it be of a superior kind, it seldom meets with a very gracious reception from the Critick, whose keen wit, or sarcastic humour, is properly employed to ridicule the feeble efforts of the rhymer.

Among the various Poems of which this volume consists may be particularly distinguished the "Ode to Mercy," one of the Author's earliest compositions, from which we extract the following stanza:

"Yon

"Yon sky, that flows in mingling waves of blue; [of morn;
Yon tear, that trembles on the cheek
Yon glorious orb, that rising days renew;
Yon cups of fragrance scatter'd o'er the lawn; [imbue,
Yon warbling fount, whose rills the flowers
And hail with song the budding roses' dawn; [ing eye,
Charm not the soul like Mercy's beam-
A flush of radiance o'er Affliction's sky."

"The Rose" may next justly claim attention. It is opened by an elegant compliment to Mr. Boyd, whose exquisite taste our Miscellany has very frequently evinced. We here subjoin a specimen:

"When Eden first allured with glowing charms
Our pristine parents to her roseate arms;
For them the Spring her earliest blessings shed, [mead;
And graced with amaranth the purpled
For them the sky one wave of azure roll'd, [of gold;
And Morning blush'd upon her throne
For them the murm'ring fount and limpid stream, [dream;
'Mid musick roll'd, and lured a rapt'rous
For them the bee, upborne on pictured wing,
Her tribute paid, unconscious of a sting;
Them did the nightingale, with warbles sweet,
Allure each evening to a calm retreat.
Amid these beauties one transcendant shone, [her own;
Which Eve most loved, and nourish'd for
It smiled the smiles reflected from her face— [her grace.
It breathed her breath—it glitter'd with
Mild as the beams that melt in Pity's eye, [sky,
When she hath turn'd it to yon azure
While at her feet Distress breathes forth a prayer,
So soft, that Echo deems not she is there.
'Twas named the Rose; near Wisdom's fruited tree, [ter'd free.
Clad in pure white, from thorn it glit-
—O beauteous flower! for thee the mildest dew [Blue:
Fell from the cloudless glories of yon
To thee the gale its tenderest warbles sung; [larks hung;
Around thy form the doves and wood-
The bee preferr'd thee to each gorgeous flower, [bower.
That robed the meadow, or adorn'd the
Thy leaves ne'er faded—ne'er thy petals fell— [farewell:
Thy fragrant breath ne'er sigh'd the sad
Thy cheek, reflected on Life's amber stream, [dream."
Allured Affection near the brink to

A pleasing air of melancholy pervades the "Monody on the Death of a young Lady." It is also richly studded with imagery; as indeed most of the Poems in this Collection are. They would, perhaps, have been more striking, had this ornament of poetry occurred in them less frequently.

For several other pieces of considerable merit, we refer to the volume itself, which is creditable to the abilities and feelings of the Author.

23. *Apparitions; or, the Mystery of Ghosts, Hobgoblins, & Haunted Houses, developed. Being a Collection of entertaining Stories, founded on Fact; and selected for the Purpose of eradicating those ridiculous Fears, which the Ignorant, the Weak, and the Superstitious, are but too apt to encourage, for Want of properly examining into the Causes of such absurd Impositions. By* Joseph Taylor. *sm. 8vo. pp.* 223. Lackington *and Co.*

IN these days of progressive improvement, whatever may be our pretensions to moral attainments, it is at least certain, that a superstitious credulity in Ghosts and Hobgoblins is well nigh exploded. Our Nursery Legends no longer teem with such absurdities; on the contrary, there is more reason to apprehend that the infant mind may be overcharged with wisdom, and, by a premature *forcing* into reflection, may be betrayed into scepticism on more important points. It is nevertheless pleasant to trace to its source whatever has the most remote tendency to supernatural agency; and the work before us contains a good selection of very amusing Anecdotes.

24. *Tributes of the Public Press, to the Memory of the late Mr.* Whitbread. *Being the Memorials and Characters of that eminent Man, which have appeared in the different Journals since his lamented Death. 8vo. pp.* 32. Hone.

"It has been deemed proper to collect, from the Journals of all parties, the Memorials and Characters of that eminent Statesman and Patriot, the late Mr. Whitbread, which have appeared since his lamented death, and to print them *verbatim*. They are for the most part elegant and eloquent compositions, liberally and proudly estimating his talents and virtues; and being the spontaneous and grateful tributes of the

Public Press, are presented to the world in an embodied form, as a monument alike worthy of the Man and of the Country which he honoured and adorned."

25. *An authentic Account of the late Mr.* Whitbread: *consisting of Facts and Anecdotes relating to his Latter Days and Death, developing the Causes which led to that deplorable Event. With the genuine Report of the Inquest, now first published; taken in Short-Hand by* Francis Phippen, *the only Reporter present at the Sitting of the Inquest held in Mr.* Whitbread's *House. Including a brief Memoir of his Life; illustrated by a Fac-simile Engraving of his Hand-Writing and Autograph, from a Document in the Possession of the Publisher.* 8vo. *pp.* 42. Hone.

"The facts in these sheets are from authoritative sources, and will satisfy the most scrupulous inquirer of the circumstances which occasioned his deplorable decease."

AFTER the ample and faithful character which we have given in our last Number, it will be unnecessary to enlarge further on the Pamphlets now before us. — If any thing could console the Relatives of this eminent Statesman for his untimely loss, it would be "the spontaneous and grateful tributes" above alluded to.

[Mr. Whitbread was the son of his Father's first marriage with a Miss Haydon: Lady Mary Cornwallis left only one daughter, Mary, now the wife of Sir George Grey.—His eldest daughter is married to the Hon. Capt. Wm. Waldegrave, of the Navy, second son to Lord *Radstock* (not *Waldegrave*).—By the way, it is not generally known that Mr. Whitbread wrote the very elegant Inscription on the Monument of Mr. Howard, in St. Paul's Cathedral. (See vol. LXVI. p. 181).]

26. *A Treatise on the Abuses of the Laws, particularly in Actions by Arrest; pointing out numerous Hardships and Abuses in the different Courts, from the Commencement of an Action to its Conclusion; and the various Extortions, from the High Sheriff to the Bailiff's Follower. Together with the System of the* King's Bench *Prison, and the Spunging Houses in* London, Middlesex, *and neighbouring Counties. Shewing also the enormous Expence Parties are put to on Small Debts, the cruel Practice of bringing numerous Actions only to increase the Costs, and the Necessity for establishing a Court, in which the Tradesman can recover his Small Debt. The whole tending to shew, that the Arrest, on Common or Mesne Process, as now carried on, is equally oppressive to the Plaintiff and Defendant. By* James Pearce, *Gent. an Attorney of Twenty Years' Practice in* London, *and who has served the Office of Under-Sheriff of* London *and* Middlesex. 8vo. *pp.* 184. Sherwood *and Co.*

PANDORA's Box is here laid open by an Adept; who confesses that,

"Though the Laws are administered with integrity and ability by the Judges themselves, in the several Courts of Justice, yet many abuses, imperfections, and hardships, exist in, and arise out of those Laws, which can only be known by Attorneys, and others, who are in the daily habit of witnessing their practical operation."

This respectable Practitioner seems himself to be astonished at scenes, to which, in his long practice, his attention must frequently have been drawn. "At first," he says,

"My intention was, to point out the different abuses and hardships in our Courts of Law; my practice as an Attorney, for many years, having convinced me that they were numerous and extensive. To my great surprize, however, when I entered upon them, one abuse branched out into another, and the torrent came upon me with such rapidity, betraying such a system of corruption, abuse, extortion, perjury, and of every thing bad, that I found I must go through the whole, or relinquish it altogether. I found, at least I felt myself in some measure competent to the task, arduous as it might be. I found that the stronger every abuse pressed upon me, the stronger was the impression upon my mind, that the Laws themselves, in every instance, were good and wholesome, and that the defect was in the administration only. I found that, as the charges had increased imperceptibly, corruption had increased in an equal degree; that I was attacking no man's character; that I was doing no man an injury; that I was combating a system only which had got to an alarming height; that, if I succeeded in a small degree, I was benefiting society at large, and no part of it more than the fair and liberal Practiser of the Law; that every fact I should state was capable of proof; that I was capable of establishing

blishing them before any tribunal in the Kingdom; and that I had no occasion to state an exaggeration, much less a falsehood.—Finding all these things, I resolved to proceed, and not only to point out, according to my original intention, the existing abuses and hardships, coupled with such suggestions as might, in some measure, lead to the application of proper remedies; but to carry my design still farther, and endeavour to show, that the Arrest itself, on Common or Mesne Process, as it is now, and has been for many years carried on, is inexpedient, and equally oppressive in its consequences to the plaintiff as to the defendant."

It is a melancholy thing to say, that Mr. Pearce appears to have very completely *made out his case.*

ZERO, having had his heart and his mind completely occupied by other subjects, requests Mr. Urban to excuse the omission of the MUSICAL REVIEW for the present Number, which was not thought of till too late.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

One of the greatest Literary Prizes ever given in this Island was decided at Aberdeen on the 4th inst. Mr. Burnett, a merchant in that City, bequeathed by his will a sum to be allowed to accumulate until it should amount to 1600*l.* sterling, and to be then given in two Prizes, the first of 1200*l.* and the second of 400*l.* to two Writers who should, in the opinion of three judges chosen by the Members of King's and Marischal Colleges, the Established Clergy of Aberdeen, and his own Trustees, produce the best Dissertations on the subject prescribed in his will. The subject was: *The Evidence that there is a Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly to obviate Difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from Considerations independent of Written Revelation, and in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole, to point out the Inferences most necessary and useful to Mankind.* It was required that all the Essays should be lodged with a Gentleman at Aberdeen by the 1st of January 1814; seven years were allowed to Candidates to prepare their Dissertations. Repeated notices were given in the Newspapers of the amount of the Prizes, the subject, and the conditions. The Judges appointed and sworn were, Gilbert Gerard, D. D. Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, and Author of the Institutes of Biblical Criticism; the Rev. George Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; and Robert Hamilton, LL. D. Professor of Mathematicks in the same College, and Author of a work on the National Debt, and various other well-known publications. At a meeting of their Electors, held on the 4th instant in Marischal College, the three judges reported that they had unanimously decreed the Prizes to two Dissertations; and on opening the sealed letters accompanying those Dissertations which contained the name and address of the Writers, it was discovered that the Twelve Hundred Pounds Prize was due to W. L. BROWN, D. D. Principal of Marischal College, &c. &c. and that of Four Hundred Pounds to J. B. SUMNER, esq. of Eton College.—Dr. Brown has gained several Literary Prizes on the Continent.

On Wednesday the 19th of July, the Premiums of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union in the Diocese of St. David's, were adjudged as follows:—The premium of Fifty Pounds (by benefaction) for the best Essay on *the Divine Origin and Succession of the Christian Priesthood; on its Necessity as a Divine Appointment;* and on *the Relation which it bears to the Jewish Priesthood;* was adjudged to the Rev. HECTOR DAVIES MORGAN, Minister of Castle Hedingham, Essex. A premium of Ten Pounds for the second best Essay on the same subject was adjudged to Mr. GEORGE MOODLEY, of Truro, Cornwall. — Also, a premium of Ten Pounds for the best Essay on *the Evidence that St. Peter never was at Rome,* was adjudged to Mr. JAMES CLARKE FRANKS, Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Royal Irish Academy propose to give a premium, not exceeding Fifty Pounds, to the Author of the best Essay on the following subject: "*On the Mixture of Fable and Fact in the early Annals of Ireland, and the best Modes of ascertaining what degree of Credit these Antient Documents are justly entitled to.*" Essays are to be sent in to the Academy House, Grafton-street, Dublin, any time previous to the 14th of March, 1816.

A discovery that will prove interesting to the literary world, is stated to have recently taken place,—of a regular Correspondence of 15 of the most important years in the life of DAVID HUME.

Works

Works nearly ready for Publication:

A new Edition of Mr. T. WARTON's History of Kiddington, being his SPECIMEN of a HISTORY of OXFORDSHIRE.

A new and improved Edition of "The Beauties of Wensleydale; or Rural Contemplations; a Poem; with extensive Notes, and a Description of Bolton and Middleham Castles, Jerveaux Abbey, and other Antiquities."

Hints from an Invalid Mother to her Daughter, on Subjects connected with Moral and Religious Improvement in the Conduct of Life, in various Relations. By ANNA WILLIAMS, Authoress of "Incitement to Early Piety."

A Dictionary of English Synonimes, by Mr. CRABB.

Paris, during the interesting Month of July 1815: a Series of Letters, addressed to a Friend in London. By W. D. FELLOWES, Esq. Illustrated by Portraits of the Royal Family of France, *en-groupe;* a present Likeness of Buonaparte, *en-vignette;* and other interesting Plates; in one Volume.

A Picture of Italy, by Mr. COXE, forming a Complete Guide to all the Curiosities and Antiquities of that interesting Country; with full Directions to Travellers. Illustrated with Maps and Plates.

Works preparing for Publication:

The Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM is about to publish his collected Works; consisting of Sermons, Dissertations, Essays, and Poems; to which will be added, amongst other articles, a Translation of Milton's *Defensio Secunda.* He is also editing a new Edition of "The British Plutarch," with very considerable Additions, and many new Lives; in 6 vols. 8vo.

Sir F. CHARLES MORGAN, M.D. is preparing for the press a work to be intituled Outlines of the Philosophy of Life; which has for its object the diffusion of a more general knowledge of the fundamental facts of Physiology.

A System of Physiological Botany, in 2 vols. 8vo. By the Rev. P. KEITH, F.L.S. with Plates drawn and engraved by Mr. Sowerby.

Dr. HENRY is printing a new Edition of his Elements of Chemistry, with very considerable Additions & Improvements.

Mr. SAMUEL ROOTSEY has in the press a "Bristol Dispensatory," in publishing which his object is two-fold: 1st, To establish the Nomenclature of Pharmacy upon a permanent basis; and 2dly, To explain the advantages of a new method of expressing the Composition of Medicines.

Cicero de Officiis, with English Notes, critical and explanatory. The text is taken from the best Editions. For Students at College and Schools.

Æsopi Fabulæ Selectæ, with English Notes, for the use of Schools. By E. H. BARKER, Esq. Trin. Coll. Cambridge.

Ovidii Metamorphoses Selectæ, et in usum Scholarum expurgatæ; cum notis Anglicis. By the Rev. C. BRADLEY. On the plan of his Phædrus, Eutropius, &c.—This Work will be succeeded by Cornelius Nepos and Cæsar.

The Naval Monitor; containing many useful Hints for both the Public and Private Conduct of the Young Gentlemen in or entering that Profession, in all its branches; in the course of which, and under the remarks on Gunnery, are some Observations on the Naval Actions with America. Also, a Plan for improving the Naval System, as far as it regards that most useful set of Officers, the Midshipmen. By an Officer in the Navy.

A compendious Astronomical and Geographical Class Book, for the Use of Families and Young Persons. By Mrs. BRYAN.

The Rev. H. BATTEN, of Bellevue-House Academy, proposes to publish a Report of a Series of Experiments which he has made on Children of various Ages, to ascertain the effect of different Systems of Education; by which he proves, that by the Interrogative System, Children may learn as much in *one* year, as by the ordinary methods in *four* years.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Two different Correspondents have expressed their thanks for the account of the LAWRENCE Family, p. 12; and would be glad to be favoured with the Communicator's address.

As Truth is sometimes an aggravation of a Libel, we decline printing the letter respecting the improper conduct of certain School-boys in the Bristol Coach. The Head-Master of the School is a much more proper Judge, in this flagitious delinquency, than the Editor of a periodical Miscellany.

Our Correspondent at Seaham will get a fair price for his "Cicero of 1745," at the shop of any respectable Publisher of Sale Catalogues.

We did not expect, after the decisive account of "Queen Anne's Farthings," in our vol. LXXIII. p. 420, to have again received an interrogatory on that ridiculous subject.

Mr. SALISBURY has informed us, that the Coccius, or what is called the American blight in Worcestershire, which has made such dreadful ravages on the Apple-trees, has begun to extend to other fruit-trees. It has lately been found by Mr. S. in the neighbourhood of Worcester, on the plums and filberts. Want of room compels us to defer the particulars till our next.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

PROLOGUE *to* "THE FAMILY LEGEND."

Written by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. BARTLEY.

'TIS sweet to hear expiring Summer's sigh [and die;
Through forests tinged with russet, wail
'Tis sweet and sad the latest notes to hear
Of distant musick dying on the ear;
But far more sadly sweet on foreign strand,
To hear the Legends of our native land,
Link'd as they come with every tender tie,
Memorials dear of youth and infancy.
Chief thy wild tales, romantic Caledon!
Wake keen remembrance in each hardy son;
Whether on India's burning coasts he toil,
Or plough Acadia's* winter-fetter'd soil,
He hears with throbbing heart and moisten'd eyes,
And as he hears, what dear illusions rise!
It opens on his soul his native dell,
The wood's wild-waving, and the water's swell; [the plain,
Tradition's theme, the tower that threats
The mossy cairn that hides the hero slain,
The cot beneath whose simple porch were told,
By grey-hair'd patriarch, the tales of old,
The infant groupe that hush'd their sports the while, [smile;
And the dear maid who listen'd with a
The wanderer, while the vision warms his brain,
Is denizen of Scotland once again.
On Western seas whoe'er has raised the sail [ing's tale.
By Mull's dark coast has heard this even-
The plaided boatman resting on his oar,
Points to the fatal rock amid the roar
Of whitening waves, and tells whate'er to-night
Our modern stage shall offer to your sight.
And Britons, born beneath these milder skies,
Will not, I trust, our simple lore despise.
Do ye not love, when Summer calls ye forth,
To climb the healthy mountains of the North, [caves,
To haunt her glens, her torrents, and her
And mark on rocky coast the war of waves;
Prizing her lonely birch the rude blast braving, [ing!
As willow on the Thames' fair margin wav-
Own not your hearts each Gael on foreign shore, [claymore,
Who draws in Freedom's cause his broad
While manlier thoughts all antient discords smother, [brother."
Saying, with ingenuous warmth, "he is my
Then be the favour of a generous race
In kindred kindness shewn, our Highland tale to grace!

* Nova Scotia.

THE DEDICATION

To Mr. BOYD's *Select Poems of* SYNESIUS *and* GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

O MARVEL not, sweet Maid, to see
The wreath I fondly wove for thee;
But in thy gentle hand receive
The first, the last, I e'er shall weave.
O marvel not, sweet Maid, to find
Thy name with honour'd names entwined;
Where, where may Gregory hope to rest,
If not within a saintly breast?
Or where Synesius love to dwell,
If not in Virtue's hallow'd cell?
I mark'd the glowing crimson rush,
And all thy radiant features flush,
Mingling with Beauty's fainter blush,
When first I sued thee to protect
These fading plants from cold neglect.
I mark'd, and I admired to see
The charm, the grace of Modesty.
O rather be my lyre unstrung,
Unnerved my frame, and mute my tongue,
Than be that grace, that charm unsung!
It lures me to intreat the more,
Again to sue, again implore.

Enfold these roses in thy vest,
And be thine unpolluted breast
Their home, their refuge, and their rest.
From Nazianzum's desert shore,
The sad, the drooping prize I bore.
Their bloom is gone, their fragrance fled,
The dust on every leaf is spread;
But on thy bosom bid them reign,
And they will live and smile again!
This wreath of lilies intertwined,
I found the sport of every wind,
Where once Cyrene bless'd the sight,
And Wisdom pour'd her grateful light.
With Hope's reviving radiance streaming,
With Joy's returning splendour beaming,
It craves, ah! do not spurn the prayer,
To bloom around thy forehead fair.

What though no Pilgrim passing nigh,
May gaze with fond admiring eye;
What though no pious hand may seize
One leaf which, waving, woos the breeze;
Though none regard their tempting bloom,
Or revel in their rich perfume;
If thou protect each lonely flower,
And rear them, in a happy hour
Transplanted to thy genial bower,
Or bid them, blessing thee and blest,
Live on thy forehead, or thy breast;
In vain the gather'd storms may roll,
And winds arise that shake the Pole,
Cheer'd by that smile, that angel-gaze,
And water'd by the dew of praise
From Myra's tongue, again their hues shall glow,
And all their native charms with new-born fragrance blow.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheltenham, July* 15.

Happening to be shewn the following little Poem, though the production of an unsuccessful Candidate for the Newdigate Prize in Oxford, it appeared to me to possess so much merit, that it deserved to be rescued from Oblivion, and not unworthy of so respectable a vehicle to notice as your Magazine; by inserting which, I make no doubt but you will gratify many others, as well as your constant Reader,

A FRIEND TO GENIUS.

TEMPLE* OF THESEUS.

TO GEORGE, the *Theseus* of our British Isle,
What though Religion consecrate the pile,
From change of name derived the claim is faint,
The Grecian Hero triumphs o'er the Saint;
The admiring eye his trophy only sees
Whose bold achievements animate the frieze:
Here, rent asunder, cruel *Sinnis* lies,
And by the death himself invented dies;
Here foams her last, by dauntless valour slain,
The bristly terror of the Cromyan plain;
There the fell guardian of the Cretan maze,
Puzzled with dark inextricable ways,
Where Attic victims yearly met their doom,
And found at once a prison and a tomb,
The monster Minotaur is made to feel
The pious force of his devoted steel:
The marble record follow'd up, we find
Labours more arduous still than those behind;
The Hero in the Centaur's mingled frame,
Had human-brutes to conquer and to tame;
For whilst unbridled his career he ran,
The direst savage of the wild was Man.
To bear the load, with living sculpture graced,
Columns beneath of fair proportion placed,
In Doric grandeur lift the shaft sublime,
And mock the rage of elements and time;
Entail'd on human art yet there are foes
More fierce, and more destructive far than those:
Forbid it, Heaven! for arts and arms renown'd,
That Britons in the number should be found
Of modern Goths, barbarians who lay waste
The noblest models of creative taste,
That heads, arms, legs, into confusion thrown,
May to the gaping multitude be shown,
A strange chaotic mass together hurl'd,
Like the sad fragments of a ruin'd world!
Though Kings the plunderers were, what could atone
For violation of the moral stone?
Where is the skill that could restore the work,
A prey to rage that would disgrace a Turk?
O Theseus! as at Marathon to fire,
And with a thirst of freedom to inspire
The patriot-band, who, prodigal of blood,
The Median myriads gloriously withstood,
Due to that day, if still thy Fane is dear,
O that again thy spirit would appear,
To blast the impious hand which dares to spoil
A single atom of that Phidian toil,
Thy grateful Country, after ages past,
Rear'd to immortalize thy name at last.

S. FENTON, Jesus Coll. Oxford.

* This antient Temple is now converted into a Christian Church, dedicated to St. George.

ODE TO LIBERTY. IRREGULAR.

1.

SWEET Nurse of Hope, thou healing power,
That giv'st the Patriot's arm its nerve and spring;
Dearest when cruel Persecution's hour,
And griefs unnumber'd the sad bosom wring,
Awake, arise, inspire
A subject for the lyre!
Exalt the soul to thoughts sublime:
Kindle the glorious flame,
That makes the British name
The dread of every sea and clime:
'Twas thy firm energy alone
That nerved by William's arm the British throne:
Then come, thou best beloved,
Most desired and approved,
The sorrows of the Slave with clanking chain
Second the summons (not in vain!)
Let his constrained sigh, his bitter tear,
Proclaim thy welcome, and announce thee dear;
For now the olive-branch of Peace is come,
And the long-wandering Dove has ventured to her home.

2.

Thou bad'st the Cossack of the North
In patriot-fury to rush forth,
And in his might the injured world to save;
'Twas Freedom hung on Platoff's sword;
(A name by every tribe adored)
'Twould ghastly gleam o'er an Oppressor's grave.
Thou mad'st the Convict's froward child,
His fancy nursed by visions wild,
Cast off the yoke, and call Columbia free,
Her modern fame, her rising ray,
The trophies of her natal day,
In grateful extacy ascribe to thee!
How sweet the picture that displays
Freedom's interminable praise!
And whilst above the human head
Her consecrated banners spread,
And Virtue's triumphs on its brows repose:
The world attributes to her power
The Tyrant's fast-declining hour,
His tyranny alone the cause of all his woes!

3.

Sweet Liberty! at thy command
George sent his thousands to Iberia's shore,
To give to exiled Ferdinand
The crown Napoleon from his temples tore:

The

The sceptred Brunswick burns to give
That blessing for which freemen live;
'Tis the rich treasure of the mind,
Still independent, unconfined;
For who so loyal as the truly free,
By Virtue arm'd, but panoplied by thee?
Fall'n is the scourge of either world,
From the bold heights of Usurpation hurl'd! [clasp
He 's fall'n! Oppression will no longer
The wretched Slave within her iron grasp.
'Twas Britain's Regent in his might,
Who o'er his setting drew the veil of Night:
And why? his hosts of Freemen came,
Waked by thy suscitating flame,
To give the world repose,
Her deadly wounds to close;
While 'midst the trophied Nations of the Earth, [worth.
England asserts her independence and her

4.

All hail, thou scion of a matchless line!
The merit of restoring Peace be thine,
The purest Circlet decorates thy brow:
Beyond the diamond's far thy glory's blaze,
Where Peace and Freedom join their social rays,
Stain'd by no selfish aim, no broken vow:
Yet oh! so powerful to save,
See where beyond th' Atlantic wave,
The bleeding Negro prostrate in the dust,
So humbly deprecates his fate,
The tort'ring lash, his burthen's weight,
Thy throne his refuge, and thy heart his trust!
O spurn him not beneath thy feet,
But raise him, and be truly great;
Break off his bonds and set him free,
And cherish Nature's child—
Then he'll in accents wild
With joy proclaim that 'twas to Thee
And Freedom that he owed the happy day,
That tore the bandage of his wrongs away;
When first with vision unrestrain'd he view'd [every good.
The works of the great King, the source of

Bedford, Oct. 12, 1814. CHARLES ABBOT.

VICTORY.

GREAT God of Armies! God of Heaven!
Thy double Boon to Albion given!
Thy Boon of Grief—thy Boon of Joy—
Should our more serious thought employ.
With Wellington, our Hero! mourn,
Triumphant, o'er the laurell'd urn;
Where the dark Cypress and the Bay,
The solemn dirge and grateful lay,
O'er the sad mangled scene unite
Of thousands in the field of fight.
Ye sons of Mirth! while ye rejoice,
Amid the banquet raise your voice,
Applauding hands, applauding feet,
The trophies of Britannia greet,
Think on the Warrior's crimson grave—
Each corpse in genuine sorrow lave:
Think, at this moment, while they sleep
In Honour's tomb,—their widows weep—
An orphan clasping to her breast,
The mother—I must leave the rest.
Turn to yon Matron, for her boy
Disconsolate—her staff—her joy—
With him she bled—when News his name
Announced among the sons of Fame!
Can ponder nought but bleeding wounds—
Then wrings her gentle hands, and swoons.
Lo! Job depicted in yon meek
Paternal mien—all bathed the cheek
In sorrow—musing on his Son—
He looks to Heaven! "Thy will be done."
But ah! yon fair one—widow'd bride—
What anguish rended when she sigh'd!
Painful reflection summons Grief—
Without a tear to yield relief.

What compensation can we make
To men who bled for Europe's sake?
They cannot hear our vain applause!
What plead their wounds? Espouse the cause
Of wife bereft—of child forlorn;
From Care and Want extract the thorn;
This your best gratitude will show,
And most adorn the Patriot's brow!

Nor God forget! who Being gave,
Made Heroes instruments to save
Your smiling Islands of the Seas,
And sends to waft your fleets his breeze;
Your name to eminence doth raise,—
Breathe out your soul to Him in praise!

WILLIAM COLLINS,
Royal-Fort Seminary, Bristol.

A DIRGE, *to the Memory of the Dead at* WATERLOO. *By a Lady.*

YE brave who fell in Flanders' land,
To you this solemn requiem strain—
Unfortunate, yet glorious band!
Generous and much-lamented slain!

For you had stemm'd the strongest tide
Of Gallia's fierce inveterate crew:
Ne'er shall their baffled Leader's pride
Forget the shame of Waterloo.

Yet there, alas! was quench'd the beam
Of many a thousand British eye,
For whom unnumber'd eyes now stream,
For whom a thousand bosoms sigh.

May no rude hand ere discompose
The turf which drank such valiant blood;
But rest the brave in calm repose,
Till they shall hear the trump of God.

Since in one vast promiscuous grave
Victors and vanquish'd bones may rot,
Their grateful Country burns to save
Our Heroes from Oblivion's lot.

Victory, the hard-earn'd, well-bought price
Of those whose blood these plains bedew,
On column high a Nation's voice
Records the dead of Waterloo. E.

LINES *written Abroad, about July* 1803.

IF her features and form every beauty display,
By the hand of the Graces design'd;
If the Virtues, in all their enchanting array,
Propitious have shone on her mind;

If

If gayness and mirth and good-humour combine,
To aid the attractions of grace;
If her thoughts, sweetly form'd at Sincerity's shrine,
Show her heart to be fair as her face;

If I feel the soft flame; and a blush void of art
Her return of the passion should prove;
If her eyes, half unconscious, the secret impart,
And whisper the language of love;

Say, my heart, wilt thou yield to the tender delight;
Wilt thou follow the pleasing command,
When faithful esteem, chaste affection, unite
To bid thee aspire to her hand?

Or shall Prudence persuade thee thy wishes are vain,
And make thee its dictates obey?
Shall it teach thee the inroads of Love to restrain,
And to chase the dear phantom away?

Yet what 's life but a dark gloomy chaos of care,
Where chance can each pleasure control,
Where the rays that reflect from the smiles of the fair
Are the purest that beam on the soul;

Where Hope's distant visions but rise to display
Airy views which a breath may o'ercast;
And, when once the bright season of love glides away,
All our joys may for ever be past;

Where Youth's rosy cheek only shines with a bloom
That must soon be resign'd to decay;
Where the gay and the fair sink too oft to the tomb,
In the dawn of life's changeable day;

Where e'en thou, lovely Maid, by whom first my fond heart
Soft beauty was taught to adore,
In a moment may'st fall by Death's merciless dart,
And beauty and love be no more.

And shall Prudence its dull sober lessons inspire,
When Fate offers bliss to the breast;
When the charms and the virtues we fondly admire,
In affection's gay colours are drest?

And surely those colours deceitless must prove,
That have painted her nature so fair;
Her heart must be pure; and for honour and love,
Some sacred asylum be there.

Yet should Love's fairy light have but dazzled my brain,
And practised a faithless deceit;
Should its smile point to joy and to pleasures in vain,
Which Heaven ne'er intends me to meet;
Should I falsely believe that it beams from her eyes,
In the look that my reason disarms;
Or Presumption have taught my fond wishes to rise,
With a claim undeserving her charms;

May those charms a far worthier claimant invite;
And, ere youth's fleeting moments are flown,
May Heaven her fair hand and her fortunes unite
With a bosom as pure as her own! X.

LINES *addressed to Major-Gen. Sir* HUSSEY VIVIAN, *K.C.B. on his Return to Truro, July* 27, 1815. *By Mr.* POLWHELE.

O'ER the vale of thy birth the calm breezes play'd light,
And the azure waves sparkling in silence were still'd;
The Spire with fine radiance stole soft on the sight,—
When all were with shouts, as in extacy, thrill'd—
O Vivian! to blazon thy matchless desert!
How dear is the tribute which springs from the heart!

Thy trophies had Britain with full rapture meeting,
On the son of her Wellington graciously smiled:
But thy townsmen with emulous ardour were greeting
The return of the *Warrior* they knew from the *Child!*
From the clarion shrill pæans triumphantly part;
But how sweet is applause when it bursts from the heart.

As I see thine arm grasping the Eagles of France,
Red Azincourt wakens heroic delight:
Again to Black Edward the triple plumes dance—
And again I salute the high-helmeted knight!
—To the canvas historic all Cressy may start,—
'Tis the voice of the living speaks home to the heart.

From the plains where dark Tyranny fell in despair,
To mark, in its progress, the pride of thy march,
Lo! Fancy, delighting in visions of air,
Had woven to Glory an amaranth-arch:
But Fancy resigns her embellishing art,
To the simple expression that flows from the heart.

While the Corsican—he at whose nod the earth trembled,
Now Albion's pale prisoner, lies low at thy feet;
The *Stranger* admires thee with joy undissembled—
Thy prowess his glances of gratitude meet:
But the look of the *Friend* who knows all thy desert—
How dear is that look, which comes warm from the heart!

Our sails of dominion so awfully furl'd,
And our spoils from the field so exultingly won,
Whilst *we* hail thee the herald of Peace to the world;
The *Parent* in safety embraces her son!
Our fond gratulations new pleasure impart;
But sweeter the filial repose of the heart.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Commons, *June* 14.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the Budget. In proposing the means of supply for carrying on the war on the most extensive scale, it was unnecessary to premise, that no one could be more deeply impressed with a consideration of the fatal necessity of calling upon the country to support so large an expenditure. He could not, however, but congratulate the House on the extent of the resources, and the fortitude of the public spirit of the country; for, large as our expences would unavoidably be, he felt convinced our means were able to meet them, and that the people would cheerfully submit to much larger burthens, in order to secure the repose of the world. He then stated the Supplies, as follows:

Navy		£.14,897,255
Transports		3,746,945
		18,644,200
Army	13,876,759	
Extraordinaries (1814)	11,983,436	
Ditto (1815)	12,000,000	
Barracks	99,000	
Commissariat	1,099,961	
Storekeeper-General	91,600	
		39,150,756
Ordnance		4,431,643
Foreign Payments, including Bills of Credit		9,000,000
Vote of Credit		6,000,000
Ditto for Ireland		200,000
Army Prize Money		942,327
Miscellaneous		3,000,000
		81,368,926
Separate Charges.		
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,000,000	
Sinking Fund on ditto	270,000	
Debentures on Loyalty Loan	90,000	
Vote of Credit Bills 1814, and Reduction of Exch. Bills	6,000,000	
		8,360,000
		89,728,926
Deduct Irish Proportion of Joint Charge	9,572,814	
Ditto Civil List and Consolidated Fund	188,000	
		9,760,814
		£.79,968,112

Ways and Means.	
Annual Duties	£.3,000,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund	3,000,000
War Taxes	22,000,000
Lottery	250,000
Naval Stores	508,500
Vote of Credit	6,000,000
Exchequer Bills funded and Loan in Five per Cents.	18,135,000
Loan	27,000,000
Total	£79,893,500

In submitting this statement to the House, he had no hesitation in saying, that if he thought an equal expenditure would be incurred in future years, he should consider it proper to make an appeal to the public spirit and magnanimity of the people; but, as the extraordinary expences of the present year were not at all likely to continue, he had deemed it more wise to resort to those means which had been adopted on former occasions; and he trusted, notwithstanding the largeness of the demand, we should not have reason to regret the exertions we were making. The loan which had been contracted for on that day, for the service of the present year, amounted to 27,000,000*l.* for England; 9,000,000*l.* for Ireland; the terms on which it had been negociated were as follow:

For every 100*l.* in money, the Contractors got—

Stock—£.130—3 per Cent. Red. at	54⅝	71	0	3	—Interest—	3	18	0
———	10—4 per Cents	69⅞	6	19	9	—	—	0	8	0
———	44—3 per Cent. Cons.	54	23	15	2½	—	—	1	6	4¾
			101	13	2½			5	12	4¾
Discount		—	2	13	7¾					
			£104	8	10¼					

These terms were the best which the Government had been able to make; and he had no hesitation in declaring, that while it was perfectly satisfactory to them, it was, under all the circumstances, reasonably fair to the subscribers. Four different calculations had been made, and the parties agreed in similar offers.

Mr. *Tierney* said, that though the present was one of the most alarming budgets ever laid before Parliament, yet he was ready to do justice to the clearness and fairness of the mode in which the Right Hon. Gent. had brought it forward. He was prepared to admit that the surplus of the consolidated fund might be taken at three millions; and that upon the whole the difficulties of the country had been fairly met.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* briefly replied; and the Resolutions were passed.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Arbuthnot* moved several Resolutions: the first was for the grant of 99,000*l.* for the Barrack Department, which, after some conversation, was agreed to: 1,099,961*l.* were voted for the Commissariat, exclusive of the purchase of specie, and being less than last year's vote, which was 3,000,000*l.*: 91,600*l.* for the Storekeeper-General's Department; 470*l.* to make good deficiencies for 1813, for the Usher of the Court of Exchequer, for Stationery Expences, &c.; 299*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* for the same for 1814; and 2,178*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the same department this year, for Stationery, Repairs, &c.

20 486*l.* were voted for the improvements in Westminster.

897*l.* 16*s.* were voted for printing the House Journals for 1814; 12,000*l.* for improving Holyhead harbour; and 8984*l.* for embanking the River Thames at Millbank, in front of the Penitentiary-house; 35,000*l.* for payment of foreign and other secret services; 4,560*l.* for buildings for workmen from Birmingham, employed at the New Mint; 2,000*l.* for the Board of Agriculture.

30,000*l.* for forts on the coast of Africa, which occasioned remarks from several members.

20,000*l.* after some discussion, were voted to improve the high road from London to Holyhead, and to Bangor Ferry by Shrewsbury.

On the motions of Mr. *Peel*, 13,324*l.* were voted for the Irish Barrack Department; 4,700*l.* for the Irish Commissariat; 50,000*l.* to liquidate debts of the Canal Company; and 20,000*l.* to the Irish Directors of Inland Navigation for the Royal Canal.

On the motion of Sir *George Warrender* 3,746,945*l.* were voted for the Transport Service.

June 15.

Mr. *Baring* and Mr. *Gordon* objected to the third reading of the Post-office Bill.

Mr. *Lushington* defended the Bill.

The House then divided,

For the third reading, 49—Against it 24.

Sir *John Newport*, after some observations, moved for an Address to the Prince Regent, praying his royal encouragement to the British American fisheries.

Gen. *Gascoyne* seconded the motion.

Lord *Castlereagh* said that he concurred with much of what had been stated by the Hon. Baronet. As to the value of those fisheries, he most completely coincided with him. They were not only valuable as a great source of wealth to the country, but they were still more so as a source of maritime strength. He considered that by the law of nations, any claim that America might formerly have put forward, but which had not been renewed by the Treaty, had fallen to the ground. He therefore considered nothing of the Treaty of 1783 to be in force, except what had been renewed and confirmed by the late Treaty. By the law of nations, we had clearly the right of exclusive fishery within the jurisdiction of our own territories; but how far that jurisdiction extended was a point open to future discussion. He acknowledged this right to be of great value, but, like all the other rights of the country, it should be confided to the management and care of the executive power.

Sir *John Newport* was happy to find that the ideas of Government coincided so nearly with his own. He withdrew his motion.

The Report on the Mutiny Bill was brought up, and several clauses, moved by Lord *Palmerston*, were agreed to.

June 16.

The third reading of the Bill exempting Chapels for religious worship from paying poor's rates, was opposed by Sir *William Scott*, Sir *J. Nicholl*, Messrs. *Bankes*, *Wetherell*, and *Best*, who observed that such places of worship had become matter of speculation to builders and others, who derived considerable income from them.

The Bill was supported by Messrs. *Vansittart*, *Butterworth*, and *W. Smith*; but thrown out, on a division, by 41 to 22.

To a question from Mr. *Grenfell*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that he had entered into a negociation with the Bank on the subject of a composition for stamps on their notes, the result of which would be communicated to the House in Committee. The engagement was formed on an average of the issue of notes in circulation during the preceding year; and the principle was, that the Bank should pay at the rate of 3,500*l.* for every million sterling of notes. This engagement was to continue in force until the Bank was allowed to resume its cash payments.

June 22.

Lord *Castlereagh* brought down a Message from the Prince Regent, noticing the glorious victory obtained by the Duke of Wellington over Buonaparte in person, on the 18th, and requesting additional provision to be made for his Grace, as a testimony of public gratitude: to be considered to-morrow.

House of Lords, *June* 23.

Earl *Bathurst* moved the Thanks of the House to the Duke of Wellington. His Lordship said, that the Duke had shewn himself as well acquainted with the science of attack as of defence. After the action of the 16th, it was the design of his Grace to have renewed the battle; but the Prussians having lost 16,000 men, Marshal Blucher deemed it more prudent to withdraw to Wavre, and the Duke in consequence withdrew to Waterloo. This ground he had surveyed last Summer, and had declared, that, if heading an army for the defence of Brussels, Waterloo would be the position he would choose. His Grace had performed the duties of all ranks; at one time he was acting as Field-Marshal, directing and guiding the grand operations—now he appeared as a General of Division, or the Commander of a Corps, and now he headed a regiment in a determined and impetuous manner. At the close of the day the Emperor Buonaparte put himself at the head of the Imperial Guards, and was met by the British Guards, who overthrew and completely routed them. By dispatches received that day, 5000 prisoners had been brought to Brussels, 2000 more were on the road, and others were expected. Marshal Blucher had, on the 16th, been hurt by a fall from his horse. The motion was agreed to with acclamations.

In the Commons the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, in moving the Thanks of the House to the Duke of Wellington, Marshal Blucher, and the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, said, that the British and Prussian forces had not been concentrated, because part of the Belgic frontier would have been left open to invasion on the part of small corps of the enemy. The force with which Buonaparte made the attack could not be less than 130,000 men. Having formed his resolve to penetrate between the British and Prussians, he made the attack with all the decision and energy of character for which he is so distinguished. On the 15th and 16th, his movements were successful; but the result of the 18th is known. The Thanks of the House were then voted; as also a sum of 200,000*l.* to build or purchase a mansion and estate for the Duke of Wellington.

June 26.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up: it contained the following grants: 200,000*l.* to the Duke of Wellington; 800,000*l.* to the Army in Spain and Portugal for prize-money; and 142,000*l.* to the Army under Sir S. Auchmuty, at the capture of Java, for the like purpose. Of the Peninsula prize-money, 50,000*l.* will be the share of the Duke of Wellington.

June 27.

A Bill repealing the Assize of Bread within the Bills of Mortality, was read a second time. Mr. *F. Davis* said, he should propose in the Committee that the right of searching bakers' premises should be abolished; and the penalty on short bread should be levied only on that sold.

Two Messages were presented from the Prince Regent: one acquainting the Commons with the Marriage of the Duke of Cumberland to the Princess of Salms, and recommending some further provision for his Royal Highness; and the other respecting the Vote of Credit.

House of Lords, *June* 28.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved a Vote of Credit of six millions, to enable the Prince Regent to provide, during the ensuing recess, for any emergency in public affairs.

Lord *Grenville* spoke warmly, and at length, in support of the measures of Ministers, and of the late victory.

The Vote of Credit was granted.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* moved some reward to Mr. Mallison, for his invention of cork jackets; and also the appointment of a Committee to carry the plan into general execution, by providing them for seamen on board His Majesty's ships: this plan would aid that of Captain Manby.

Mr. *Rose* said, that Mr. Mallison had received 100*l.* which was a sufficient compensation: it was no great discovery that cork floated: motion negatived by 92 to 27.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the grant of 6000*l.* yearly to the Duke of Cumberland, to devolve on the Duchess in case she should survive.

Messrs. *Keene*, *Bennett*, *Wynne*, and Sir *M. Ridley*, opposed the grant: they asked why the marriage was not announced before? and argued, that as the Duke would probably reside abroad, his present income of 18,000*l.* would be amply sufficient, and equal to 30,000*l.* in England.

Sir *C. Burrell* said, His Royal Highness had a house furnished within the Palace equal to 1000*l.* which, with 1500*l.* for his cavalry regiment, made his income equal

to

to 21,000*l.* This he conceived to be a liberal allowance; and many gentlemen, upon a smaller income, lived with more hospitality than had ever been displayed by the Royal Duke.

Mr. *W. Wynne* asked, was this a marriage likely to be serviceable to the interests of domestic virtue?

Mr. *B. Bathurst* said, the provision was very small for the Duke's change of state: and an individual who had 18,000*l.* per annum when single, ought to have 6,000*l.* additional when he married: the grant was carried by 87 to 70.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a Vote of Credit for six millions was granted.

June 29.

On the report of the Committee regarding an additional allowance to the Duke of Cumberland; Messrs. *Gordon*, *Wm. Smith*, *Protheroe*, and *Tierney*, strongly opposed it, contending, that the same reason which had induced Her Majesty to break off a match between the Princess of Salms and the Duke of Cambridge, would operate against the marriage entered into by the Duke of Cumberland with the same lady, who would not be received at Court by the Queen.

Mr. *Forbes* contended, that the reports to the prejudice of the married pair were mere scandal; for his part, he did not credit half of it.

Mr. *Tierney* said, if only half that was reported was believed, it would be enough: he was surprized that Ministers should press, and the Royal Duke not decline, a grant which would have been rejected by a fuller House: the Report was then received by 74 to 62; and the bringing in of a Bill, pursuant to the Resolution, was carried by 75 to 62.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, that Government had not, up to that day, received complete returns of those brave men who fell in the battle of Waterloo: it was determined not to wait longer: he should move, therefore, an Address to the Prince Regent, praying directions for a national monument, to be erected in honour of the splendid victory of Waterloo, and to commemorate the memory of the Officers and soldiers who fell on that glorious day.

Mr. *C. Wynne* suggested, that distinct monuments should be erected to the memory of Sir T. Picton and Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby: the former, on leaving this country, and anticipating his fall, had said to his friends, "that he hoped his country would pay this tribute to his memory."

Lord *Castlereagh* agreed to the suggestion; and added to his motion, that monuments to the memory of those brave officers should be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. *Bankes* was desirous that Paris should not be spared a second time—that it should be stript of the trophies pillaged from other nations, which might be brought to England.

Mr. *M. Fitzgerald* said, that we ought not to imitate the conduct which we blamed; the trophies ought to be restored to the countries from which they were taken. When it was remarked to the Duke of Wellington, that on our last entrance into France, his troops shewed great delicacy towards the French; the Duke answered, "I will promise, if I can influence them, that they will be equally moderate now." The motion was agreed to.

June 30.

Another discussion took place on the first reading of the Duke of Cumberland's Additional Allowance Bill, when it was carried by a majority of 8: numbers 100 to 92.

July 3.

The Duke of Cumberland's Additional Allowance Bill was further opposed, on the second reading, by Messrs. *Western*, *Wilberforce*, *H. Sumner*, Col. *Ellison*, and Sir *T. Acland*.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, that if the Lady should ever be in a state of widowhood, that House would always be disposed to grant such an allowance as would enable her to live suitably to her rank and dignity—the House ought not, therefore, to be betrayed into a sanction and approbation of that marriage, under the plea of providing against a contingency which might never happen. The second reading was negatived, by 126 to 125; the Bill was consequently lost by one.

In a Committee on the Hackney Coach Bill, Mr. *Hammersley* proposed authorizing the licensing of one horse vehicles; the fare to be two-thirds of a hackney coach: agreed to.

July 4.

Sir *H. Parnell's* motion for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the proceedings of Orange Societies in the North of Ireland, was strongly opposed by Mr. *Peel*, as tending to revive forgotten animosities, or to exasperate those already existing.

Mr. *Maurice Fitzgerald* said the Petitions against the Orange Societies were from the Presbyterians and Quakers—two classes of persons not likely to favour the views of the Catholics.

Mr. *Vesey Fitzgerald* was against the motion.

Gen. *Archdall* said, that the Orange men had been the salvation of Ireland.

Sir *G. Hill* was against any agitation of the differences.

Motion negatived by 39 to 20.

Sir

Sir *J. Majoribanks*, after alluding to the indefatigable exertions of the Duke of York in the organization of the British Army, to which the Duke of Wellington attributed, in a great measure, all his victories, moved a Vote of Thanks in the following words:—"That the Thanks of this House be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces, for his effective and unremitted exertions in the discharge of the duties of his high and important situation, during the period of upwards of 20 years, in the course of which time the British Army has attained a state of discipline and skill before unknown to it, and which exertions, under Providence, have been in a great degree the means of acquiring for this country the high military glory which it enjoys among the nations of Europe."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* would not oppose the motion, though he thought it would have been brought forward with more propriety at the close of the services in which our army was engaged.

Mr. *Western* opposed the motion on the constitutional ground, that the Commander-in-Chief was as much an Officer of the Government as any Member of the Administration: he believed, if the office of Commander-in-Chief had been filled by any other person than the Royal Duke, the present motion would not have been entertained.

Mr. *W. Pole* thought no man with true British feelings would say they ought not to consider the merit of the illustrious Commander-in-Chief. His relation (the Duke of W.) had written to him, that he was astonished at the improved state of the army, brought about by the unremitting exertions of the Duke of York.

Mr. *A. Baring* censured the warmth of the preceding speaker, and recommended an additional provision to his Royal Highness, as a small reward for 25 years laborious service in his department.

Mr. *Whitbread* allowed there was weight in the objection of the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Western); but, as the motion was submitted, he should vote for it. He condemned the high tone of Mr. *W. Pole*.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 5.

Some discussion took place respecting the second reading of the Pillory Abolition Bill. Lord *Ellenborough* professed himself no advocate for the punishment of the pillory, to which he had never sentenced but one person, who had accepted bribes to facilitate the escape of prisoners of war. But he deprecated its abolition, as it operated powerfully upon a sense of shame; and rather wished it should be confined to certain offences.

The *Lord Chancellor* suggested that the Judges should draw up a bill descriptive of cases to which the punishment of the pillory should be applicable.

The Earl of *Liverpool* conceived the pillory to be a most objectionable mode of punishment, because the measure of that punishment could not depend in many cases either upon the Law or the Judge.

Lord *Stanhope* concurred in this opinion.

The Bill was thrown out.

July 6.

Lord *Eldon* observed that the Bill to regulate the practice of surgeons, imposed a penalty of 30*l.* upon any one who practised as a surgeon without being admitted to the College: if passed in its present state, people in many parts of the country would be without medical assistance.

The Earl of *Liverpool* remarked, that, from its construction, no private individual could administer any medical relief, or even draw teeth, or bleed in his own family, without being subject to the proposed penalty.

Ordered to stand over till next Session.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE, *July* 11.

(Continued from p. 73)

Imperial Head-quarters, Nancy, July 6.

My Lord,—The Allied armies of Austria and Russia continue their advance towards the capital of France. There have been many sharp actions with Generals Lacourbe and Rapp, as also on the side of Marshal Suchet with General Frimont: these I shall endeavour shortly to detail; and your Lordship will perceive, by the vigour and intrepidity with which the detached corps of these armies, and the Austrian army of Italy, have handled the Enemy, that opportunity only is wanting for them to emulate the great example of the 18th of June, which will live in the memory of these great military nations for ever. To commence with the progress of the advance, Marshal Wrede, instead of blockading Toul, threw bridges over the Moselle at Chanelleray, and on the 2d had his head-quarters at Ligny.

The Commanders both of Toul and Marseall refused, on being summoned, to surrender those places. The Field Marshal has taken measures to invest them; but from these impediments on the great line of road to our advance, and the Corps Francs, which are in movement in different quarters of our rear, and have attacked baggage, &c. &c. with success, the

march

march has been slower, and the communications more difficult; however, by military measures which have been adopted here, the lines of communications with the rear will be better secured, and some Colonnes Mobiles will be formed, to clear the different passes of the Vosges, and the great forests and close country.—General Barclay de Tolly followed Prince Wrede through Nancy, and is this day at Pont a Mousson.—Generals Lambert and Korff's cavalry occupy the country, and patrole towards Verdun, Clermont, Dunn, and Montmedy, &c.

General Czernicheff was on the 29th in Rheims, and pushed forward on the 2d to Chalons; at this place he has had a very brilliant affair. It appears, according to the best information I can procure, that he sent on about 100 horse, as an advance, under Col. Nastez. They charged into the town, when the guard at the gate, assembling, and seeing they had been surprised and forced, immediately shut it, and gave the alarm. The advance who had penetrated, made good their retreat by dashing forward to the Paris gate, at the other extremity. General Czernicheff, seeing his advance committed, brought up cannon, and dismounted some Bavarian light horse, battered down the gate, and forced an opening into the place. His cavalry coming then in at a gallop, cleared the streets, and attacked the French infantry assembling in different quarters, completely dispersed them; and this very able partisan exploit was finished by the capture of 600 infantry, one General, Rigaud, and other officers, six pieces of artillery, and the town of Chalons.

The Archduke Ferdinand reports, that he has found it necessary to leave the whole Austrian division of Mazzuchelly before Schlettstadt, the Enemy having a garrison of 6000 men: his Imperial Highness's head-quarters were, on the 3d, at St. Diez, from which he reports, that Marshal Colloredo carried the town and citadel of Montbeillard by assault, on the 2d instant: seven guns, and a considerable quantity of stores, have been found in the place; the number of prisoners was great, and they are increasing every hour. The advanced guard of General Ledener attacked part of Lacourbe's corps, consisting of about 3000 men, on the 27th, and drove them before them to Dunnemarie: the Austrian loss is seven officers, and some hundred men. The Enemy assembled on the night of the 28th, 8000 infantry and 300 cavalry, near Chavunnes; they were driven with the bayonet through that place, with little loss on our side. General Scheitther carried the strong fortified position near Montbeillard, which the Enemy, with great intrepidity, retook. Marshal Count Colloredo reinforced General Scheitther during the night, and the position was again attacked, and again carried on the 30th.

On the 1st of July, Marshal Count Colloredo's corps advanced in three columns towards Chevremont, Besencourt, and Roppe: the two former places were carried by assault. The Enemy had placed some guns and cavalry and infantry on the heights of Beaumont, which were soon dislodged. It is estimated, that Lacourbe had with him about 4000 men in these affairs, in addition to his corps, from the garrison of Befort. He sent a flag of truce at the close of the day of the 2d, requesting an armistice; the proposition in answer on the side of the Allies, was immediately to surrender Befort.

General Baron Frimont reports, from Shene, that on the 28th General Creneville attacked Carouge, crossing the Arve near Geneva. The Enemy proposed an armistice for twenty-four hours, which, it seems, was accepted, in order to obtain the great advantage of the Enemy evacuating the valley of the Arve. On the same day Geneva was occupied, and the Enemy driven from the heights of Savonen with considerable loss.

General Count Bubna had passed, on the 28th, Mount Cenis, with the greater part of his corps. On the 29th, the Enemy was found in position at the Tete-de-Pont of Arly, near Conflans, which he occupied with 3000 men: whilst the Sardinian General Dandesaine, with his troops, and the Piedmontese, occupied the Enemy on their right, General Frank, with the brave Austrian regiment of Duvas, carried the position, and Tete-de-Pont, by assault. After a most obstinate resistance, the loss in this regiment is 16 officers and 300 men; the total loss in this affair was 1000. The Piedmontese suffered considerably, and behaved with very great valour. General Frank's conduct has been particularly praised.

The head-quarters of the Sovereigns, and Prince Field Marshal Schwartzenberg, move from thence to-morrow to Void.

I have, &c. STEWART, Lieut.-gen.

P. S. I have just received the information that General Czernicheff will arrive this day at Maux, where Prince Wrede expects to establish himself on the 9th inst.

Extract of a Dispatch from his Excellency General Earl Cathcart, K. T. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-quarters, Nancy, 6th July, 1815.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, (who joined their Imperial Majesties at Spires,) and by Prince Schwartzenberg, has continued his march to Nancy, at the head of about 30,000 Russians.

sians, by the marches detailed in the margin *. The fortress of Shulsburg being in the Enemy's hands, and garrisoned, it was judged expedient to turn it by moving through the valley of Thumtal, and villages of Pfultzveyer and Zellingen to St. Jean. In other respects the Russian infantry have made daily long marches from Bamberg to this place, without a halt, the halt at Saarburg being a repose for the head-quarters, but none for the troops, who were in constant movement. A column of Russian troops marched at the same time by Kaisersiautern and Saarbruck, to give detachments for blocking the fortresses on that line, Metz, Thionville, &c. while the remainder has moved upon Pont a Mousson, the heads of these columns keeping in a line with the head of this. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has, in the mean time, after some gallant engagements, driven General Rapp into Strasbourg, and will march upon Luneville and this place by Ruond'Etape, and Baccorat, as soon as his corps is relieved by the Austrians. Lord Stewart will detail the movements of the armies of the Archduke Ferdinand, and of General Frimont, and of the Sardinian armies. Some corps of armed peasants and free-booters have established themselves in the woods and mountains which the army has lately passed, and from whence they have committed depredations and robbery upon persons following the army. To repel these, orders have been given to General Wintzingerode, who is at the head of some divisions of cavalry, to clear the country of these people, and to secure the communications in the rear, until the re-establishment of a Government. Field Marshal Count Barclay de Tolly and General Count Platoff met the Emperor at Vic, and the former has marched with the advanced part of this corps. The head-quarters, with the Russian divisions, will pass the Moselle a little below Toul, where there is a ford, and the Meuse at Pagny, and will advance to Void.—I have the honour to inclose a report of the occupation of Chalons upon the Marne by Lieut.-Gen. Count Czernicheff, with some Cossacks, and a few other light troops, where he took from the Enemy six pieces of ordnance, and he has proceeded to connect himself with Marshal Blucher or the Duke of Wellington. Prince Wrede has advanced on the great road from Strasbourg to Paris, and was at St. Dizier when I last heard of him.

* June 27, to Spires; June 28, to Rheinzabern; June 29, to Weissenburg; June 30, to Hagenau; July 1, to Savern; July 2, to Saarbourg; July 3, to Hall; July 4, to Vick; July 5, to Nancy.

Report of the Occupation of Chalons by Gen. Czernicheff.

General Czernicheff, after having made several forced marches, arrived on the 13th July before Chalons sur Marne, and having learnt that they had a garrison there composed of the 12th regiment of infantry of the line, and six pieces of cannon, under the order of Rigaud, General of division, he determined to make an immediate attack by three different gates. The Enemy defended himself with great obstinacy, but was obliged to yield to the bravery of the troops commanded by General Czernicheff. The town was taken by assault as soon as the gates were forced. All the garrison, with the General, were made prisoners.

Foreign-office, July 18.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Stewart to Lord Castlereagh, dated from the head-quarters of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, Troyes, July 12, 1815.

Prince Schwartzenberg's head-quarters were, on the 10th, at Doulevent; the 11th, at Dienville; and on the 12th, were established at this place.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, who had his head-quarters on the 9th at Joinville, reported to the Prince a successful attack made by Marshal Count Colloredo upon the fortified position of Gen. La Courbe, in his entrenched camp before Befort. This exploit completed the close investment of the fortress. It would have been impossible to carry this position but for the judicious arrangements of the General commanding, and the bravery of the troops employed on this service.

According to the accounts of the prisoners and deserters from the enemy, their loss in this affair amounted to seven officers killed, 10 officers wounded, and 1000 men.

Blamont has surrendered to a corps of Austrian and Swiss troops.

A reconnoissance which was sent towards Rouge fell in with a party of armed peasantry, which they drove back as far as Sardoye. It is reported, that in part of the Vosges there are above 1500 men of the above description, with some field pieces.

Effectual measures, however, have been adopted to put an end to this species of warfare, which has been attended with much inconvenience to the regular communication of Couriers and detached Officers.

Prince Hohenzollern reports from Stutzheim, on the 9th of July, that the garrison of Strasbourg made a sortie on the morning of that day on his position, with several columns, near Obekambergen. The troops under Field-Marshal Mazzuchelly, and the Baden troops under Gen. Schaser, however, repulsed the enemy, and drove him back under the guns of the fortress.

It

It is said that a French General was killed on this occasion.

The Baden Gen. Le Roche has been severely wounded; and great praise is given to the cavalry of this contingent, who charged the enemy's squares with great resolution.

General Baron Frimont reports, on the 5th of July, that after having forced the passes of the Jura, he gave directions for the investment of Fort l'Ecluse.

The regiment of Esterhazy carried a redoubt by assault, which commanded the high road from Geneva to Lyons, and took four guns, one standard, and considerable stores of every description; many prisoners also fell into their hands.

Gen. Frimont continues his march by Bourgenbresse towards Lyons, where it is supposed Marshal Suchet will collect all his corps.

With regard to the movements of the army, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wirtemberg halts on the 13th at Neuchateau, and on the 14th takes the direction of Vandoeuvres, Troyes, Villeneuve, towards Sens.

Count Colloredo marches towards Visoul, Chaumont, and Bar-sur-Seine, blockading Langres with two divisions, and leaving Gen. Wimpfen with a sufficient force before Befort.

The reserve marches by Troyes, Pont-sur-Yone, to Fontainbleau; the division of the Archduke Maximilian will be to-morrow at Fontainbleau, forming the advance-guard.—Head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg were, the 13th at Sens, the 14th at Fontainbleau. With the blockades of the fortresses, which I have already detailed to your Lordship in former dispatches, the Austrians will have nearly 100,000 men disposable on the Upper Loire, exclusive of General Frimont's army of Italy; and it has afforded me singular satisfaction to witness the high state of perfection of his army, the mass of which is now assembled here: notwithstanding their very arduous marches, no troops can be in a finer state for immediate service.

Extract of a Dispatch from G. H. Rose, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Bavaria, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Munich, July 5.

No accounts have been received here of any progress made by Prince Wrede's army, beyond Nancy and Toul. This Government is employed in what is most important at this moment, the formation of the reserves; a part of the Horse Guards will march to join the army in the field in a few days. The armament of the third class, or Local Volunteers, has been continued so effectually, that in two of the circles, where they amount to above 100,000 men, full one half are armed, and at their own expence.

Extract of a Dispatch from Brook Taylor, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Stutgard, to Lord Castlereagh, dated Stutgard, July 6.

The last accounts received from the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, of the 2d inst. state the arrival in the neighbourhood of Strasburg of the corps d'armée of Prince Hohenzollern, intended to relieve his Royal Highness from the blockade of that place, in consequence of which he had begun his march from thence for Luneville and Nancy. The additional force which the King of Wirtemberg has sent into the field consists of the second battalion of the line, one regiment of cavalry, and four Landwehr regiments, which have been ordered to Kehl, to assist in the blockade of Strasburg, and particularly for the protection of the right bank of the Rhine, against any sallies which Gen. Rapp may be disposed to make on that side. The strength of the garrison of Strasburg is said to amount at present to 35,000 men.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Foreign-office, July 21.—Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, July 15.

Since closing my Dispatches, I have received the accompanying communication:

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Napoleon Buonaparte, not being able to escape from the English cruizers, or from the guards kept upon the coasts, has taken the resolution of going on board the English ship Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland.

"Le Duc D'Otrantz."

Foreign-office, July 21. Dispatches from the Hon. Wm Hill, Minister at Turin, and from Lieut.-Col. Leake, R. A.

Turin, July 2.

My Lord—I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship the copy of a dispatch received from Mr. Fielding, attached to the Head-quarters of the Piedmontese Contingent. Wm. Hill.

Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.

Head-quarters, Aiguebelle, June 30.

Sir—I am happy to inform you that the positions of Aiguebelle, Conflans, and l'Hopital, were taken from the French the day before yesterday. The first, being turned by the Cucheron and Chamoux, was abandoned after a slight resistance; the others were forced by the Austrians and Piedmontese, under the command of Generals Trink and Ardezera, at the point of the bayonet. The opposition at l'Hopital was very obstinate, the town being taken by the Allies three times by assault.

sault. The loss is stated to be considerable, but the return is not yet received; seven Austrian and four Piedmontese officers are said to be among the killed. In consequence of the abdication of Buonaparte, an armistice was soon after proposed by the French, and accepted by Gen. Trink, by which it is agreed, that the Enemy shall occupy Gregis, Tournoz, and Gily, and the Allies, Conflans, l'Hopital, and their dependencies, and that hostilities shall cease for 48 hours. Another armistice, however, has been concluded by Gen. Frimont, who is close to Geneva, by which hostilities are suspended until midnight of July 2, the French giving up the position of the Boges, and the passage of the Rhone at Seissel. An armistice with Gen. Bubna gives him possession of Mont Mellian. The whole of Gen. La Tour's artillery and infantry, acting in the Maurienne, is now assembled within a day's march of the head of the Austrian column, the troops having made very long marches from Turin with great cheerfulness. The cavalry is crossing Mount Cenis, and will be ready to join when we cross the Isere, on the resumption of hostilities.

I have, &c. G. Fielding.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Leake to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Pontarlier, July 12.

The Swiss forces, amounting to 20,000, and daily increasing, still occupy the position from Morteau to Pontarlier, with light corps, advanced on their right and left towards St. Hypolite and Salins. The head-quarters are still at Neuchatel. An aid-du-camp, sent from Marshal Jourdan, at Besancon, announced the submission of that garrison to the King, and requested a suspension of arms on the part of the Swiss army. Gen. de Castella, Chief of the Swiss Staff, gives me to understand, that the request will be granted, on condition that a corps of the Enemy, now at Salins, shall be removed, to allow the Swiss troops to move forward.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

We learn, by papers and letters from Paris to the 27th inst. that great alarm is felt in the capital from the state of the South. The Vendeans, the remnants of the Army of the Loire, the itinerant partizans, and some furious priests, seem to have made common cause with the professed adherents of Buonaparte. One of the letters mentions, that associations are forming in the Departments, whose object is, by making war upon the foreign troops to compel them to quit the country. These associations are said to receive countenance from some Members high in the administration of the Government. It is to prevent the consequences of this spirit, that the frontier and maritime places are about to be occupied. The Austrians have entered Nismes and Avignon, and insist upon occupying Toulon and Marseilles. Accounts from Bayonne also state, that the Spanish troops had passed the Bidassoa, with the intention of occupying the fortresses of Bayonne, Navarrennes, and St. Jean Pied-de-Port.—A recent letter from Corunna says, "Gen. Roche commands the van of the army of Palafox, stationed near Jaca, in the Pyrenees, and preparing to enter France—Castanos is to enter France at the same time by way of Perpignan, and O'Donnel by Bayonne.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies have commenced; and most of the successful candidates are persons known to be attached to the Bourbons.

On the 14th ult. an ordonnance was published by the King, decreeing, that the squares, bridges, and public edifices of Paris shall resume the names which they bore on the 1st January 1790, and every inscription to the contrary shall be effaced. The bridges of Jena and of Austerlitz will, in consequence, be named, respectively, *Le Pont des Invalids*, and *Le Pont de Jardin du Roi.*

On the 15th ult. the Grand Staff of the British army, composed of about 300 Generals and Officers of high rank, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, paid their respects to the King, at the palace of the Thuilleries. His Majesty received them with his usual grace and affability; and said to the Duke of Wellington:—"To your Grace, I owe a personal obligation for your humanity, and the good conduct of your army towards my subjects."

The Moniteur of the 21st ult. contained a Memorial presented to Congress by Sir Sidney Smith, on the subject of destroying the Barbary Piratical States. He offers to conduct an enterprise to effect that end. The substance of his plan is, that the States most interested in putting down the pirates, should contribute their contingent to raise a force fit for naval or military service.

A letter from Paris asserts, that the Allies are to retain in their hands Strasburgh, Metz, Valenciennes, and Lisle.—The Cologne Journal urges the necessity of obliging France to restore the conquests made by Louis XIV.; adding, that "France with the boundaries given it in 1814,

1814, is much too powerful and dangerous for the neighbouring states, and will swallow them up, sooner or later, if the present opportunity is neglected, considerably to reduce its power and its extent."

In Prince Blucher's official account of the Battle of Waterloo, full credit is given to the valour of the British army. "English valour on that day," says Blucher, "could not be surpassed. The Scotch infantry baffled the old guard, and the English cavalry defeated the French cavalry at every charge." Of the Enemy's force, it is said, not more than 40,000 men, about one-third of his army, with 27 pieces of cannon, escaped. At Genappe, Buonaparte quitted his carriage, and made his escape on horseback. Many interesting incidents are mentioned.

Marshal Blucher had a very narrow escape in the action of the 16th, on which day, it is acknowledged, the Prussians were defeated. While the French cavalry was pursuing, a musket-shot struck Blucher's horse, which dropped down dead. He lay entangled under his horse, and the Enemy passed and repassed him in that situation happily without seeing him!

The Louvre, we trust, will be emptied of all the pictures and statues that have been plundered from other countries. There is a pleasant story told of Prince Blucher—that he visits the Louvre with a catalogue in his hand, in which the galleries from whence the pictures were taken are stated—From the Dusseldorf Gallery!" "O yes—I recollect it—take it down;" and the veteran has the picture taken down at once.

Blucher's example of sending back to Prussia the works of art taken from that country by the French, is being followed by the other States—the Emperor of Austria has taken measures for restoring to Florence, Modena, Milan, Parma, Verona, and Venice, every object of fine arts belonging to those cities—England, it is said, will act the same part for the Pope; and the King of Spain reclaims the five Murillos, &c. taken from Madrid.

The Duke de Richelieu was selected by Louis XVIII. for one of his Cabinet Ministers, but refused sitting in Council with Fouche.

The whole of the British army, consisting of the troops of the United Kingdom, Belgians, Brunswickers, and Hanoverians, were reviewed at Paris by the Duke of Wellington on the 24th ult. The Allied Sovereigns and other Generals were present.

A report has been spread, that an attempt has been made by some soldiers, with Officers at their head, to assassinate the Duchess of Angouleme. They had collected in the streets, where the people were vociferating their praises; when the military made use of some very coarse language to the Duchess. After crying, "*A bas la* ———," and "*A bas les Bourbons*," they attempted to force the doors of the hotel; when the Duke and Duchess made their escape through the back of the hotel, and were carried off in safety by the citizens.

In an Address to the King, the Members of the General Council of the Gironde express themselves in these terms:—"Sire, allow us to state the only wish which yet remains unsatisfied. We venture to implore your Majesty to moderate the exercise of your virtues, and not to withhold justice by their exercise. Impunity emboldens crime. It is a calamity in public order."

On the 12th inst. Col. Labedoyere was tried on the charges of treason, rebellion, and seducing his troops from their duty. His treason and rebellion were clearly proved, and he was found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death. It appears, that on the news of Buonaparte's landing, he was ordered with his regiment, by General Devilliers, from Chambery to Grenoble, where the troops were assembled to stop the progress of the Usurper. He was placed in bivouac on the ramparts, where he incited his soldiers to revolt, and led them out to join the unprincipled invader. He had scarcely left the town, when he drew his sword, and cried out, *Vive l'Empereur*. He then broke open a chest, whence he took an Eagle, placed it at the top of a branch of a tree, marched under it to join Napoleon, and returned with him the same evening to take military possession of Grenoble. His superior Officer, General Devilliers, followed, and tried in vain to bring him back, having already persuaded about 100 of the soldiers to return to their duty. In the preliminary proceedings of the trial, he admitted these facts, but denied having taken the oath of allegiance to the King; saying, that he had not joined his regiment when the oath was administered to that corps.

After the ruin of Buonaparte's cause, Labedoyere joined Excelmans' corps, which had hoisted the white flag. He did not himself hoist a white cockade, but joined as it a simple citizen. He wished to escape to America; but found it impossible to embark, or even to proceed to Switzerland. He then returned to Paris, and surrendered himself. The counsel against the accused remarked in aggravation, that Labedoyere had given the first signal of revolt — it was to his defection that all other defections were owing.

M. Labedoyere read his defence, which appeared to be written in haste and without method, upon slips of paper.—"Gentlemen, If on this important day my life alone were compromised, I should abandon myself to the encouraging idea, that he

he who has sometimes led brave men to death, would know how to march to death himself like a brave man; and I should not detain you. But my honour is attacked as well as my life, and it is my duty to defend it, because it does not belong to me alone,—a wife, the model of every virtue, has a right to demand an account of it from me. Shall my son, when reason comes to enlighten him, blush at his inheritance? I feel strength enough to resist the most terrible attacks, if I am able to say, honour is untouched! I may have been deceived—misled by illusions, by recollections, by false ideas of honour: it is possible that country spoke a chimerical language to my heart."—[He declared that he had no intention, nor the possibility of denying facts public and notorious; he was ready to sign the act of accusation drawn up against him; but he would justify himself from the charge of having been concerned in any plot that preceded the return of Buonaparte; and he protested that he was convinced no relation ever existed between the Isle of Elba and Paris.]

M. de Labedoyere made a tardy but touching reparation to the King.—"I see all promises fulfilled, all guarantees consecrated, the Constitution perfected; and foreigners will see again, I hope, a great nation in the French united round their King.—Perhaps I shall not be called upon to enjoy the sight; but I have shed my blood for my country; and I persuade myself that my death, preceded by my error, may be of some use: that my memory will not be held in horror; and that when my son shall have reached the age a which he shall be able to serve his country, that country will not reproach him with his name."

The President, after a long deliberation of the Council, declared the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer death. He was allowed to appeal to a Court of Revision. The Council of Revision (consisting of the Baron de Conchy and other officers) assembled in Paris at eight o'clock of the 19th instant. The reporting Judge stated, that having considered the documents, it did not appear to him that the objections to the proceedings were sufficiently serious to afford ground for annulling the judgment; and the Council declared unanimously, that the said judgment is confirmed, and that it shall have its full and entire execution.

When the family of Labedoyere heard that the Council of Revision had confirmed his sentence, his wife, clad in deep mourning, appeared before the King as he was getting into his carriage, and, falling at his feet, exclaimed, "Pardon, Pardon, sire!"—"Madame," said the King, "I know your sentiments and those of your family, and never was it more painful for me to pronounce a refusal. If M. Labedoyere had only offended me, his pardon should be granted; but all France demands the punishment of the man who has brought upon her all the scourges of war. I promise my protection to you and to your child."—The mother of the unfortunate man was prevented from seeing the King, by those around him.

Col. Labedoyere displayed in the last moment the most touching fortitude. His appeal was heard on Saturday morning; at half past one his judgment was confirmed; at half past six on the same evening, he underwent his sentence. He was led to the plain of Grenelle; where, after receiving on his knees the benediction of his Confessor, he rose up, and, without waiting for his eyes to be bandaged, laid open his breast to the veterans who were to shoot him, and said: "*Surtout ne me manquez pas.*" Above all, do not miss me. In an instant he was no more.

Marshal Ney was taken up in the department of Lot, and sent to Aurillac, from whence he has been conveyed to Paris by gen-d'armerie, has been lodged in the Abbaye, and is to be tried by a Council of War: he underwent his first examination on the 20th, at the Conciergerie, before the Prefect of Police.

Maret, the duke of Bassano, has been apprehended in Switzerland: he had passports, signed both by Talleyrand and Fouche: he endeavoured to conceal himself, and received three bayonet wounds from a soldier.

Marshal Brune, after quitting Toulon, set out with passports from M. de Riviere. He was recognised by the people at Avignon, where a popular commotion immediately broke out, and M. Brune took refuge at an inn. The prefect endeavoured in vain to appease the fury of the populace, and there was no armed force in the city. At length, at the moment when the Marshal believed it certain that the door of his asylum was on the point of being broken open, he killed himself with a pistol. The populace placed the body upon a hurdle, promenaded it ignominiously through the streets, and afterwards threw it into the Rhone. Two small images of Buonaparte were afterwards carried through the city, and burned in the public square.

Marshal Soult, who, according to rumour, facilitated Buonaparte's progress by his criminal negligence, has been permitted to retire to his estate of St. Amand, near Castres, to remain under the surveillance of the police.

The Paris papers of the past month have contained many Ordonnances. The most important is that which refers to a preceding Ordonnance issued by the King on

on the 23d of March last, when he was compelled to fly from his capital, declaring the army, in consequence of its treason, disbanded; and not only confirming that declaration, but announcing the organization of a new army, sufficiently strong to secure independence without and tranquillity within. This Ordonnance was followed by a second, declaring that as the actual force of the army exceeds a peace establishment, and is out of proportion to the revenues of the kingdom, the officers least capable of active service will be permitted to retire on half-pay. By this provision, most of the officers who served under Buonaparte a certain period will be dismissed, while those who come within its operation are precluded from re-entering the army at any future period. This edict, which mitigates the severity of the previous order for their total disbandment, is not only humane in its present operation, but politic in its consequences.

Louis XVIII. has at length had recourse to measures for punishing the most signal of the adherents of Buonaparte. We have seen two Ordonnances, the first of which degrades from their rank the Peers who accepted seats in the Chamber nominated by Buonaparte, after being raised to the Peerage by Louis; the second directs the arrest and trial of eighteen general or other officers, who betrayed the King before the 23d of March (the day of his quitting Lisle); and it also ordains that thirty-eight other persons shall retire from Paris, to reside, under inspection, in such parts of the interior as the police shall indicate to them, till the Chambers shall decide which of them shall quit the kingdom, and which be brought up to the tribunals.

The names included in the first list are:—Counts Clement de Ris, Colchin, Cornudet, Aboville, de Croix, Dedeley-d'Agier, Dejean, Fabre de l'Aude, Gassendi, Lacepede, Latour Maubourg, de Barral (Archbishop of Tours), Boissy d'Anglas, Conclaux, Casabianca, Montesquiou, Ponticoulant, Rampon, Segur, Valence, and Beillard; Dukes of Dantzic, Praslin, Plaisance, Elchingen, Albufera, Cornegliano, Treviso, and Cadore.

The eighteen to be brought to trial are:—Ney, Labedoyere, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Ameilli, Breyer, Gilly, Mouton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet, Cambrone, Lavalette, and Rovigo.

And the thirty-eight ordered to quit Paris are:—Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay de la Meurthe, Mehee, Fressinet, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Gen. Lemarque, Lobau, Harel, Pire, Barrere, Arnault, Pommereuil, Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, Arrighi, Dejean, Garrau, Real, Bouvier-Dumolard, Merlin of Douay, Durbach, Dirat, Defermont, Bory-Saint-Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier-de-Saintes, Mellinet, Hulin, Cloys, Courtin, Forbin-Janson, and Le Lorne Dideville.

By the same Ordinance it is decreed, that no other names are ever to be added to the foregoing lists. Davoust, Suchet, Rapp, Brune, Lecourbe, and other leaders of the troops then in arms, are not included in the foregoing lists: which has excited much surprise.

A circular, addressed by Fouche to the Prefects of the Kingdom, impresses upon them the necessity of exerting themselves to extinguish the civil dissentions that now prevail: till these have terminated, and the people are cordially united with the Government, France, he says, will not be able to obtain from the Allies the removal of the war burdens which now so heavily press upon her.

An Ordinance of the King directs the immediate dismantling of the forts and batteries on the sea coast of France.

An Ordinance has been promulgated for organizing a new army. It is dated on the 16th July. There are to be 86 legions of infantry, the number of French Departments, and each legion is to take the name of a Department. There are besides to be forty regiments of cavalry, and eight regiments of foot artillery. The whole will form a military force of about 200,000 men.

In a Report made to the King by Fouche, on the present state of the French press, after adverting to the Decree of the 20th ult. which removed the restrictions laid on the liberty of the press by the law of the 21st of October last, he adduces some brief reasons for reviving those restrictions; and proposes to place all periodical papers under the inspection of a Committee appointed by the King! This Report is followed by an Ordinance, revoking all authorizations given to the journals, none of which are to appear if they shall not receive a new authorization from the Minister of Police before the 10th of August, in Paris, and before the 20th, in the departments; and ordering the appointment of a Commission for their examination, on the presentaiion of the Police Minister.

There is also an Ordonnance of the King for raising an extraordinary contribution of 100 millions of francs, (about 4,160,000*l.*) as a requisition of war, for the support of the Allied Armies in France. The preamble of the decree alludes to the evils arisIng from the presence of foreign troops, and the sufferings of the people; but holds out the hope that the period is not

not far distant when these sufferings will be terminated.

The King has, by another Ordonnance, appointed a new Chamber of Peers, consisting of 90 members. This nomination includes among those distinguished for loyalty the Viscount Chateaubriand, the Marquis de Chabannes, and the Count de Lally Tollendal. There are also some personal friends of Buonaparte, viz. Counts Mole, Lauriston, and Boissy d'Anglas; also the sons of the late Marshals Berthier, Bessieres, and Lasnes, who are to take their seats on their coming of age.

A Proclamation of the King, dated the 16th August, states the inadequacy of the contribution to be raised in Paris by the Ordinance of the 20th July, for the extraordinary expences of the present emergency; and authorizes that city to impose on itself, in addition to the land-tax of the years 1816 and 1817, a further sum of 2,034,000 francs; and, in addition to the tax on personal property, during the same period, a further sum of 970,000 francs, for the same purpose.

The French *Gazette Officielle* has announced the restoration of peace and amity between Great Britain and France. The communication was made by Lord Castlereagh to Prince Talleyrand; by which it appears that both countries are placed, with respect to each other, in the same situation as before the 20th of March last.

The Paris papers state, that a "Declaration of the Allies will appear in a few days, of a nature to reconcile all differences. And it is added, that a "definitive arrangement will be made known on the anniversary of the King's birth-day; agreeably to which, the greater part of the Allied Troops will quit France, leaving only a sufficient force to ensure tranquillity."

By intercepted letters of Lucien Buonaparte, and his uncle Cardinal Fesch, it appears, that after Napoleon's abdication the whole of the Buonaparte family had concerted to take refuge in America*. "I foresee," says Fesch, in his letter, "that the United States will be the end of the chace."

NETHERLANDS.

The States General of the United Netherlands was opened on the 8th inst. by his Majesty in person, at the Hague. In the Address made by his Majesty, he observes, that it was not sufficient for the Provinces of the Netherlands to be placed under one Sovereign; it was necessary that they should be bound together by the same laws and the same institutions. The party-walls which other circumstances had raised between them had to be removed, that they might now regard each other as inhabitants of one house and

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* Buonaparte is said to have consigned considerable property to the hands of a person of distinction in New England, U. S. in the expectation of being able to go there himself.—The following is a translation of the protest which Buonaparte delivered to Lord Keith, against his transportation to the Island of St. Helena:

"I solemnly protest, before God and man, against the violation of my sacred rights, in disposing by force of my person and my liberty. I came voluntarily on-board the Bellerophon; I am not a prisoner, I am a guest of England. As soon as I was on-board the Bellerophon, I was under the protection of the British people; if their Government, in giving orders to the Captain of the Bellerophon to receive me and my suite, only meant to entrap me, it has forfeited its honour and tarnished its flag. If this act is put in execution, it will be in vain that the English boast of their fidelity *(loyauté)*, their laws, and their liberty. British faith will be obscured by the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal to history, whether an enemy who, after having for twenty years waged war against the English people, comes deliberately, in his misfortunes, to seek an asylum under the protection of their laws, can give a more convincing proof of his esteem and confidence: but how have the English answered such confidence and magnanimity; they pretended to extend a friendly hand to this enemy; and when he relied on their good faith, they sacrificed him.

"*On-board the Bellerophon at Sea, Aug.* 4, 1815. NAPOLEON."

According to the arrangements made for securing Buonaparte in St. Helena, it is mentioned on authority, that there is no intention of suffering him to be at liberty in the Island; he will be as regularly guarded and confined as he could be in England, and permitted only to take air and exercise when properly attended. All neutrals whatever will be excluded from the Island, as long as Buonaparte is to continue a prisoner there. He will be placed under the custody of a General Officer in the King's service, and of a British Admiral; the former will have the government of the Island under the present circumstances. The garrison of the East India Company will be reduced or wholly withdrawn, and the island will be garrisoned by a King's regiment. Orders have been given to consider and treat Buonaparte upon the footing and rank of a mere General.—[Some interesting particulars of the conduct and conversation of Buonaparte whilst on-board the Bellerophon off Plymouth, shall be given in our next.]

children

children of the same family. The Allied Powers concurred in these views; and, faithful to the principle of maintaining and preserving what is already established, the plan of the existing Constitution is continued, and only altered as far as circumstances render necessary.—After alluding to the glorious result of the short campaign which had occurred while the Constitution was under revision, his Majesty proceeded to state the principal securities for public liberty presented by that Code, viz.—The inviolabilities of the judicial authority—Liberty of conscience No property can be confiscated, no opinion or thought checked—The meanest citizen can make his voice be heard even at the throne—The people retain their representation, and the provisional assemblies a suitable degree of power. The burthens of the State are freely voted, and equally borne. The revenues are accounted for according to fixed rules, and can be applied to no other end than services useful to the State, to public instruction, and the defence of the country. The regal power is rendered, by a constitution, sufficiently great to secure the welfare of the community, but incapable of oppressing or injuring a single individual.

This speech was answered by Mr. Van Hogendorp, who, as President of the late Assembly, officiated as President in the present Meeting of the States General. Mr. Van Hogendorp, in the course of his reply, panegyrised the enlightened understanding, mature judgment, and unappalled firmness, of his Sovereign—and paid a warm eulogium to the military skill and bravery of the Prince of Orange. In conclusion, Mr. Hogendorp anticipated the most solid advantages from the union of the Netherlands with Holland.

The King of the Netherlands, following the excellent example of Prince Blucher, has ordered 150 of the Dutch and Flemish pictures, taken from his subjects to adorn the Louvre, to be sent home.

The King of the Netherlands has conferred the title of Prince of Waterloo upon the Duke of Wellington, and Marquis of Heusden upon the Earl of Clancarty.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King of Spain is said to have abolished all the edicts against the Jesuits which have been in force since 1767, and restored this order to the possession of its former rights throughout Spain.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, dated July 19, 1815:—"Preparations are making at Batres, and several other old castles of the Moorish era, now almost in ruins, for confining a considerable number of *Liberales*, who have just been arrested. The number of prisoners who groan in dungeons for their political opinions is estimated at not less than 51,000."

Letters from Carthagena, dated July 18, state, that a Courier had arrived with the intelligence, that the Algerines had declared war against Spain, and that their cruisers had made several captures. Immediately on receiving this news, an Algerine frigate and a brig, which had been taken by the Americans and delivered up after the peace, and which were both lying at Carthagena, were seized at that port by orders from the Spanish Government.

Lord Beresford sailed from Lisbon for Rio de Janeiro, on the 10th inst. on board the Portuguese ship Fama, Capt. Mazza. His Lordship's mission has for its object the arrangement of certain differences existing between the Portuguese Government and the Prince Regent of the Brazils; and great hopes are entertained of the affair being brought to a satisfactory issue by his Lordship's mediation.

ITALY.

The three Legations have been restored to the Holy See, which is now in possession of all the territories that constituted the Estates of the Church before the invasion of Italy by the French.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fitted out an Expedition under Gen. Casanova, which has taken possession of the Island of Elba.

The Princess of Wales has purchased a fine seat belonging to General Pino, on the beautiful and picturesque Lake of Como, in the Milanese: it is about twenty miles from Milan, and one of the most delightful spots in the universe.

The effects which Madame Murat brought with her to Trieste, and which she will be allowed to retain, amount to 1,800,000 ducats in gold, 120 hundredweight of silver plate; and diamonds, on a very moderate valuation, to the amount of at least 3,000,000 sterling.

GERMANY.

Austria is to receive from Naples twenty millions, from Rome six millions, and from Tuscany four millions and a half, to indemnify her for the expences of re-conquering these Italian States.

The King of Saxony has conferred upon the Duke of Wellington his family Order of "the Crown of Rue." The Grand Duke of Baden has sent to the same Illustrious Personage his Order of "Fidelity" of the first class, accompanied with a gold snuff-box, enriched with diamonds of great value.

ASIA.

It is with pleasure we record the subjugation of the kingdom, and capture of the King, of Candy, by a force consisting of two regiments of the line and four of native troops, amounting to about 4000 men, under the command of Gen. Brownrigg. The particulars will appear in the course of our GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 16. About two this morning, an alarming fire was discovered at *Harwich*, on board the ship called "The Empress Mary," which lies on the shore at the North extremity of this town, as a breakwater: for some time it threatened destruction to a fishing-smack which lay near it, and also to the valuable brewery of Messrs. Cobbold and Cox, and the adjacent buildings. Fortunately, however, the wind was N. W.; and from that circumstance, together with the prompt exertions of the inhabitants, aided by six engines, the fire was providentially got under in about four hours, with the destruction only of part of the ship, and some property on board of it belonging to the before-mentioned smack. About three o'clock, the ship was in one blaze from stem to stern; and nothing, perhaps, could exceed the awful grandeur and magnificence of the scene. An investigation of circumstances has been since made, and there is every reason to believe that the ship was maliciously set on fire. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the discovery thereof, but without success.

Aug. 6. This afternoon, the neighbourhood of *Ilsley*, Berks, was visited by a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by such tremendous torrents of hail, that near 50 acres of standing wheat were completely threshed out—the lightning set fire to three cottages, which were destroyed—the damage is estimated at upwards of 1000*l.*

Aug. 7. Another melancholy accident happened at Messrs. Nesham and Co.'s colliery, at *Newbottle*, co. Durham. The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam-engine, for the purpose of drawing ten or twelve coal waggons to the staith at one time; and this being the day it was to be put in motion, a great number of persons belonging to the colliery had collected to see it; but unfortunately, just as it was going off, the boiler of the machine burst. The engineman was dashed in pieces, and his mangled remains blown 114 yards; the top of the boiler (nine feet square, weight 19 cwt.) was blown 100 yards; and the two cylinders 90 yards. A little boy was also thrown to a great distance. By this accident 57 persons were killed and wounded, of whom 11 were dead on Sunday night, and several remain dangerously ill.

Aug. 7. A melancholy accident happened at *Brixham*, Torbay. A party that was at Torbay lodging, consisting of Mr. Litters, Thomas Harris, of Totnes, a Miss Allen, sister of Mrs. H. Miss Edwards a young lady about nine years of age, with three or four other persons, had been out for the purpose of seeing Buonaparte, when the boat was unfortunately run down by a cutter, by which accident Miss Allen and Miss Edwards were both drowned. A lieutenant of one of the frigates, at the risk of his own life, jumped overboard, and succeeded in bringing up Mrs. Harris, but almost in a lifeless state. The bodies of the young ladies have not been found.

Aug. 15. The very singular phænomenon of a water-spout was observed at *Marsden*, near Huddersfield. It appeared to be formed of a dense black cloud, and resembled a very long inverted cone, the lowest part of which seemed nearly to touch the ground; above it the clouds were white and fleecy, forming a striking contrast with it, but they appeared strongly agitated. Our Correspondent concludes his description with stating, "that the spout, when completely formed, appeared to be round and smooth, and hollow within, and there appeared a stream of water running down the inside, part of which in its descent passed to the outside, and was carried up again very rapidly by a spiral motion. The whole duration of this phænomenon was about 20 minutes."

Many of the most respectable inhabitants of the University and City of *Oxford*, having expressed an opinion, that an Institution for the recovery of persons apparently dead, would be of essential benefit to this place; the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Houses, together with the Mayor of the City, have declared their readiness to lend every aid in their power, towards forming an establishment, similar to the Royal Humane Society of London.

The consequences of the dreadful accident by the overturning of the coach at Burbach Common Toll-gate, between Hinckley and Earl Shilton, are not correctly stated in p. 79.—There were five passengers besides the coachman outside, and four within. All the passengers were thrown out of the coach, and the body of the coach dashed to pieces, the horses galloping away with the wheels until they got to the next toll bar; Gough (the coachman) and Miss Page were instantly killed (see p. 185), and Daniel Smith, a gentleman's servant, died shortly after; Mary Storer, of Hinckley, an inside passenger, had her collar-bone broken, and an outside passenger of the name of Bishop, a straw hat manufacturer, of Leicester, had his arm and thigh broken, and was almost dashed to pieces, but is still alive; some of the other passengers were seriously injured.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Aug. 5. His Majesty has continued in a state of tranquillity and comfort during the last month, and is in good health, but without any diminution of his Majesty's disorder.

Sunday,

Sunday, July 23.

This morning the corps of the City Light Horse Volunteers was relieved from the duty of the King's Guard at the Horse Guards (which they had performed for a month previously), by a party of the 14th regiment of Light Dragoons.

Sunday, Aug. 6.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, on coming out of a shower-bath, at his seat at Oatlands, fell, on account of the slippery state of the oil-cloth, and broke the large bone of his left arm half way between the shoulder and elbow joint. Sir Henry Halford and Mr. M'Gregor the surgeon were sent for express from London to attend his Royal Highness, who put the displaced parts into their natural position. His Royal Highness was the next morning free from fever, and has since been going on favourably; and he had so far recovered on the 12th instant, that the daily bulletins of his health were discontinued. We are happy to add, that his Royal Highness is now able to attend to business.

Monday, Aug. 14.

A beautiful monument to Lord Rodney, in St. Paul's Cathedral, by Mr. Charles Rossi, of Lisson-grove, R. A. was opened for the first time to the inspection of the publick. The monument is a national one, and represents Lord Rodney standing, with his left hand resting on a rudder, and his right on his sword; behind are laid across the pedestal on which he stands the three flags taken by him from the French, Spanish, and Dutch. On his left is the figure of the Historic Muse, and on his right that of Victory—History is in the attitude of recording his victories.

Viscount Chetwynd, as Clerk of the Council, lately presented to the Prince Regent in Council a new Great Seal of England, which is of silver, about eight or nine inches diameter, of a round form, representing the King on horseback on on one side, and on the other side his Majesty in his robes, seated on his throne, and surrounded by his Ministers and Attendants of State. At the close of the Council, the Regent delivered it to the Lord Chancellor, as the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England; after which, the brass Seal which has been used as a temporary instrument since the Great Seal of England was stolen, about twelve years ago, from the Lord Chancellor's house, was destroyed in the presence of the Council, by obliterating all the impression on it.

The following Gentlemen have paid the usual fine to be excused serving the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing: Thomas Foster, esq. (misprinted *Parker*, Part I. p. 640); John Garratt, esq.; Thomas-Abbot Green, esq.; John Knowlys, esq.; John Leech, esq.; William Steer, esq.—Philip Booth, esq.; John Gray, esq.; John Idle, esq.; Andrew Jordaine, esq.; have been excused on account of ill-health and infirmities;—and Andrew Brown, esq.; on account of his profession of a solicitor.—On the 1st of August, William Rayer, esq. citizen and cooper, and Thomas Hodson, esq. citizen and cloth-worker, were elected.

The long contested cause between the Fellows of *Eton College*, and those of *King's College, Cambridge*, regarding the right of the former to hold livings with their Fellowships, has been decided by the Bishop of Lincoln in the following manner:—The Visitor has maturely, deliberately, and by and with the advice of his Assessors, the Right Hon. Sir W. Grant, and the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, pronounced against the Appeal; and declared that the Fellows of Eton College were enabled to hold *one* Benefice, by virtue of the dispensing Statute of Queen Elizabeth. He further enjoins all *future* Fellows of Eton College, not to exceed the indulgence granted by the said dispensing Statute, by attempting to hold more than one Benefice, whether taken before or after their conjunction with their Fellowships.

The Stamp Duties on Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other written or printed instruments, and the Duties on Fire Insurances and on Legacies and Successions to personal estate upon Intestacies, and also the duties on advertisements, almanacks, newspapers, pamphlets, gold and silver plate, stage coaches, and licences for keeping stage coaches, now payable in Great Britain, were repealed in the late Session, and two Acts passed for granting new duties in lieu thereof. The new duties are to commence upon the 1st of September, except the duty on Fire Insurances, which is to commence on the 29th September; and the duties on stage coaches and stage coach licenses, which are to commence on the 5th September. It is to be observed, that not only formal Receipts, but all notes and memorandums, whether signed or not, which shall import any acknowledgment that a sum of 2*l.* or upwards has been *paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise discharged or satisfied*, are liable to these duties; and that all persons paying money are entitled to have stamped receipts, at the *expence of the persons receiving it;* and, on tendering a proper stamp, may insist on having a receipt written thereon, and on being paid for the stamp; and that all persons refusing to give such receipt and pay for the stamp, as well as all persons giving a receipt, or any such note or memorandum as aforesaid, without a stamp, or upon a stamp of insufficient value, will incur a penalty of ten pounds for every offence, which will be strictly enforced on every occasion.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

July 1. *Two Doctor Hobbes's;* a Farce.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 25. *My Wife! What Wife?* a Comedy, in three acts.

Aug. 5. *Living in London;* a Comedy, in three Acts, by Mr. *Jameson.*

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Aug. 1. *My Aunt;* a musical Farce.

Aug. 19. *The King's Proxy, or Judge for yourself;* an Opera.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 25. G. H. Rose, esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; and Hon. F. Lamb to the like office at the Court of Munich.

Whitehall, July 27. A writ ordered to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for summoning Sir Cecil Bishopp of Parham Park, Sussex, bart. up to the House of Peers, by the name, style, and title of Baron Zouche of Haryngworth, he being lineally decended from the eldest of the two daughters of Edward, the last Lord Zouche of Haryngworth, who died without issue male in 1625, and one of the rightful heirs of the said Barony, created by writ of summons in the reign of Edward II.

July 29. G. Durie, esq. Consul in Norway.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, July 22. John Allen, esq. Clerk of the Cheque of his Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Liverpool, Steward of the Corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Rev. William Webb, B. D. Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, *vice* Torkington.

Rev. J. Clarryvince, M.A. Head Master of the Foundation-school, Woodbridge, Suffolk, *vice* Barker, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Chas. Nourse Wodehouse, Mourningthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. Geo. Calvert, A. M. Boscombe R. Wilts, *vice* Nairn, dec.

Rev. John Davis, M. A. Holy Trinity V. Coventry, *vice* Rann, dec.

Rev. Heneage Finch, Oakham R. Rutland, *vice* Williams, dec.

Rev. J. T. Law, M. A. Bowden V. Cheshire, *vice* Baldwin, dec.

Rev. Edward Evans, B. A. Eriswell R. Suffolk.

Rev. Hugh Casement Carlton, B. A. Exhall R. co. Warwick.

Rev. William Boscawen, Stipendiary Curacy of Quarley, Hants.

Rev. Thomas G. Clare, St. Andrew's R. Holborn.

Rev. Thomas Leigh Cooke, Brampeston R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. H. Deane, Bentley V. Suffolk.

Rev. Dr. Thomson, Barnby R. co. York.

Rev. Walter Pateshall, Grendon-Bishop Perpetual Curacy, co. Hereford.

Rev. John Williams, M. A. East Tisted R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Coleman, Winterbourn-Gunner R. Wilts.

BIRTHS.

July 7. At Blackheath, the widow of Capt. Wm. Buckley, 3d batt. 1st foot Royal Scots, (who fell in action on June 16), a son.—15. At Brussels, Lady Caroline Capel, a son.—18. At Lisbon, the lady of Sir Chas. Dalrymple, a son.—20. In Berkeley-squ. the Countess of Jersey, a son —22. At Southampton, the lady of Major-gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, K. C. B. a daughter.

Lately. In Connaught-place, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M. P. a dau.—The wife of Major-gen. Mundy, a son.—At Todenham Rectory, co. Gloucester, the wife of Rev. Gilbert Malcolm, a dau —Lady Anne Wilbraham, Cheshire, a son and heir.—At Poultons, Wiltshire, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a dau.—At Southampton, the wife of Rear-admiral Otway, a son.—At Wernbury-house, Devon, the wife of Thomas Lockyer, esq. a dau.—At Bath, the lady of Rear-adm. Sir H. Baynton, K. C. B. a dau.—In the Isle of Man, Lady Sarah Murray, a dau.—In Ireland, Mrs. Browne, wife of the Dean of Ferns, and niece of Major Cassan, of Sheffield-hall, Queen's County, a dau.—At Derby, the wife of Rev. Guy Bryan, rector of South Normanton, co. Derby, a son.

Aug. 1. At Blackheath, the wife of Rev. W. D. Conybeare, a son.—2. At Pinkie-house, Lady Hope, of Craighall, a dau.—3. At Speldhurst, Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of John Cotton Worthington, esq. a dau.—4. The wife of Dr. Yelloly, of Finsbury-square, a dau.—6. At Penzance, the lady of Major-gen. Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, bart. a son and heir.—11. At Wanstead-house, Essex, the wife of Wm. Long Wellesley, esq. M. P. a son.—In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Dr. Turner, a son.—12. In Portland-place, the wife of Joshua Walker, esq. a son.—13. In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Francis Bedford, esq. a son.—In Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Frederick Holbrooke, esq. of the Inner Temple, a dau.—14. The wife of Capt. John Blanchard, of the Company's ship Carnatic, a son.—15. At Stamford-hill, the wife of Mr. Charles Pownall, of Doctors' Commons, solicitor, a dau.—At Woolwich Common, the wife of Lieut.-colonel Baynes, royal artillery, a son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Jan. ... At Calcutta, Jas. Patten Anstice, esq. to Margaret, third daughter of John Campbell, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

June 19. G. Wilmot, esq. of Shoreham, to Miss Eliz. Tay, of Linton-lodge, Kent.

July 11. Arthur Portsmouth Arch, of Cornhill, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Edw. Benyon, of Fenchurch-street.

15. By special licence, William Osmund Hammond, esq. to Mary Graham, dau. of Sir H. Oxenden, bart. of Broome, Kent.

21. At Rosedoe-house, co. Dumbarton, Alexander Millar, of Dalnair, esq. to Catherine, sister of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, bart.

27. Capt. Sir Wm. Chalmers, bart. R. N. to Isabella, widow of the late T. Scott, esq. of Calcutta.

28. William Jervis Ricketts, esq. (eldest son of Edward Jervis Ricketts, esq. of Meaford-hall, Staffordshire, nephew and heir presumptive to Earl St. Vincent, K. B.) to Sophia, only daughter of G. N. Vincent, esq. of Berkeley-square, and niece to the late Sir Thomas Clarges, bart.

29. Sir H. Smith, bart. of Beir Church-hall, Essex, to Miss Elmore, of Penton, Hants.

Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Chepstow, to Mary-Anne, fifth daughter of Sir John Brigges, bart.

30. Richard Ricards, esq of Chigwell-hall, Essex, to Miss Airey, Shoreditch.

31. T. Smith, esq. of Castelia, co. Glamorgan, to Rose-Matilda, youngest dau. of John Bush, esq. of Burcot-house, Oxon.

James Henry Deacon, esq. of Curzon-street, Mayfair, to Hester, youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Goldsmid, esq. of Roehampton.

Lately. Prince Christian of Denmark to the Princess of Holstein Augustenburg.

At Ilfracomb, Lieut. John Peyton, R. N. youngest son of Rear-adm. Peyton, to Miss Pack.

R. Musgrave, esq. of Turin, co. Waterford, to Miss Frances Newcombe, dau. of the late Dr. Newcombe, Abp. of Armagh.

Joseph M. Boultbee, esq. eldest son of Jos. Boultbee, esq. of Springfield-house, Warwickshire, to Lady Elizabeth Townshend, dau. of the late Marquis Townshend.

Rev. Evan Davies, master of the Free School, Dorchester, to Sophia, third dau. of Mr. Henry Dod, of Paradise-house, Burnham.

Rev. John Cox, rector of Cheddington, and vicar of Stockland, Dorset, to Miss Rowe, of Norton-house, near Chichester.

Henry Whateley, esq. of Howlington-house, near Warwick, to Miss Simkin, of Little Glen, co. Leicester.

Isaac, youngest son of J. Lovell, esq. Winwick Warren, co. Northampton, to Catherine, youngest dau. of Robt. Faux, esq. of Cliff-house.

J. Gough, esq. of Madeira, to Eliza, second dau. of Mrs. Perry, of Moseley-hall, co. Stafford.

Mr. Robert Cox, of Evercreech-park, to Miss Fountain, only dau. of Mr. Fountain, of Alford, Somerset.

Lieut.-col. Mansel, 53d regt. brother of Sir W. Mansel, bart. of Iscoed, Carmarthenshire, to Louisa, dau. of Edmund-Morton Pleydell, esq. of Whatcombe-house, Dorset.

At Bath, John Hawkesley, esq. to Amelia, eldest dau. of Paul Horsford, esq. Attorney-general for the Leeward Islands.

Rev. B. Jones, B. D. rector of Hughley, Salop, and vicar of Ospringe, Kent, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Richard Collins, esq. Town-clerk of Wenlock.

Stanley Percival, esq. youngest son of the late Dr. Percival, of Manchester, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late T. France, esq. of Bostock-house, Cheshire.

George Tenniswood, esq. of Boothby-house, to Miss Tiffen, of Brampton, Cumberland.

Aug. 1. Capt. Robt. Scott, of the East India Company's Marine Service, to Isabella, dau. of the late Archibald Scott, esq. of Usan, near Montrose.

At Paris, the Duke of Otranto [Fouche] to Mademoiselle Castellane.

3. Sir Alex. Hood, bart. of Bintleigh-Wooton, co. Somerset, to Amelia-Anne, youngest dau. of Sir Hugh Bateman, bart. of Hartington-hall, co. Derby.

Robert Clarke, esq. of Tooting, to Miss Nunn, dau. of the late William Nunn, esq. of the same place.

8. Rev. H. L. Mansel, rector of Cosgrove, co. Northampton, to Maria-Margaret, dau. of Vice-adm. Sir R. Moorsom, of Upper Cadogan-place.

12. William Belt, esq. youngest son of Robert Belt, esq. of Bossall, co. York, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of New Ormond-street.

D. R. Morier, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Anna, youngest dau. of R. B. Jones, esq.

14. E. Dubois, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Harriet, second dau. of R. C. Cresswell, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

15. At Richmond, Surrey, Rev. John Harcourt Skrine, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Henry Baldwin, esq. of Richmond.

17. Rear-admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, bart. to Harriet-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of J. Peirse, esq. M. P. of Bedale, co. York.

Joseph Hume, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to Maria, only dau. of H. Burnley, esq. of Brunswick-square.

Aug. ... At Abergwilly, South Wales, Robt. Ogle, esq. of Egglingham-hall, Northumberland, to Jane, daughter of John Burgess, esq. of Brook-farm, Hants, and niece to the Bishop of St. David's.

THE HEROES OF WATERLOO, &c.

Lieut.-col. Sir Thomas Picton's devotion to his country, and his disregard of every personal feeling, will be proved by the following fact. On being stripped after his lamented fall, it was discovered that he had been wounded in the hip on the 16th, by a musket-ball, which he had concealed from every one but his own servant, who bound it up for him; and the wound had assumed a serious aspect for want of surgical assistance.—The conduct of Sir Thomas Picton on a particular occasion, whilst Governor of Trinidad, became, some years ago, as will be recollected, the subject of legal prosecution—a proceeding which doubtless originated in the malignity of his enemies, and which ended in the establishment of his innocence. The following facts relative to this affair are not generally known. The tardy process of the Law was well calculated to exhaust the resources of an officer who was known not to possess any income beyond his pay. This consideration operated so forcibly on the mind of the late Duke of Queensbury (who, notwithstanding his frailties, had many virtues), that he requested General Este, whom he knew to be the friend of General Picton, to make him an offer of 10,000*l.* in any way least offensive to the feelings of General Picton, to defray the expences of the long-protracted suit. The offer was gratefully acknowledged, but politely rejected, on the reason assigned, that the liberality of an opulent uncle had prevented the General from feeling any effects from the frequent calls which the Law had made upon his purse.—The inhabitants of Trinidad, too, (as we have briefly stated, Part I. p. 643.) voted him, at a public meeting, five thousand pounds, as a small testimony of their gratitude for his conduct while he was Governor of that settlement. More strongly disposed to confer, than to receive favours, General Picton was extremely reluctant to profit by this vote; and it was only as an honourable testimony to that character which had been so wantonly assailed, that he could be prevailed upon to accept the gift. Some months after, a dreadful fire having consumed the capital of Trinidad, and a subscription having been opened for the relief of the sufferers, General Picton eagerly seized the opportunity to appropriate the five thousand pounds to that object.—The death of his uncle put him in possession of a large sum of money, which he devoted to the purchase of an estate in his native country, Wales; and the produce of this purchase, as well as the profits of an estate which he had bought in Trinidad, he distributed among his family, reserving only his pay for himself. His talents, his knowledge, his skill, and his fortitude, have seldom been equalled, never surpassed. In all the battles in the Peninsular war, the division which he commanded was placed in the post of honour, and never failed to justify the confidence reposed in its gallant Commander. The capture of Badajoz was principally owing to his resolution and presence of mind, in converting a feint into a real attack, and thus gaining possession of a castle which overlooked the place. His services were not under-rated, but were most inadequately rewarded. That "*stern and manly virtue*," which Lord Bathurst truly ascribed to him, that inflexible adherence to opinions deliberately formed, and that undeviating pursuit of the straight path of duty, which unfitted him for a parasite, or a courtier, were probably the means of preventing his elevation to merited rank. He knew not how to flatter his superiors, would never disguise his opinions when called upon to give them, and would never sacrifice truth or principle to interest or promotion. In a word, he was the very soul of honour. The pupil of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, he never disgraced his General and his friend. In private life Sir Thomas Picton was kind, humane, benevolent, and charitable. He discharged, with strictness, all the social and relative duties; and, in the midst of a severe persecution never lost that equanimity of temper which pious integrity alone can impart.

Major-gen. Sir W. Ponsonby's death (the cause of which has been erroneously reported in Part I. page 644.) was occasioned by his being badly mounted. He led his brigade against the Polish Lancers, and checked at once their destructive charges against the British Infantry; but, having pushed on at some distance from his troops, accompanied only by one aide-de-camp, he entered a newly-ploughed field, where the ground was excessively soft. Here his horse stuck, and was utterly incapable of extricating himself. At this instant a body of Lancers approached him at full speed. Sir William saw that his fate was decided. He took out a picture and his watch, and was in the act of giving them to his aide-de-camp to deliver to his wife and family, when the Lancers came up; they were both killed on the spot. His body was found, lying beside his horse, pierced with seven lance wounds. Before the day was over, the Polish Lancers were almost entirely cut to pieces by the brigade which this brave officer had led against them.

In the late tremendous conflict at Waterloo on the 18th of June, fell Col. Ferrior of the Life Guards. He led his regiment

giment to the charge no less than eleven times, and most of the charges were not made till after his head had been laid open by the cut of a sabre, and his body was pierced with a lance.

Lieut.-col. Charles Fox Canning; who had served with the Duke of Wellington as his aide-de-camp during the whole of the Peninsular war, and was with him in every action and siege from the battle of Talavera to that of Orthes. At the termination of the war, he went to Brussels, where his regiment was quartered; and was preparing to go into the field with it, when he met the Duke accidentally, who received him with his usual cordiality, and the next day he had the inexpressible gratification of finding himself restored, without solicitation, to the honourable situation he had held through so many campaigns. The affecting particulars of his last moments we cannot help repeating, as a proof that, among many other splendid qualities, the Duke of Wellington eminently possesses the power of engaging the affections of his officers, whose most anxious thoughts seem always directed towards his safety. Towards the close of the action, Lieut.-col. Canning received orders from the Duke to carry an important message to a distant part of the line: he had delivered it, and was returning, when a grape-shot struck him in the stomach. He fell, and his friend Lord Marsh immediately rode up to his assistance. As he approached, the Colonel raised himself up, and eagerly demanded if the Duke was safe! Being assured that he was, he seemed satisfied, and said, "God bless him!" Then taking the hand of the Nobleman who had so kindly come to his assistance, he had just strength to say "God bless you!" and expired.

In his 39th year, Lieut.-col. Sir Francis D'Oyly, K. C. B. of the 1st regt. of Foot Guards. He was the third son of Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, Rector of Buxted, Sussex, and Archdeacon of Lewes. He entered into his Majesty's service in the 1st regt. of Guards in the year 1794; and since that period has been engaged in most of the principal military enterprizes which have taken place in the late wars. In the expedition to the Helder in 1799, he acted as aide-de-camp to his late uncle, General D'Oyly. In 1804 he accompanied his regiment to Sicily, and remained there about two years. From the first breaking out of the Peninsular war to the close of it, he was, with very little exception, engaged on various military duties in Spain: he was present in the whole of Sir John Moore's campaign and retreat to Corunna; he afterwards spent a considerable time at Cadiz, while that city was besieged by the French; and, lastly, under the Duke of Wellington, he held the situation of Assistant Adjutant-gen. to one of the divisions of the army, chiefly to that commanded by the Earl of Dalhousie. Holding this situation, he was engaged in all the great engagements which crowned the Duke of Wellington's campaigns with such distinguished success; in the several battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes, &c.; and accompanied Lord Dalhousie's division of the army to Bourdeaux. Having received several medals for the share he bore in these principal engagements, he was created one of the knights commanders of the order of the Bath, on the late extension of the honours of that order. During the whole of the late battles on the 16th and 18th of June, he was closely engaged with the Enemy, acting with his regiment, and for a long time escaped unhurt. At last, towards the close of the action of the 18th, in the very last charge to which his regiment was led against the broken and yielding enemy, he received a wound from a musket-ball in a vital part of the body, and fell dead from his horse. He was a brave and active officer, ardently and zealously attached to his profession, diligent in the pursuit of the knowledge that belongs to it; anxious to bear a part in its more active services, and to share its dangers and its glories. He has fallen, sincerely and deeply lamented by his relations, and by a large circle of friends, whose esteem and regard he had justly conciliated by many valuable and excellent qualities in private life.

Lieut.-col. Richard Fitzgerald, captain in the 2d regt. of Life Guards. The distinguished share which the brigade of Life Guards had in contributing by their irresistible charges to the glorious result of that ever memorable day is a matter of general notoriety, as it was of admiration to the armies that witnessed its achievements. Among those whose gallantry was crowned with a death of glory, none was more conspicuous than Col. Fitzgerald: he was the only officer of his regiment who was killed; he did not however fall till he had the satisfaction of witnessing the triumph of the British army. Towards the close of the action, being advanced in front of his regiment, leading it in pursuit of the flying Enemy, he was killed by a cannon-shot.

Major Hawtyn, 23d regt. (Royal Welsh Fusileers), an officer who had greatly distinguished himself with his regiment at the storming of Badajoz, at Salamanca, and in all the operations of the army in the Peninsula.

Killed on the 17th June, whilst gallantly charging the French Hussars early in the morning, Major Hodge, 7th Hussars. That regiment formed part of the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge, and was

was actively engaged, together with the Life Guards, in covering the retreat of the British Army from the attacks of the Enemy's Lancers and Cuirassiers, as mentioned in the Gazette.

The body of the Hon. Major Frederick Howard (see Part I. p. 645.) has been brought over to England. The whole afflicted family of the Earl of Carlisle were so anxious to recover, if possible, the remains of this their gallant relative, that the Duke of York wrote to the Duke of Wellington, requesting that every endeavour might be made to effect it. On inquiry it was found that two serjeants of the 10th Hussars had interred him on the field, who said they believed they could trace out the spot. They were in consequence dispatched from Paris for this purpose; and, on traversing this wide field of slaughter were fortunate enough to discover the place of sepulture, from which they immediately dug up the remains of their beloved officer, enclosed them in a leaden shell, with which they were provided, and took them to Brussels, from whence they were conveyed to England.

July 29. Died at Brussels, of the wound he received in the battle of Waterloo, Maj. W. J. Lloyd, Royal Artillery.

Charles Jolliffe, Captain in the 23d regt. R. W. F. He was the youngest son of T. S. Jolliffe, esq. of Ammerdown, co. Somerset, formerly representative in Parliament for the Borough of Petersfield. Constantly engaged in active duty, the first years of his service after the siege of Copenhagen, were employed in North America and the West Indies. Upon the reduction of Martinique, he returned with his regiment to Halifax, and from thence to Europe; where he served several campaigns in the Peninsula. Scarcely recovered from a severe wound received in the brilliant action at Orthez, he embarked with his battalion for the Netherlands; and on the memorable 18th of June, fell with his brave comrades in his country's cause! thus defeating the well-founded hope entertained by all who knew his superior merits, of his attaining the highest honours in his profession.

Killed by a cannon-ball, on the 18th of June, in the battle of Waterloo, Lieut. Foster, of the Royals, son of Rev. Mr. Foster, of Kingston, near Taunton.

By a cannon-shot, Lieut. Elliott Dunkin Johnston, 95th regt. third son of Lieut.-gen. Johnston of the East India Company's service; a young man whose amiable disposition and engaging manners had endeared him to the regiment, as well as to his numerous family, who in him will long lament the loss of a most affectionate son and brother.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF THE LATE Mr. W. H. LUNN.

By the Rev. SAMUEL PARR, LL.D.

The following Address, written by the above eminent scholar, whose actions are always foremost in the cause of humanity, is prefixed to the Catalogue of the late Mr. Lunn's Books; and will be read with interest by all who remember the unremitting endeavours of Mr. Lunn, his urbanity, and punctilious correctness in the conduct of his business, during a period of twenty-eight years.

"It is with peculiar satisfaction that the friends of Mr. Lunn submit the following statement of facts to an enlightened and generous publick.

"They well know that soundness of judgment, and that liberality of spirit, by which English Scholars are eminently distinguished. They are convinced that, in enumerating the services of Mr. Lunn to the cause of Literature, they will find intelligent and attentive Readers. They feel that, in their exertions to assuage the sorrows, and to provide for the comforts, of an afflicted Widow and two fatherless Children, they will not appeal in vain to the experience of the Learned, and the sensibility of the Benevolent.

"Mr. Lunn resided as a Bookseller at Cambridge for ten years. In March 1797 he came to London, and succeeded Mr. Samuel Hayes in Oxford-street. On his removal into Soho-square in 1801, he, by the advice of Scholars and with the approbation of Friends, established the CLASSICAL LIBRARY upon a new and extensive plan. His views were announced in a perspicuous and even elegant Advertisement, in which, with a tone of thinking far raised above the narrow and selfish views of a mind intent only upon profit, he endeavoured to interest in his own favour such persons as habitually look with veneration to the memory of Bentley, to the erudition of Hemsterhuis and his illustrious School, and to the sagacity, taste, and learning of our celebrated countryman Richard Porson.

"Other Booksellers had been accustomed to provide for purchasers publications in the modern, as well as the ancient languages: Mr. Lunn resolved to act up faithfully and rigorously to the name which he had chosen for his own collection. He immediately entered into various and important negotiations with Booksellers upon the Continent. He confined his attention to such Works as were interesting to Scholars only. But, in order

order to supply their demands, he took a wide and varied range. With an activity, and perhaps we may add magnanimity, which men of learning cannot fail to applaud, he ventured to bring together many *Principes Editiones*. He did not shrink from the purchase of other editions, expensive from their bulk, their splendour, or their rarity. He amassed large numbers of the *Delphine Editions*, and of those which are called *Variorum*. He was upon the watch to procure new editions of Classical Works published by Foreign Scholars of his own time; and he took the most judicious measures for obtaining them early. To critical and philological Books he was peculiarly attentive; and whether we consider the number or the usefulness of those which the Classical Library supplied, we cannot wonder that the zeal and the judgment of Mr. Lunn in collecting them, attracted the notice of the Curious, and the favour of the Learned.

"The ardour of his mind induced him to take a large share in valuable and costly publications, from the presses of Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. The cost of re-printing Brotier's Tacitus under the superintendance of Mr. Valpy fell upon Mr. Lunn only. Among other Works in which he was concerned with respectable men of the trade, *Wakefield's Lucretius*, *Ernesti's Cicero*, *Drakenborch's Livy*, *Schleusner's Lexicon*, *Morell's Thesaurus* improved and enlarged by Dr. Maltby, and *Scapula's Lexicon*, deserve to be enumerated. He had engaged to take several copies of the Herodotus which is now preparing for the press by Professor Schweighaeuser; and in consequence of the connexions which he had gradually formed with the Literati of this kingdom, he so far deviated from his original design, as to undertake the publication of a few Tracts in the Oriental Language.

"His vigilance and integrity were manifested in the good condition of his Books; and perhaps we have to commend his munificence, rather than his discretion, in the fondness which he occasionally indulged for costly bindings. His pride indeed was gratified by the consciousness of pursuing such measures as were alike agreeable to the opulent Collector and profound Scholar.

"The fortune which Mr. Lunn inherited from his Father was very inconsiderable. On his first settlement in London, a part of the property bequeathed to him ultimately by his Uncle, Mr. René La Butte, a French Teacher in the University of Cambridge, and amounting nearly to 10,000*l.* came into his possession, and enabled him doubtless for some time to carry on with effect the concerns of the Classical Library. For this advantage he was indebted to the kindness of an Aunt, whose confidence in his honesty, and whose solicitude for his welfare, induced her to give up during her life a portion of that money which, by the Will of the Uncle, was to descend to Mr. Lunn at her decease. Observing the importance of this concession in facilitating the success of Mr. Lunn, this excellent Woman was afterwards led, from the same motives of kindness, to transfer for his use the remainder before the month of January 1808, when she died. In the growing prosperity of Mr. Lunn, in his probity, and his gratitude, she received the just reward of her unfeigned and disinterested friendship.

"The whole of Mr. Lunn's property was embarked in his trade; and under circumstances more favourable his accumulation must have been rapid. But he had to struggle with unusual and most stubborn difficulties. Insurances were high. — Goods were often delayed, for which Mr. Lunn had been obliged to pay before they reached him—The course of exchange ran for many years against England; and the loss, which Mr. Lunn sustained from this cause on the amount of the invoices, was sometimes 20, sometimes 25, and sometimes 30 *per cent.* The sale of books procured under these unavoidable and irremediable disadvantages was in many instances slow and precarious. Mr. Lunn, like every other Bookseller, was doomed to losses from the inability of his employers to make their payments. He dealt with men whose rank, whose delicacy, and upon some occasions whose poverty protected them from that importunity, with which the generality of tradesmen enforce their claims. He rarely expected immediate payment—he never demanded it—he allowed for it a reasonable discount—and in the mean time, for the support of his credit both at home and abroad, he was compelled to fulfil his own engagements without deduction and without delay.

"We have now to record the chief cause of those embarrassments, which disturbed his spirits, and shortened his existence. The return of peace, by opening a free communication with the Continent, was beneficial to other traders, but most injurious to Mr. Lunn. They accumulated their stock without the numerous impediments which Mr. Lunn had encountered. They were exempt from many of those restrictions upon importation to which Mr. Lunn had for many years been obliged to submit. They were able to buy, and therefore to sell, at a cheap rate, those articles for which Mr. Lunn had previously paid to Foreigners a very high price. They purchased after a favourable alteration in the course of exchange,

change, and with considerable dimunition in charges for insurance.

"Disappointed in his expectations—alarmed at the prospect of impending losses—perplexed by the application of creditors, whose demands he had frequently satisfied with exemplary punctuality—conscious of having exhausted the whole of his property in procuring books, some of which he might be obliged to sell at a less price than that which he had advanced for them—unaccustomed to propitiate the severe by supplication, to trick the artful by evasion, and to distress the friendly by delay, he was suddenly bereaved of that self-command, which, if he could have preserved it, would eventually have secured for him unsullied respectability, undiminished prosperity, and undisturbed tranquillity. But, in the poignant anguish of his soul, delicacy prevailed over reason, and panic over fortitude.—Every expedient proposed by his faithful and affectionate advisers was at one moment adopted with gratitude, and at the next rejected with phrenzy.—Every present inconvenience was magnified into an insurmountable obstacle—Every possible future mischance was anticipated as an inevitable and ruinous calamity—To his disordered imagination retreat seemed impracticable—To his unaltered and unalterable sense of honour resistance appeared unjustifiable—By his wounded pride submission was deemed alike ignominious and inefficacious—He reflected, and was impatient of reflection—he hoped, and was ashamed of hope—he approved, and disapproved—he decided, and hesitated—he despaired, and perished!

"Happily for the human race, all the extenuations which accompany such cases are reserved for the tribunal of that Being, who knoweth of what we are made, and remembereth that we are but dust. In the mean time many a Christian will be disposed to commiserate the circumstances of Mr. Lunn's death, and many a man of letters may find reason to deplore the loss of his well-meant and well-directed labours.

"Unfortunately Mrs. Lunn and her daughters have not the means of continuing the business in which Mr. Lunn was engaged. Their doom is, to lament an affectionate husband and an indulgent father. Their only resources lie in the exertions of their friends, and in the good will of every wise and every virtuous man, who contemplates the acuteness of their sufferings, and who from experience can appreciate the worth of their nearest relative and most beloved protector.

"For the satisfaction of such persons enough has been already stated; and to others, who are seldom inclined to pardon human frailties, or to pity human woes, more would be urged in vain.

"It remains for us more directly to lay open the purposes for which the Catalogue is intended, and the principle by which it was regulated.

"The debts of Mr. Lunn amount to eight thousand pounds. The worth of the property, which he has left behind him, is supposed to exceed that sum. His Executor is anxious to discharge those debts by the speedy sale of his effects, and to employ the surplus in making provision for Mrs. Lunn and her two daughters. In order to facilitate the sale of the stock in Soho-square, the price of every common and every choice article has been considerably reduced, and every possible encouragement has been given for literary men to partake of the various and precious treasures offered to them. It cannot often happen that books so valuable will be presented to their choice at so moderate a price. It may never be in their power again to gratify at once their curiosity, and their benevolence. They are respectfully invited to mark the good opinion which they formerly entertained of Mr. Lunn himself for skilfulness in his profession, and probity in his dealings. They are earnestly entreated to manifest their good will to a family, deprived of his protection, mourning for his death, and depending upon the successful sale of his books and other property as the only expedient, which can procure for them the necessary comforts and reasonable conveniences of life.

Samuel Parr, LL. D.
Thomas Kidd, A. M. Trin. Coll. Cam.
Edmund Henry Barker, Trin. Coll. Cam.
Robert Masters Kerrison, New Burlington Street.
Thomas Edwards, Executor, Soho Square.

July 17, 1815."

DEATHS.

1814, *Dec.* 7. AT Dudley, aged 31, Mrs. B. Dudley; whose dissolution was awfully sudden—while at work with her needle, and engaged in cheerful conversation with an affectionate husband, she was stricken as in a moment, and in the course of a few hours expired! leaving that husband, and every other relative, most deeply afflicted at her loss. Nor as an excellent wife, mother, daughter, and sister, is sincere regret for her confined to her kindred: it is felt by all with whom she was acquainted. For, it might truly be said, that her acquaintance were her friends. She made them such by a temper that was always pleasing,—by a disposition that was always lively,—and a heart that was uniformly feeling and kind. Her memory will long be cherished by her family with affection, and by her friends with esteem.

1815.

1815. *Jan.* 23. At Cuddalore, East Indies, in his 34th year, Major J. T. Johnson, 8th regt. E. I. C. Madras infantry.

Feb. 22. Off Madeira, aged 40, J. Milligan, esq. late Surgeon of H. M. S. Tigre. The greater part of his life was spent in constant active service as a surgeon in H. M. Navy; and his friends will hear of his death with that regret which must ever flow from a recollection of his rare attainments and amiable qualities. He has left a widow and two children to mourn their severe loss.

April 30. Mr. G. Shirreff, fourth officer of the Streatham Indiaman, fourth son of Mr. Shirreff of Mullgoswells, East Lothian. He was drowned off the Cape de Verde Islands, on the passage to India, owing to the boat being upset in which he had gone to save a man who had fallen overboard.

May 20. At the Havannah, Capt. Pearce, of the Alder brig of 14 guns.

July 1. At Wargrave, Berks, in her 72d year, Mary, wife of Thos. Wyatt, esq.

Aged 37, George Fitz-John, esq. of Baldock, Herts.

July 3. In Titchfield-street, aged 75, Mrs. Brett, relict of the late J. Brett, esq. only daughter of the late J. Ward, esq. of Crabthorn, Hants.

At Pentonville, Francis Garbage, esq. secretary to his Excellency Alexander Petion, President of the Republic of Hayti; a gentleman whose intrinsic worth and suavity of manners renders him sincerely regretted.

John Browne, esq. of Kennington.

At Langley, Bucks, Jane Seymour Hoper, daughter of Mr. Hoper, of Great Marlborough-street.

At Cork, W. Crook, esq. of Crookstown, co. Cork.

July 4. Of an inflammation of the bowels, with which he was seized the preceding day, and which baffled the skill of his physicians, his Excellency the Count de Meerveldt, the Austrian Ambassador. He was distinguished by his polished and agreeable manners, as well as by his diplomatic ability. His Excellency was at the Prince Regent's Levee on the 29th of June, and gave a grand dinner on the 2d of July. His remains were deposited in the chapel of the French Ambassador on the 7th July, preparatory to their being conveyed to Germany; and on the 8th a solemn mass was performed, at which several of the *corps diplomatique* and other foreigners of distinction assisted. His Majesty's Ministers wished his remains to be deposited in Westminster Abbey with the honour due to his high rank and situation, as it would have afforded them an opportunity of evincing their esteem for the deceased, as well as their regret at the loss of a person particularly distinguished for his amiable qualities in private life, and who had closed an honourable career in promoting and cementing the harmony and good understanding subsisting between the two Courts. But this honourable testimony, gratifying as it was to her feelings, the Countess of Meerveldt found herself obliged to decline, in consequence of the arrangements already made, conformable to the known wishes of her deceased husband, after expressing in the strongest manner her grateful sense of the honour intended his memory.

In Upper Wimpole-street, James Johnston, esq.

In Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Austin, relict of J. Austin, esq.

At Hammersmith, in her 75th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson.

At Mitcham, aged 84, Mrs. Rebecca Cranmer, relict of James Cranmer, esq.

July 5. In his 83d year, W. Turner, esq. of Teddington.

Suddenly, whilst at breakfast, Mr. Geo. Robinson, of Leicester, late supervisor of Excise at Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Liverpool, George Goring, esq. M. A. of Brasenose college, Oxford.

July 6. In his 78th year, Mr. John Warren, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-sq.

At Bath, Jonathan Foster, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Leicestershire.

At Woodlands, near Waterford, the seat of Richard Ussher, esq. in consequence of a wall falling on him, Richard, son of Arth. Ussher, esq. of Camphire, co. Waterford.

July 7. The remains of the Bp. of Perigeaux were this day removed to the French chapel, George-street, Portman-square, where high mass was performed, and a grand solemn dirge chanted over the body, assisted by the Bp. D'Ellsez, and several of the French clergy. The solemnity was truly impressive. The Duchess D'Angouleme, the French Ambassador, and several foreigners of distinction, were present. After the service, the body was conveyed to St. Pancras burying-ground for interment.

July 8. Emma-Jane, youngest daughter of Samuel-Scudamore Heming, esq.

Catherine, widow of Hon. T. Leslie, of Richmond, Surrey.

At Merrion, near Dublin, Catherine, wife of J. Echlin, esq. niece of the late G. M. Coote, esq. and Sir H. Cavendish.

July 9. At Exmouth, aged 20, Mary-Jane, second daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. England.

At Southampton, in her 32d year, the wife of Thomas Tomlins, esq. of Bath.

At Wells, Clement Tudway, esq. M. P. for that city such a series of years, that he has long been considered the father of the House of Commons. He was first elected in 1761.

Of

Of a wound received in a recent duel near Tralee, Mr. O'Connor. The Coroner's Inquest brought in a verdict that he died of a wound from a pistol-ball fired by Rowan Cashel, esq.

July 10. In his 73d year, Samuel Sanders, esq. of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

At Ipswich, the wife of Rev. H. Gipps.

W. Brownlow, esq. many years M. P. for the county of Armagh.

July 11. At Barnes, aged 25, F. Stables, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, youngest son of Mrs. Stables, of Stratford-place.

At Walworth, in her 78th year, Mrs. Maria Catherine Reynolds, widow of the late Adm. John Reynolds.

July 12. At Richmond-hill, Surrey, the wife of George Sawyer, esq.

In Kensington-square, aged 48, Rev. Thomas Bracken, A. M. rector of Ickenham, Middlesex.—And at Ickenham, on the 29th, aged 47, Mary his wife.

A. Cumine, esq. late Lieut.-colonel of the 75th regiment.

At Broughton Astley, co. Leicester, in her 80th year, Mrs. Duckett, relict of the late Zaccheus Duckett, gent.

At Trewarthenick, Cornwall, aged 55, F. Gregor, esq. He was educated at Cambridge, where his application was rewarded with the first honorary distinctions. For nearly 17 years he represented his native County in Parliament, where he attached himself to no party, although he generally supported Mr. Pitt's measures; but on all occasions he voted to the best of his judgment for the good of his country. His time and talents, during his parliamentary attendance, were wholly devoted to the service of the State, and the peculiar interests of his constituents.

July 13. At Canterbury, in his 77th year, Austin Piety, esq.

In his 78th year, John Harrison, esq. of Hoon, late of the Ash, co. Derby, an eminent breeder and agriculturist.

At Edinburgh, Girolamo Stablini, a native of Rome, and well known for 22 years past as the leader of the Edinburgh concerts.

July 14. In Guildford-street, in her 72d year, Mrs. Sarah Grace, relict of the late Henry Grace, esq. of Tottenham.

In Gower-street, aged 67, Robert Faulder, esq. many years an eminent bookseller in Bond-street.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 73, Geo. Rogers, esq. of North-end, Hampstead.

In his 63d year, Wm. Marriott, esq. of Hoxton-square, treasurer of the Stranger's Friend Society, and one of the executors of the late Rev. John Wesley.

At Chelsea, of a severe inflammatory disease, after an illness of five days, aged 14, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Peter Denys, esq. and Lady Charlotte Denys; a most amiable and engaging young lady.

In his 47th year, Mr. Wm. James, of Highbury-terrace, and of King's Arms-buildings, Wood-street.

At Enfield, Anne, daughter of the late Wm. Petrie, esq. sister of Mrs. Coney of that place.

At Brentwood, on her way to Southend, Frederica Sophia, youngest daughter of Col. Hamilton, of James-street, Buckingham gate. Piety to God, and the most devoted affection to her now disconsolate family, were the leading qualities of this truly amiable child.

In his 70th year, Mr. William Ward, many years a respectable coal-merchant at Oxford.

Aged 22, the only daughter of Edward Platt, esq. of Lidlington, co. Bedford.

Sarah, wife of Mr. John Tetherleigh, Bishop's Hull, and daughter of Mr. Robert Adams, of Thorncombe House, Somerset.

Mary Page, a member of the Society of Friends in Leicester, whose instant death was occasioned by the furious driving of a coach against the gate-post of Burbach Common toll-bar. (See before, p. 175; and Part I. p. 79.) The loss of this estimable young woman can only be appreciated by those who knew her valuable qualities, and the beneficial use she made of them. In that circle she was most sincerely beloved, and deeply lamented. Her care and unremitting assiduity in the various useful branches of female education was universally approved and valued by all who placed their children under her care. Her affectionate solicitude to promote their best interest rendered the tie to her sacred and endearing; and the awful catastrophe of her fate has excited in them the most tender regret, and awakened in all classes a general feeling of sympathetic sorrow.

July 15. At Bedford, Mrs. Jennings, widow of the late John Wingate Jennings, esq. of Harlington, co. Bedford.

At Walton, near Stone, in his 33d year, Mr. John Wright, eldest son of Mr. Wright of Market Drayton, and of the firm of Wright and Son, auctioneers, of the latter place. He was an Englishman of the old stamp, possessing the firmest integrity, great ardour of friendship, and a sterling example of private worth. His father and family, and his young wife with an infant child, are inconsolable at his loss. He fell a victim to the fearless benevolence of visiting a neighbour who died of a typhus fever, which he caught; and the grave had scarcely closed on the remains of a friend, ere it opened to receive that of his visitor. He possessed, up to the moment of his fatal illness, the most remarkable health and bodily vigour.

July 16. In Artillery-place, in his 74th year, S. Matthey, esq.

At-

At Chiswick, aged 82, Mrs. King, widow of Thomas King, esq.

At his seat, Easbing-House, near Godelming, Surrey, in his 83d year, William Gill, esq. The tranquil life of a retired, virtuous man, has been aptly compared to the placid current of a river, which, flowing without noise, and almost without regard, beautifies and fertilizes the adjacent country: thus this worthy man passed a long life on his paternal estate, dispensing benefits to all around him without parade or ostentation:—only well known to a confined circle, but when really known highly honoured and esteemed: blessed with a temper hardly ever ruffled or discomposed, he enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health: his principles were founded on the conviction of his own mind; and consequently he was open and sincere without the least attempt at concealment or disguise:—he was liberal to his tenants; kind to his domesticks; and faithful to his friends:—his piety was without presumption; but, deeply implanted, it produced its natural fruit, an exemplary, upright conduct: in fact, he sustained through life the admirable, but almost forgotten, character of an old English gentleman.

At Edinburgh, aged 106, Wm. Wilson, commonly called Mortar Willie. He was taken from the plough in the Rebellion of 1745, to serve in the Royal Army, where he remained for several years. After being on the Continent, he came home to this country, where he has since been employed 40 years in Edinburgh, in the capacity of a druggist-man. He has left an infirm old widow, aged 73, to whom he had been married 50 years, in very poor circumstances.

July 17. Of a decline, to the inexpressible grief of her family and friends, Frances, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Olive, R. M.: to a loveliness of person were added in her many of the most endearing qualities of the heart and mind.

Aged 70, Mrs. Florian Maclean.

Of an ulcerated sore throat, Sarah, wife of Dr. Thomas Latham, of Bexley, Kent.

At Hereford, Johnson Westwood, esq. of Moreton Jeffries, near Bromyard.

July 18. Aged 73, Mark Brown, esq. of Dunstable.

Of a decline, aged 18, Henry, only son of Rev. H. Bevan, rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.

Aged 75, Mr. Joshua Wilcox, of Leicester.

At Tranby, near Hull, aged 57, John Barkworth, esq.

At Brockley-hill, beloved and regretted, Mrs. Godfrey.

Aged 79, the wife of Samuel Thomas, esq. of Wick St. Laurence, Somerset; and on Aug. 13, the above Samuel Thomas, esq.

July 20. At Bedford, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Brereton, head-master of Bedford-school.

At Lewes, suddenly, Mrs. Molineux, relict of the late Joseph Molineux, esq.

At Stockwell, Rev. E. Etherington.

At Tarbes, in the South of France, J. Wedderburn, esq. son of the late Sir John Wedderburn, bart.

July 21. At Tetton-house, co. Somerset, Rt. Hon. Lady Harriet Acland, sister of the late Earl of Ilchester, mother of the late Countess of Cardigan, and widow of the late gallant Col. Acland, who was actively employed during a considerable part of the American war. While conjugal affection is esteemed a virtue, and sincere attachment deemed amiable in the female character, the conduct of this lady must call forth the admiration of mankind. In the year 1767, Lady Harriet accompanied her husband, then Major Acland, to North America, and underwent a variety of hardships, both from cold and fatigue. In the midst of all these difficulties and dangers, the Major was taken dangerously ill. The anxiety she experienced on this trying occasion, rendered her own health extremely precarious; yet in the rigid climate of Canada, and destitute of every common comfort, this amiable woman was his only nurse. When scarcely recovered, the troops under the command of the Major were ordered to the attack of Ticonderago; and Lady Harriet, at the ardent request of her beloved husband, was induced to remain behind; but the idea of not accompanying him to the post of danger, was more distressing to her than all the difficulties she had encountered with him. By the gallant exertions of the troops, Ticonderago was taken, but the Major received a dangerous wound. The moment this misfortune reached the ears of his disconsolate wife, she resolved to fly to his assistance, and had the happiness of saving his life by her unremitting care and attention; after which she declared that no earthly power should ever again induce her to quit him. The brigade of grenadiers, which Major Acland commanded, was exposed to uncommon hardships, being continually employed in harassing the Enemy. The duty, indeed, was so severe that the officers were seldom able to take off their clothes. At this period the tent in which Lady Harriet slept took fire, and it was with great difficulty her valuable life was preserved; yet her undaunted mind never for an instant forsook her. Immediately after this accident, the Major was ordered to march and give battle to the Enemy, and Lady Harriet was confided to the care of the baggage guard. A dreadful fire of musquetry soon announced that the action had commenced; she remained for several days in the

most

most anxious state of suspense, with her companions in affliction, the wives of Major Hornage and Lieut. Beynett. Major Hornage was soon after brought in mortally wounded, and to this soon succeeded the intelligence that Lieut. Beynett was no more. Lady Harriet now dreaded to inquire, whether she bore the melancholy title of a widow, or had still the happiness to be a wife. At length she was overwhelmed with affliction, on being informed that the British troops had been defeated, and that her husband, covered with wounds, had been made a prisoner. In a few hours she recovered her fortitude, and addressed a letter to the English Gen. Burgoyne, imploring his permission to pass over to the Enemy's camp. With this request the General complied, and he wrote a few lines to the American Gen. Gates to permit her to attend the object of her care. She immediately went on board an open boat, without any covering to protect her from the dews of the night, and proceeded up the river to the Enemy's camp. For eight hours she was obliged to remain in this situation. At daylight the centinels were induced to deliver the letter to Gen. Gates, who once more restored her to her gallant husband. On their return to England, a portrait of her Ladyship standing in the boat, with a white handkerchief in her hand, as a flag of truce, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, from which a plate was afterwards engraved. The person of her Ladyship was highly graceful and delicate, and her manners elegantly feminine.

At Stockport, in consequence of falling from his gig, the horse having taken fright, which caused almost instant death, R. Parker, esq. of Heaton Works, near Stockport. His purse was always open to assist in every work connected with religion and benevolence. The poor have lost in him a bountiful benefactor. He has bequeathed to the Manchester Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital each 1000*l.*; to the Manchester Lying-in-hospital, the Stockport Sunday-School, the British and Foreign Bible Society each 500*l.*; Stockport Dispensary and Stockport School, under the Established Church, each 200*l.* and to the Free School at Heskett, Cumberland, 100*l.*

July 22. In Blandford-street, in her 10th year, Ellen-Jane, only surviving daughter of Ellen-Jane, relict of the late Rev. W. Robinson, rector of Swinnerton and Stoke, co. Stafford.

At Brompton, aged 20, Mary-Dale Burrows, eldest daughter of Mr. Burrows, surgeon, of Bloomsbury-square.

Suddenly, at the Angel Inn, Boston, M. R. Elcner, captain of the Jason, of that port, who was to have been married on the 25th inst.

In Mansfield-street, Lady Callander, widow of the late Sir J. Callander, bart. of Westertown, co. Stirling.

At Northampton, suddenly, while spending the evening at a neighbour's house, Mrs. Baker, leaving a husband and five children to lament their severe loss.

July 23. At Paddington, in his 45th year, Edward Roper, esq. second son of the late Hon. Francis Roper, and cousin to Lord Teynham.

Near Birmingham, after a very short illness, Rev. Dr. Joshua Toulmin, one of the pastors of the Congregation of Unitarians in that town, formerly under the care of the Rev. Dr. Priestley. He was well known as the author of many respectable theological works, historical, practical, and controversial: in him an honest zeal for what he believed the Scriptural Truth was happily combined with the most unaffected piety, the most amiable simplicity, and the most diffusive benevolence.

The wife of Nath. Wright, esq. of Low Marple, Cheshire.

At Clifton, in his 69th year, Benjamin Watkins, esq.

On his way to Kingsbury church, in his 75th year, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, of Cliff, near Kingsbury, co. Warwick.

July 24. In his 63d year, Edmund-Philip Bridel, LL.D. many years the very diligent master of a respectable Academy at Islington; and Author of some useful elementary little volumes for the use of his scholars.

At Moggerhanger-house, co. Bedford, Charles, second son of Stephen Thornton, esq.

In her 44th year, the wife of J. D. Capel, esq. of the Bank of England.

Aged 67, W. Moss, esq. of High Holborn.

In consequence of being overturned in her carriage, near Hereford, which she survived but three days in a state of insensibility, the wife of Col. Symonds, M. P. for that city.

July 25. At Bromley, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Christ's Hospital.

Richard Phillips, esq. Mayor of Shrewsbury.

July 26. In Duke-street, Manchester-square, Lieut.-col. Garstin, of Harrold, co. Bedford.

At Quenby-hall, Leicestershire, Mrs. Mary-Elizabeth Ashby, relict of the late William Latham, M.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. This worthy Lady was the eldest daughter of Shukbrugh Ashby, esq. M.P. for Leicester in 1784; of whose benevolence some pleasing traits are given, with a view of the fine old mansion at Quenby, in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. 113, and whose character at large is beautifully delineated by his affectionate daughter in the History

tory of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 295. He died Jan. 28, 1792. (vol. LXII. pp. 183, 277.)—Mrs. Ashby was born April 23, 1747; and was married, Oct. 18, 1770, to Dr. Latham, then resident at Eltham; by whom she had one son and three daughters. Dr. Latham died March 7, 1807 (vol. LXXVII. p. 279); and his Relict, in 1808, obtained the Royal licence to take the surname and bear the arms of *Ashby* only (vol. LXXVIII. p. 78.) Mrs. Ashby had two younger sisters; one of whom, Catherine, died an infant; the other, Dorothea, born Jan. 18, 1750, was married, April 15, 1771, to Thomas Hussey Apreece, esq. (created a Baronet June 4, 1782), by whom she had two sons and one daughter.—Quenby-hall, on the death of Mr. Shukbrugh Ashby, became, by an entail, the property of his brother Nathaniel Ashby, esq.; who dying unmarried in 18..., it descended, with other property, to his two nieces, Mrs. Ashby and Lady Apreece; and, by a family arrangement, Quenby-hall was allotted to Mrs. Ashby, who continued the practice of that old English hospitality for which Quenby had long been justly famed.

July 27. Mr. George Jenks, proprietor of the most considerable number of the Stage Coaches from Islington to London, the earliest of which was established by his father, who died May 28, 1792.—Mr. Jenks has devised the whole of his property, by a will made almost *in extremis*, to his mother, who is living at the age of 95, and was before possessed of an immense property, acquired by the successful pursuit of a long-established business, and much augmented by an habitual propensity to accumulation.—Mr. Jenks was buried, Aug. 4, in the vault under Islington church.

In York-place, aged 18, Georgiana, youngest daughter of H. Reay, esq. of Killingworth-house, Northumberland.

At Bath, Lieut.-col. Holme.

At Brechin, T. Molison, esq. Provost of that town, and Commandant of the Eastern regiment of Forfar Local Militia.

July 28. At her father's, Blackheath, in her 11th year, Henrietta, third daughter of Barent Gompertz, esq.

At Pangbourn, Berks, aged 79, Mrs. Susanna Chapman, relict of Mr. Wm. Chapman, late of King-street, Cheapside.

At Oakhill, near Birmingham, aged 58, Mr. John Southern, a distinguished mathematician and engineer.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, much lamented by a numerous circle of friends, Vice-Adm. Wm. Albany Otway; an officer much esteemed and respected in his profession. He had suffered several attacks of the Walcheren fever since he returned from that expedition, from which he never perfectly recovered.

At Kilkarn, co. Ross, Rev. Harry Robertson, D. D. many years pastor of that parish.

July 29. At Brighton, aged 81, E. Colman, esq. many years Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons.

At Blearis Lodge, near Hillsborough, Lady Atkinson.

July 30. F. C. Street, esq. late of Gower-street, eldest son of John Street, esq. of Clifton.

At Broadstairs, aged 60, Catherina, relict of the late Edmund James, esq. of Ham Common.

At Exmouth, where he went for the recovery of his health, in his 39th year, Thomas Leventhorp, esq. of Brunswick-square.

Miss Hitchcock, of Leicester.

At Hoton, co. Leicester, Mrs. Crampton, wife of Mr. Crampton, surgeon, and dau. of the late Hacker Parkinson, gent.

At Duffield, co. Derby, in his 97th year, Christopher Heath, esq. formerly, and for many years, a highly respectable inhabitant of Derby, where he served the office of Mayor in 1774.

July 31. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Croft, widow of the late John Croft, esq. of Oporto.

At Upper Holloway, in her 85th year, Mrs. Sarah Wright, relict of Richard Wright, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, and Fenchurch-street, London.

By a fall from a gig, Kempe Brydges, esq. of Winchmore-hill, and formerly of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

July . . . At Middleham, Yorkshire, aged 17, deeply regretted by his parents and friends, Mr. George Edmundson, second son of Mr. Edmundson, surgeon, after a tedious indisposition of three years, arising from the pernicious custom of standing in the water whilst angling.

Aug. 2. At Lympstone, Devon, in her 18th year, after a long and lingering illness, of nearly two years' duration, borne with the utmost patience and resignation, Caroline, youngest daughter of John Spurrier, esq. late of Yardley Bury, Herts.

Aug. 5. In Downing-street, Westminster, aged 58, Benjamin Collett, esq. brother of John Collett, esq. M. P. for Grampound. Mr. Collett possessed a more than ordinary portion of those qualities which gladden and do honour to our nature. Reading in early life, reflection in its maturer hours, and intercourse with many well-informed and sensible friends, rendered his conversation entertaining, instructive, and interesting. His manners were mild, affable, and courteous. He was habitually governed by that respectful and delicate attention to the feelings of others which is an essential part of social intercourse, and which is alike the characteristic of the Christian and

and the Gentleman. The infirmities and disappointments of his fellow-creatures were not the subject of ridicule or cruel reproach; and he shared in the joys of the virtuous and successful: thus he at once created the sunshine of happiness in the breasts of those who associated with him, and conciliated in an eminent degree their good-will and affection for the benignant and estimable source of their felicity. He was the zealous, unshaken, and disinterested friend; the generous, secret, and self-denying benefactor of the distressed. A most serious affliction, which "cut him off from many of the cheerful ways of men," excited a more than usual sympathy among his friends, on account of the superior merit of the afflicted. It did not impair the natural amenity of his disposition, and was borne with resignation. His virtues and endowments seemed to derive from it a hallowed charm, which enhanced their effect. In life he was beloved and respected, because he loved and respected others; and in death he is revered and regretted, because he has left in a very numerous and respectable circle a destitute place, which will not be readily filled up.

Aug. 5: At Penrith, in her 57th year, after a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary resignation, Mrs. Wordsworth, wife of John Wordsworth, esq. Virtue and piety were in her united with strong sense, warm feeling, and all the social affections, and the most engaging manners, in a degree rarely to be met with. To her most affectionate husband she will be an irreparable loss, and be tenderly and lastingly regretted by her relatives and friends, and by all who knew her, in proportion as they had an opportunity of being acquainted with her virtues.

Aug. 7. In Park-street, Gen. Charles Leigh, Groom of the Bed-chamber to the Prince Regent, and Lieut.-governor of the Isle of Wight. He was chosen Equerry by the Prince of Wales when his Royal Highness was only 14 years of age. He commanded the storming of Valenciennes in 1793, and acquitted himself with equal skill and valour in several other arduous battles in the same campaign, with the command of the flank battalion of the Guards, and light infantry of the Army.

Aug. 12. In Stratford-place, suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Aubrey Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Burford, Baron Vere, and Baron Haddington. His Grace was Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, and Registrar of the Court of Chancery. Born Aug. 21, 1765; succeeded his father Aubrey, the late Duke, Feb. 9, 1802; married, first, July 9, 1788, Miss Moses, a rich heiress, by whom (who died Aug. 18, 1800) he had issue, Mary, now Lady Deerhurst; secondly, he married, Aug. 12, 1802, Louisa-Grace, third daughter of Lady Louisa Manners, and niece to Wilbraham Tollemache, Earl of Dysart. His Grace's heir is an infant son, born about nine months since.—The late Duke had been in a declining state of health for some time previous to his decease, his Grace being subject to great internal debility, and sudden spasmodic attacks in the head and stomach. Previously to the day of his death, he had kept his bed for nearly a week; but on that day he remarked that he felt himself much better: the attack was instantaneously fatal. The Duchess, and her sister Mrs. Dalrymple, were in the room at the time of the melancholy event; and they, from the momentary distraction produced, flew into the street, without hat or bonnet, in quest of medical aid. The retirement in which his Grace was compelled by ill health to live, prevented him from displaying in the eyes of the world the many good qualities which endeared him to his friends. Of him it may truly be said, that the better he was known, the more he was beloved; the more closely his conduct was examined in every relative duty of life, the more it was found to be guided by the strictest principles of honour and integrity. As a husband, he was affectionate; as a father, he was kind; as a friend, he was sincere; as a master, he was indulgent. In the early part of life he served very creditably in America; and, on quitting the army, represented in Parliament, as Earl of Burford, the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. The ill health under which his Grace laboured, and the reserve it naturally occasioned, prevented him from taking an active part in debate; but he was always respected, on account of the independence and consistency which distinguished his public life. Although he himself held two hereditary offices to which no very important duties are attached, he was a strenuous advocate for public economy, and uniformly voted for the abolition of all sinecure places, and invariably acted up to the principles of Whiggism, to which this Country is indebted for its happiness and independence: he adopted them from conviction, and adhered to them from no other motive than to the political creed of that enlightened and illustrious Statesman Mr. Fox; and was never found by those with whom he acted, either wavering in their adversity, or importunate in their prosperity. The premature death of a Nobleman, whose private conduct was so unexceptionable, and whose public life was both independent and disinterested, must be a subject of regret to the publick, as well as of the deepest affliction to his friends.

At

At Brighton, aged 21, Julia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ansted, junior, of Gould-square, London.

Aug. 14. In his 50th year, Mr. Joseph Wood Hussey, late of Furnival's Inn, solicitor; much respected by his numerous acquaintance.

Aug. 17. At Warwick, in his 41st year, the Rev. Rogers Porter Packwood, M. A. vicar of St. Mary's church in that place. He was the second son, and only surviving child, of Charles Porter Packwood, esq. and Anne his wife, the youngest daughter of the late Rogers Ruding, esq. of Westcotes, co. Leicester. Death has released him from considerable bodily suffering, occasioned by paralytic affection, which he bore with exemplary patience; and it is humbly trusted that his resignation, virtue, and piety, will not, through the mediation of our blessed Redeemer, lose their reward.

ADDITIONS.

Part I. page 184. b. John Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, (father of the late Mr. Crawley) was M. P. for Marlborough, in 1737 and 1741. He married Susannah, youngest of the three daughters of Sir Samuel Vanacker Sambroke, bart. and sister and coheiress to Sir Jeremy Sambroke, the last Baronet of that family, who died in 1740. — Mr. Crawley died in 1768; and his relict Feb. 6, 1799, aged 91. They had two sons and two daughters: 1. The late John Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, born Sept. 7, 1743; who, June 22, 1772, married Eliza, daughter of James Hawley, M. D. of Russel-street, Bloomsbury, and sister to the present Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Leyborne Grange, near Maidstone. She survives her husband, but has no issue. 2. Samuel, who died at Great Gaddesden, Dec. 16, 1805 (LXXV. 1181); and whose son succeeds to the estate at Stockwood.—When the Volunteer forces were embodied during the late war, Mr. Crawley evinced his loyalty by raising a company of Cavalry, from among his tenants and the neighbouring farmers, of which he was himself the Captain. He was much attached to agricultural pursuits, and to the sports of the field; and, as a friend, was hospitable and generous. He was a kind and liberal master, and has left some handsome legacies to his old servants as a reward for their faithful services.

Part II. p. 85. *read*, At Lancaster, in his 65th year, *Charles* Belasyse, D. D. Viscount Fauconberg. — The family of Belasyse is of great antiquity.—On the death of Henry Belasyse, the second Earl (of a new creation of that dignity) March 23, 1802, the Earldom became a second time extinct; but the Viscounty devolved on his collateral heir male Rowland (great grandson of Thomas the third Viscount, who died in 1718.) This Nobleman (the sixth Viscount), who was a Catholic and unmarried, had a small pension, the estate having gone away to the second Earl's daughter.—On his death, Nov. 30, 1810, his brother Charles, lately deceased, succeeded to the title of Viscount. He was born May 7, 1750; but, being a Catholic priest, and a Doctor of the Sorbonne, he of course was never married, nor took his seat in Parliament. — Thomas, a younger brother, died in August 1810, leaving five daughters.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1815. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1815.
July	o	o	o		
27	54	60	55	30,19	cloudy
28	56	68	54	,18	fair
29	55	71	60	,10	fair
30	60	67	58	,01	fair
31	58	66	54	,08	cloudy
A. 1	54	70	57	,20	fair
2	57	69	60	,16	cloudy
3	62	74	63	,23	fair
4	64	75	62	,01	fair
5	60	66	54	29,75	cloudy
6	58	67	52	,62	sl. thunder
7	59	66	55	,87	fair
8	56	68	57	,88	fair
9	57	69	62	,89	fair
10	56	70	58	,82	fair
11	57	69	54	,52	slight show.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1815.
Aug.	o	o	o		
12	55	66	56	29,54	showery
13	56	70	59	,84	fair
14	58	71	60	30,13	fair
15	59	74	61	,05	fair
16	62	74	56	,05	showery
17	58	72	55	,00	fair
18	57	66	57	29,90	cloudy
19	56	68	56	,99	fair
20	55	67	56	30,01	fair
21	56	68	57	29,94	fair
22	57	70	66	,81	showery
23	67	67	68	,75	showery
24	69	76	67	30,00	fair
25	69	75	66	,10	fair
26	68	74	63	,08	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 27, to August25, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 963	1865		Males - 749	1474	
Females 902			Females 725		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		438			
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11. 3s. 10d.					
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					

Between					
	2 and 5	149	50 and 60	129
	5 and 10	63	60 and 70	120
	10 and 20	46	70 and 80	82
	20 and 30	101	80 and 90	50
	30 and 40	135	90 and 100	12
	40 and 50	149	100.....	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	59	6	00	0	33	3	29	9	36	0
Surrey	63	8	38	4	34	0	31	0	40	0
Hertford	54	8	28	0	31	0	25	6	39	0
Bedford	63	11	00	0	32	0	25	6	36	0
Huntingdon	56	1	00	0	29	0	21	0	31	3
Northamp.	59	4	36	0	30	0	21	4	31	8
Rutland	62	6	00	0	34	0	26	0	35	6
Leicester	70	8	40	0	33	8	25	2	38	6
Nottingham	66	8	41	0	30	0	26	10	36	8
Derby	75	0	00	0	00	0	29	0	44	0
Stafford	75	1	00	0	30	7	24	2	41	9
Salop	80	5	57	2	00	0	36	0	00	0
Hereford	75	8	44	9	32	10	31	1	39	0
Worcester	68	3	39	4	36	10	31	9	40	11
Warwick	69	4	00	0	34	2	28	4	42	5
Wilts	59	4	00	0	33	0	31	6	42	6
Berks	61	1	00	0	30	6	29	5	38	5
Oxford	62	9	00	0	30	0	27	6	34	11
Bucks	60	2	00	0	37	6	26	8	36	10
Brecon	87	0	57	6	39	5	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	78	4	40	0	32	0	26	11	00	0
Radnor	81	2	00	0	32	9	32	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter
68 6 | 40 1 | 33 1 | 26 11 | 37 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter:
57 8 | 38 9 | 27 9 | 23 5 | 33 7

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain..... 00 0 | 00 0 | 00 0 | 00 0 | 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	59	4	33	3	31	9	26	4	32	0
Kent	61	0	00	0	28	4	27	0	33	8
Sussex	60	5	00	0	29	4	27	6	34	0
Suffolk	58	3	00	0	30	9	24	6	31	8
Camb.	58	4	28	0	00	0	19	3	29	3
Norfolk	59	2	30	0	26	2	22	3	32	5
Lincoln	59	8	41	0	30	3	20	1	33	11
York	64	10	44	0	26	2	22	7	43	6
Durham	73	11	00	0	44	0	31	11	00	0
Northum.	67	6	47	0	25	11	26	1	00	0
Cumberl.	66	5	36	10	31	2	30	11	00	0
Westmor.	77	1	40	0	32	0	31	5	00	0
Lancaster	78	2	00	0	00	0	28	0	46	0
Chester	77	7	00	0	00	0	25	8	00	0
Flint	77	10	00	0	41	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	76	2	00	0	43	0	29	0	00	0
Anglesea	60	0	00	0	26	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	74	4	00	0	31	8	26	0	00	0
Merioneth	84	0	00	0	42	1	28	10	00	0
Cardigan	67	9	00	0	30	4	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	56	2	00	0	32	11	16	0	00	0
Carmart.	73	0	00	0	36	8	18	0	00	0
Glamorg.	77	8	00	0	42	0	28	0	00	0
Gloucest.	70	7	00	0	31	10	28	0	40	0
Somerset	70	9	00	0	37	8	26	6	38	0
Monmouth	88	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	73	7	00	0	31	3	28	9	00	0
Cornwall	77	2	00	0	33	2	29	6	00	0
Dorset	66	2	00	0	40	0	28	0	42	0
Hants	59	10	00	0	32	9	27	0	37	6
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 28: 55s. to 60s.

RETURN OF WHEAT, in Mark-Lane, including only from August 14 to August 19: Total 4,480 Quarters. Average 66s. 0¼d.—0s. 3¼d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 19, 32s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 23, 63s. 4¾d.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 28:

Kent Bags	7l. 10s.	to 9l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	8l. 0s.	to 11l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s.	to 7l. 10s.	Sussex Ditto	7l. 0s.	to 8l. 8s.
Essex Ditto	7l. 0s.	to 9l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	10l. 0s.	to 14l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 28:
St. James's, Hay 4l. 1s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 18s. Clover 6l. 10s. 6d.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 12s. 0d. Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, August 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d.	to 4s. 8d.	Lamb..... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d.	to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market August 28:
Veal	4s. 8d.	to 6s. 0d.	Beasts .....2140, Calves 100.
Pork	3s. 0d.	to 5s. 0d.	Sheep ..... 17,860. Pigs 350.

COALS, August 28: Newcastle 39s. 0d. to 46s. 9d. Sunderland 00s. 0d.—00s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 96s. Curd 100s. CANDLES, 12s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 0d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 2d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Aug. 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200*l.* ex half yearly div. of 27*l.* 10*s.* clear.—Neath, 770*l.* Coventry, 225*l.* with dividend 10*l.*—Oxford, 500*l.*—Grand Junction, 190*l.*—Monmouth, 145*l.* ex dividend.—Kennet and Avon, 19*l.*—Rochdale, 50*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.*—Severn and Wye Railway, 35*l.*—West-India Dock, 143*l.* 144*l.*—London ditto, 76*l.*—Globe Insurance, 102*l.* 10*s.*—Imperial, 49*l.*—Rock, 10*s.* premium.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 29*l.* 10*s.*—West Middlesex Water-Works, 26*l.*—Chelsea ditto, 12*l.*—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.*—Vauxhall Bridge, 48*l.*—Strand Bridge Annuities, 7*l.* premium ex annuity.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4per Ct. Cons.	5per Ct Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	3per Ct Sth Sea	Sth Sea Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1		57¼	57⅛	73	85⅝	14⅝							1 dis.	1 pr.	8⅛
2		57¼	56⅞	72⅞	85¼	14½							1 dis.	1 pr.	8¼
3	228½	57⅜	57⅛	72¾	85⅛	14½							2 dis.	Par.	8⅛
4		57	57	72½	84⅝	14½							2 dis.	1 dis.	8⅛
5		56⅞	56⅞	72¼	84⅝	14⅝							1 dis.	1 dis.	8
6	Sunday														
7															
8		56¾	56⅝	72⅜	84½	14½							3 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜
9		56⅞	56⅝	72⅜	84⅜	14½							2 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜
10		56⅝	56⅝	72⅜	84⅜	14½							3 dis.	Par.	7⅜
11		56½	56¼	72½	84⅜	14½							4 dis.	Par.	7⅜
12	Holiday														
13	Sunday														
14															
15		56	56¼	72⅜	84¼	14½							3 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜
16	224	56⅛	56	72¼	84¼	14½							3 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜
17		56⅛	55⅞	72⅛	84⅛	14½							5 dis.	2 dis.	7⅜
18		56⅜	56	72⅛	84⅛	14½							3 dis.	Par	7⅜
19		56¼	56	72⅛	84⅛	14½							3 dis.	Par	7⅜
20	Sunday														
21	224														
22	225														
23		56¾	56½	72⅜	84½	14½							3 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜
24		57	56⅞	72⅜	84⅝	14⅝							3 dis.	Par	7⅜
25	Holiday														
26															
27	Sunday														
28		56¼	56	72⅜	84⅜	14⅝							5 dis.	1 pr.	7⅜
29		56	56	72⅜	84⅜	14⅝							6 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜
30		56¼	56⅛	72⅜	84⅜	14⅝							5 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜
31		56⅝	56⅝	72⅜	84⅜	14⅝							5 dis.	1 dis.	7⅜

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

London Gazette
General Evening
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Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond.Chr.
Albion--C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.--Inq.
Cour d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15otherWeeklyP.
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Lit. Adv. monthly
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Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 4
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Carli.2--Chester2
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Cornw.-Covent. 2
Cumb.2-Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchest.
Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.-Kent 4
Ipswich1, Lancas.
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Lichfield, Liver.6
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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July	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.93	67	28½ D	Very fine.....	29.93	75	27 do.	Do.....	29.93	65	27 do.	Do.
S 2	29.96	66	37 D	Fine.....	29.92	75	38½ do.	Very fine.....	29.87	57	31 do.	Do.
3	29.87	64	37½ D	Fine.....	29.80	67	46 do.	Do.....	29.80	55	44 do.	Do.
4	29.80	67½	42½ D	Fine.....	29.80	71	47 do.	Do.....	29.83	62	39 do.	Do.
5	29.89	66	35 D	Fine.....	29.95	69	42 do.	Do.....	29.98	62	40 do.	Do.
6	29.92	59	35 D	Very fine.....	29.90	66	52 do.	Do.....	29.86	58	48½ do.	Do.
7	29.86	61	43 D	Fine, though cloudy.....	29.86	64½	47 do.	Fine.....	29.97	56	47 do.	Do.
8	30.00	61	46 D	Fine.....	30 00	66	0 —	Do.....	30.01	60	50 do.	Do.
S 9	29.97	64½	37 D	Fine, with clouds.....	30.01	68½	46 do.	Do.....	30.03	57	44 do.	Do.
10	30.05	66	41 D	Very fine.....	30.05	72	41 do.	Do.....	30.05	57½	41 do.	Do.
11	30.05	63	33 D	Very fine.....	30.00	71	46½ do.	Do.....	30 00	59½	43 do.	Do.
12	29.97	66	43 D	Very fine.....	29.92	67	33 do.	Do.....	29.90	58	36 do.	Do.
13	29.86	64	13½ D	Cloudy&lowering; aft.2 rain	29.83	67	13 do.	F. and C.....	29.84	62	18 do.	Fine.
14	29 87	65	14 D	Very fine ; after 9 cloudy..	29.89	69	34 do.	At 4 a sm. shower ; fine.....	29.89	65	18 do.	F. & C.
15	29.88	67½	12½ D	Fine, though cloudy.....	29.86	72	36 do.	Do.....	29.86	63	31 do.	Do.
S 16	30.10	62	22 D	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.95	69½	33 do.	Do.....	29.96	62	27 do.	Very fine.
17	29.88	65	22½ D	Very fine ; aft. 11 cloudy...	29.75	72	32 do.	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.73	61½	19 do.	Do.; a sm. shower.
18	29.70	62	22½ D	Fine with clouds...[sm. rain.	29.70	65	54½ do.	Very fine.....	29.70	58	45 do.	Fine,with clouds.
19	29.58	60	25 D	Cloudy & lowering ; aft. 9	29.54	66	34 do.	Fine, with clouds.....	29.54	56½	32 do.	Very fine.
20	29.66	58	32 D	Fine,with clouds.....	29.70	62	52 do.	Fine.....	29.75	55	43 do.	Very fine.
21	29.80	59	36½ D	Very fine ; cloudy...[drops.	29.80	65	42 do.	Cloudy ; some little sm. rain	29.80	55½	38 do.	Fine.
22	29.80	53	34 D	Very fine ; aft.12 cloud.some	29.80	67	42 do.	Fine, with clouds.....	29.76	56½	41 do.	Fine.
S 23	29.78	63	39 D	Fine, with clouds ; at 10 sm.	29.78	67	44 do.	Fine, with clouds.....	29.81	61	40 do.	Fine.
24	29.85	66½	34 D	Fine, with clouds...[shower.	29 85	69	44 do.	Very fine.....	29.94	59	43 do.	Do.
25	29.98	66	37½ D	Fine, with clouds.....	30.03	70	38½ do.	Very fine ; cloudy.....	30 03	63	37 do.	Do.
26	30.03	67½	34½ D	Fine, with clouds.....	30.03	67	48½ do.	Very fine.....	30.05	59	41 do.	Do.
27	30.06	62	37½ D	Very fine.....	30.06	72	45 do.	Do.....	30.03	56½	46½ do.	Do.
28	30.03	65	40 D	Fine.....	30.01	69	38 do.	Do. though gloomy.....	30.01	59	35 do.	Do.
29	29.99	61	30 D	Fine, but foggy ; at 9 sm.rain	29.95	62	25 do.	Cloudy and rainy.....	29.91	58	27 do.	Do. ; rain.
S 30	29.88	62½	24½ D	Rain; after 9 fair; aft.12 fine	29.88	70	33 do.	Fine.....	29.90	61	33 do.	Do.
31	29.66	65	32 D	Very fine.....	29.67	68	40 do.	Do.....	30.00	58	35 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1815.

SELECT EPITAPHS.

(Continued from Part I. p. 292.)

At Newport-Pagnel, Buckinghamshire.

On T. A. HAMILTON.

PAUSE here, and think! a monitory rhyme
Demands one moment of thy fleeting time:
Consult Health's sounding clock, thy bounding vein;
Seems it to say, 'Life here has long to reign'?
Hast thou the vigour of thy youth — an eye
That beams delight — a heart untaught to sigh?
Yet fear: Youth, healthful and oft-time at ease
Anticipates a day it never sees;
And many a tomb, like Hamilton's, aloud
Proclaims, 'Prepare thee for an early shroud!' WILLIAM COWPER.

On JOHN HOWARD, *F. R. S. the Philanthropist.*

HOWARD, thy task is done! thy Master calls,
And summons thee from *Cherson's* distant walls:
Come, well-approved, my faithful servant home!
No more a Wanderer, seek thy distant come!
Long have I mark'd thee, with o'erruling eye,
And sent admiring Angels from on high,
To walk the paths of danger by thy side,
From Death to shield thee, and through snares to guide.
My Minister of Good, I've sped thy way,
And shot through dungeon-glooms a leading ray,
To cheer by thee, with kind unlook'd relief,
My creatures lost, and whelm'd in guilt and grief;
I've led thee ardent on through wondering climes,
To combat human woes and human crimes:
But 'tis enough, thy great commission's o'er,
I prove thy love, thy faith, thy zeal no more;
Nor droop that far from Country, kindred, friends;
Thy life, to Duty long devoted, ends;
What boots it when the high reward is given?
Or whence the Soul triumphant springs to Heaven? JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

On Mrs. HIGGINS, *of Weston-under-Edge, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks.*

LAURELS may flourish round the Conqueror's tomb,
But happiest they who win the World to come:
Believers have a silent field to fight,
And their exploits are veil'd from human sight;
They, in some nook, where little known they dwell,
Kneel, pray in faith, and rout the hosts of Hell:
Eternal triumphs crown their toils divine,
And all their triumphs, Mary, now are thine. WILLIAM COWPER.

In the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow.

IN thee the fairest bloom of opening youth
Flourish'd, beneath the guard of Christian Truth,
That guiding Truth to Virtue form'd thy mind,
And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind.
How sad the change my widow'd days now prove,
Thou soul of friendship and of tender love!
Yet holy Faith one soothing hope supplies,
That points our future union to the skies.

Sacred to the memory of THOMAS NEWTON, D. D. twenty-five years Rector of this Church, Dean of St. Paul's, and Bishop of Bristol. He resigned his soul to his Almighty Creator Feb. 14, 1782, in the 79th year of his age.

His remains were, according to his desire, interred under the South aile of St. Paul's. Reader, if you would be further informed of his character, acquaint yourself with his writings. His second wife, who had the happiness of living with him in the most perfect love upwards of 20 years, has caused this Monument to be placed as a testimony of her affection and gratitude to the kindest husband and most benevolent friend.

In the King's College Chapel, Old Aberdeen.

Memoriæ sacrum.
HENRICUS SCOUGAL,
Reverendi in Christo Patris Patricii
Episcopi Aberdonensis filius;
Philosophiæ in hac Academiâ Regiâ

Per

Per quadriennium, totidemque annos
ibidem Theologiæ Professor:
Ecclesiæ in Auchterless uno anno
interstite Pastor.
Multa in tam brevissimo curriculo
Didicit, præstitit, docuit.
Cœli avidus et cœlo maturus,
Obiit Anno Dom. 1678*,
Ætatis suæ XXVIII.
Et hic exuvias mortalitatis posuit.

It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to add, that his excellent Treatise, "On the Life of God in the Soul of Man," was first communicated to the publick in 1677, by Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. It was re-published, with a recommendatory Preface by Dr. Wishart, Principal of the College of Edinburgh. The other works he left are three Latin manuscripts, *viz.* A short System of Ethicks, or Moral Philosophy; a Preservative against the Artifices of Romish Missionaries; a Treatise of the Pastoral Care;—and an English MS. of Occasional Reflections and Moral Essays: none of which are yet printed.

*** P. 3. Inscription for a Cottage, *for* deck *read* decks, — In that for a Shepherd's Hut, *for* airs *read* arts.

In the Inscription at Aldersbrook, *for the line*
To view the Hermit's lonesome residence,
read
To these fair groups of venerable shade,
The walk, &c.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 1.

In addition to the sum of 500*l.* presented by "the Pitt Club of London" to the University of Cambridge, as mentioned by your Correspondent T. W. in vol. LXXXV. i. p. 605, the Members of that respectable and patriotic Institution have given considerable sums for the promotion and encouragement of other great public objects, such as "the Society of Schoolmasters," &c. And as it has ever been a leading object with the Members of "the Pitt Club" in London to impress on the minds of the rising generation a due veneration for the name, the character, the virtues, and, above all, for the principles of Mr. Pitt; from a thorough conviction that by so doing they should adopt the most effectual means for securing a constant succession of loyal subjects, and of firm, consistent, and intrepid Defenders of the British Constitution;—it seemed to them that there was no single measure better calculated to promote this desirable end, than the endowment of Exhibitions at the Eight great Public Schools in this Kingdom, namely,

Winchester	The Charter House
Westminster	Merchant Taylors'
Eton	Saint Paul's; and
Harrow	Rugby—

for Boys *not* on the Foundations of these Schools, nor otherwise provided for at *either* of the Universities. Such Exhibitions to be denominated "Pitt Exhibitions," and to be endowed with not less than one thousand pounds each.

One third of the Admission Fee (which has been increased from three to four guineas) of all persons elected Members of "the Pitt Club in London," the previous Members having also contributed One Guinea each, has been, for some time, and still continues to be, appropriated towards raising a Fund for the endowment of these Exhibitions; and a considerable sum is already produced. If, however, it is confined to the Mother Club, it will necessarily be some years before this great object will be fully accomplished at all the different Schools. On the other hand, should the Pitt Clubs established in the various parts of Great Britain think proper to aid the design by donations, it might at once be effected: a Subscription of a single Guinea from each Member would immediately complete the necessary Fund. To the honour of Scotland, this has been already acted upon by the Dundee Club, although the Schools proposed to be endowed are all English Schools; and it is conceived, that it is only necessary for the design to be known, to receive the assistance of every True Pittite throughout the United Kingdom.

It is much to be regretted, that the *surplus* of the Fund subscribed in Mr. Pitt's life-time for the erection of his Statue, has not been applied to the above purpose; for it appears, that after paying Mr. Westmacott for the bronze Statue he is now upon, there will be upwards of seven thousand pounds left unappropriated; and in what manner can it be so permanently and

* On the 13th of June.

and judiciously applied, as by the institution of Exhibitions or Scholarships in the name of Mr. Pitt? To identify HIS Name, Character, and Principles, with the Education of future Generations, will be attended with the most beneficial consequences to this Country. Therefore, to apply this surplus in the manner which has been mentioned, namely, in building *an Office* for the Meetings of the Commissioners for the Liquidation of the National Debt, in which it is proposed this bronze statue of Mr. Pitt shall be placed, will be a violation of the trust reposed in the Committee. It is consequently to be expected, that before any definitive resolution is adopted by them in that respect, the Committee will take the sense of a General Meeting of the Subscribers upon it, they having at least fourteen days' notice of such Meeting, which whenever it takes place, there can be little doubt but that the surplus of this Fund will be more properly disposed of than in building an Office for Government, which ought, if required, to be erected at the public expence, and not out of the subscriptions of private individuals, made for a widely-different purpose.

The situation in which Mr. Pitt's Statue is placed in Westminster Abbey, is universally condemned. It is too high, independent of the other objections to its being over the Western door of that Church. Part of this Surplus Fund would be well disposed of in removing this Monument to some other part of that venerable building. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Sept.* 15.

ALTHOUGH your excellent Monthly Publication has for nearly a Century served as a medium of communication to the Literary World, it has seldom had an opportunity of announcing to the British Nation any researches into the History and Antiquities of this its most antient Colony, now, by the cement of a Legislative Union, become an integral part of the British Empire.

For a long period, both natives and foreigners have deplored the little progress made in the elucidation of the Historical and Topographical Antiquities of Ireland. The words of Sir Charles Wogan, the friend and correspondent of Swift, are peculiarly emphatic, and express the ardour of a mind zealously patriotic:

"While other countries," he exclaims, "are brightening up their story and character by the industry of their Writers successively labouring to adorn them; the newest accounts given all over Europe of the soil, genius, improvement, and customs of Ireland may be dated four hundred years ago. She is still reckoned as savage as she was under the oppression of the Danes, or after the first incursion of the English, who drove her, in spite of her voluntary submission, into wildness."—"On account of this perpetual silence about Ireland, all Europe looks upon her as under a constant fog, the seat of Dulness, and the dismal mansion of Ignorance and Distress."—"The very distinction carries in the face of it a lessening, and strikes the fancy with the ungrateful idea of misery."

Since the period to which this Writer alludes, improvements in agriculture and extension of commerce have introduced their concomitant blessings; wealth and population have increased with a rapidity unexampled in the history of Nations; and although the ardour with which the public mind is engaged in the investigation of the early history of this Country has been sufficiently manifested, by the avidity with which books professing to treat on that subject have been bought up; nevertheless, the stock of Antiquarian knowledge has been hardly increased; stories founded in fable, reiterated through various publications, and vague speculations, from whence impossible conclusions have been hastily drawn, are what the investigator of Irish Antiquities is obliged to rest satisfied with.

To remedy these defects, and to give to the world a faithful representation of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Monastic Antiquities of this Nation, drawn from matters of Record, or other credible sources of information, are the ambitious views of the Writer of this letter: to communicate to the world the plan of such a work (already in a great state of forwardness), and to solicit the assistance of the Learned, is the object of the present Address.

The uncertain duration of human life makes it requisite that, in an undertaking of so great extent, and so difficult

difficult of execution, such divisional arrangement should be made, as would leave each portion a perfect work. The general title of "Hibernia" will be annexed to that now proposed, it being intended to form a suitable accompaniment to the Magna Britannia of Messrs. Lysons, and the Caledonia of Mr. Chalmers. "The History of the Metropolis and its Environs" challenges, of course, the first place, and is that portion which I now propose to give to the publick, forming in itself a distinct and perfect work.

"The History of Dublin and its Environs" will therefore be comprized in three quarto volumes, whereof the Ecclesiastical History of the Diocese will form the first, comprizing the general history thereof, biographical sketches of the lives of its Archbishops; distinct and detailed accounts of the two Cathedrals, with lives of their respective Deans; and at the end of the volume, an Appendix of valuable original documents, consisting of Papal bulls, letters patent, grants of land and immunities, and other important matters. This volume will be illustrated with twelve beautiful plates, exhibiting views of the Cathedrals and Archiepiscopal Palaces, Monuments, &c. The second volume will comprize the History of the City of Dublin, and of all the several establishments within its bounds, whether Corporations, Guilds, Monasteries, literary and learned Societies, and likewise of its University. The Annals of this antient City will comprize in a great measure the history of the English Pale; and to the volume will be subjoined an Appendix of charters and other original documents. Maps, plans, views, and other decorations, will also be given.

An History of the Environs of the Metropolis, comprehending the whole county of Dublin, as far as it was considered as extending at any period of time, and therefore including the modern counties of Dublin and Wicklow, will supply subject-matter for the third volume: herein will be comprized all matters which are considered as properly appertaining to the science of Topography; such as parochial and monastic history, descent of property, pedigrees of families, and other matters, which particularly to recount would make this letter a table of contents. That antient survey of Sir William Petty, known by the name of the *Down Survey*, will be incorporated into this volume. The best skill of the first Artists will be employed in illustrating the natural beauties of this romantic district, which includes the vale of Glen-da-loch, and of the picturesque bay of Dublin.

The Antiquities of a City whose foundation may be traced to times exceedingly remote, whose population entitles it to the fifth place, the beauty of its buildings to the third, and its picturesque situation to, perhaps, the first place, among European Cities, cannot fail of exciting an interest in the public breast. The native of Great Britain will here find a detailed account of the first people who, emigrating from that land, formed a settlement in the adjoining Island; some of those families still exist, and some still enjoy the honours and possessions of their early ancestors. The title of *Insula Sacra*, conferred on Ireland in the early ages of Christianity, will doubtless excite a desire to know somewhat of those ecclesiastical and monastic establishments, those fosterers of the Arts, which the rude exercise of arms had exiled from the other districts of Europe: the insular situation of this Country, however, afforded them, for some centuries, a security from the inroads of barbarian Septs.

The Conditions on which the Work will be published are inclosed*.

Yours, &c. W. Monck Mason.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 16.

MR. Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith, last week, previously to his entering upon an examination of *forty-five* prisoners, charged for *felonies*, *misdemeanours*, *assaults*, &c. committed within the precincts of Bartholomew Fair, addressed the Court, stating "that an unlawful and disgraceful extension had within these last few years taken place. The limits of the antient boundaries of the Fair had this year been particularly infringed upon; and it now extended itself into several of the adjoining streets, beyond *Smith-*

* See the Advertisement on the Cover of our present Magazine.—Edit.

field.

field. He had particularly noticed this in *St. John's-street, Clerkenwell,* on the one side, and nearly half way down the *Old Bailey* on the other."

The same Magistrate subsequently stated, that "he was determined, with the aid of his coadjutors, to take such further steps in the business, as in future would at least lessen the criminal extension which had arisen, if not abolish the vicious and degrading system altogether."

SOUTHWARK FAIR, which had been unlawfully and viciously extended, was restrained to very narrow limits 1743. It continued to preserve a little decorum for a few years; but the Police being relaxed, its enormities grew to such a height, and its frequenters became so *abandoned*, that, after repeated complaints, it was, at length, totally abolished (1762), to the great joy of the *merchants, traders, shopkeepers, travellers*, and indeed of all the respectable part of the community.

We remember at that time there was some talk of the abolition of *Bartholomew Fair* also, whose *inconvenience* was proved to be far greater, and its *morals* worse, if possible, than the Fair of *Our Lady in Southwark;* but it was urged, that a CHARTER opposed its total annihilation.

This is, I believe, incorrect: FAIRS and MARKETS were, I know, introduced by ALFRED about 886; the former, upon the feast of the Dedication of the Church; and the latter, weekly, for local convenience. They were granted, held, and regulated, by the Common Law, until nearly *two centuries* after.

WILLIAM I. who brought with him a number of foreign soldiers and foreign ecclesiasticks, seized the Crown-lands, and the estates of those that had adhered to HAROLD, to reward his troops, and his priests; and consequently, the *Crown-field (Smithfield)* became, in right, it was said, of conquest, part of the possessions of our Monarchs. It was a large and open place, with a pool of water; on the North side, low, wet, and miry; till the reign of HENRY I. who granted it, about *A. D.* 1102, to a person of the name of RAHERE*, who, in consequence of a *vision*, founded a *Priory* thereon, and established a *Market*, which is now the largest in *England*, and a FAIR, which is at present of the most *abandoned*, the most *profligate*, and *immoral* description.

When *Rahere* raised these fabricks, it appears, he cleared *Smithfield*, in some degree, of the filth which abounded, and made it smooth and level; whence it derived its name, *Smoothfield*, though the Saint had anticipated its present appellation. He also removed *the gallows*, which formerly had stood near the *Priory*, to the *Elms*, on the West side, and drained the fens in the middle.

The LORD MAYOR was antiently obliged by his office to attend a wrestling in *Smithfield* on *St. Bartholomew's* day; and *justs* and *tournaments* were held there in the reigns of EDWARD III. RICHARD II. HENRY IV. HENRY V. HENRY VI. and EDWARD IV.

St. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory, thus established by *Rahere*, received a *grant* or *charter* from HENRY II. to the Brotherhood (such as was always concomitant to religious establishments) of a *Market* and *Fair*, the latter to continue *three* days: the criminal jurisdiction to be vested in the *Mayor* and *Aldermen;* small offences to be heard at the Court of *Pied-poudre*, before the Steward of the Hospital, or a Magistrate his deputy. The Fair, in the most ancient times, was never permitted to extend beyond the *original grant*, which were the *possessions of the Priory of St. Bartholomew*, and which included *Smithfield* and *Bartholomew Close*, that was then a paddock belonging to the Priory; nor at the *Reformation*, when the estate was granted by

* RAHERE was a great favourite of HENRY I. and unquestionably a *Minstrel.* "This man sprongying, and born of lowe kynage, when he attayned the floure of youth he began to haunte the households of Noblemen and the palic's of Prynces." He was however converted, and went to *Rome*, where *St. Bartholomew* appeared to him in a *Vision*, and told him that he had chosen a place in the suburbs of *London*, at *Smithfield*, where, in his name, he should found a *Church* to the honour of the Holy Trinity, and a House for *Black Canons*. In 1102, the Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, with the Church, were erected in consequence, and *Rahere* became the *first Prior*.

HENRY

HENRY VIII. to *Richard Rich, Attorney-General* *, &c. were the limits in the smallest degree extended.

The space of time for holding *Bartholomew Fair*, though *originally granted* for *three days*, had been, before the *Interregnum*, extended to *a fortnight*, at which period it was suppressed, as far as respected its *shows*, *drolls*, and *theatrical performances*. With regard to the sale of various articles, *toys*, *gingerbread*, &c. its time was again reduced to three days, and I believe it was at last abandoned.

In the reign of CHARLES II. it rose again to more than its former splendour, and extended, it is said, to *three weeks*, though it met with the impediments of PLAGUE and FIRE. Till past the middle of the last Century, it was continued *a fortnight*, when, such were the enormities that prevailed, and the crimes that were committed, that the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* thought it necessary to reduce it to the *original time* of its limitation.

In all these periods, *Bartholomew Fair*, though in a *moral* point of view exceedingly obnoxious, never, till lately, extended beyond the bounds prescribed by HENRY II. Now, as the worthy *Alderman* justly observed, it stretches from the *Old Bailey* to considerably up *St. John's-street*; and I can from observation add, much further, into the Parish of *St. Luke*, on the one side, and *St. Andrew* on the other *.

Such being the case, it would be thought that restriction of the *Fair* to certain limits was easy, especially since the passing the Statute for paving, &c. and local Acts for preventing obstructions and nuisances in the City, of which, indeed, the *Lord Mayor*, or *Aldermen*, have, *upon view*, the power to order *the removal*, would, if enforced, soon clear away the toy, gingerbread, and other stalls, &c. that were out of *St. Bartholomew's* boundaries. Nor can it be conceived that the total abolition of the Fair, as *Lord Kensington* considers it as a *great public nuisance*, and consents, if the measure is feasible, to its final abrogation, can be attended with any difficulty. The case is the same as that of *Lady Fair, Southwark*: the *tenure* is the *same*, the *prescriptive* or *customary right* the *same*, the immorality of the place at least *equal*; and therefore I ardently hope that the *same* remedy may be applied. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Race-ground, Sept.* 20.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Correspondent, p. 8, that he has touched on the right string. No starling's note, but the good wishes of every Friend to sound Learning, and particularly of the Clergy in Leicestershire, are united in cheering and encouraging the Vicar of Rothley in his much-desired biographical pursuit. The cry is raised; and "*Remember Melancthon!*" is continually vibrating in his Reverence's ears; and the first volume may soon be expected.

LAICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

*** BOCARDO is received. The Epitaph will be acceptable.

Mr. DOVASTON's valuable communication shall appear in our next; with the favours of several other esteemed friends, which want of room compels us to defer.

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* He was *Chancellor* of the newly-erected Court of *Augmentation*, and, 1 EDW. VI. created LORD RICH and CHANCELLOR of *England*. This Monarch confirmed the grant which his Father had made, which ceased during the reign of MARY, who re-peopled the *Priory* with *Black* or *Preaching Friars*; these receded at the accession of ELIZABETH, and the estate has been in the family of Rich ever since. This Nobleman *resided* in *Cloth Fair*, as did *Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick*, his son, and also his grandson, who afterwards attained the title of *Earl of Holland*. — In the middle of the 17th Century a riotous Mob arose, owing to the circumstances of the times, called *Lady Holland's Mob*, the evening before *Bartholomew Fair*, which was continued annually, and assumed a worse character in the 18th. Its depredations were checked about four years ago, in the Parish of *St. Luke*, by the exertions of *the Police*.

† The extension of *Fairs* around the METROPOLIS is one of the *vices of this Age*, of which *Bow*, *Camberwell*, and *Peckham*, are instances; TOTHILL-FIELDS FAIR, after languishing *a Century*, has recently been newly-established; and EDMONTON, which is now in *full operation*, has stretched itself to SHOREDITCH, and caused a tumult and confusion which it is easier to conceive than describe!

Mr.



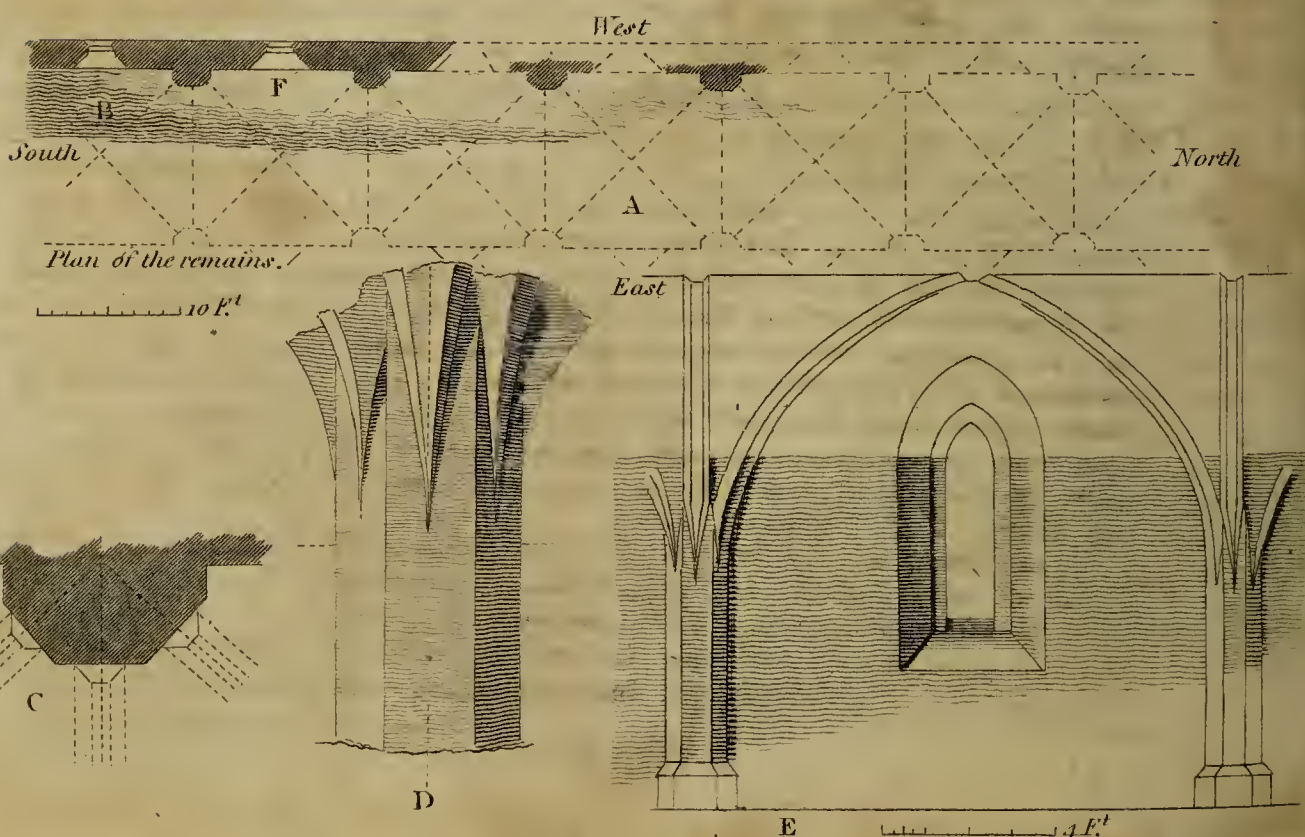
W. Courtenay fec.t 1760. J.B. sc.

The north-east view of the Old Dormitory, in 1738, when the new buildings were began in Deans Yard Westminster. (Copied from a scarce print of the same date.)



T. Carter fec.t 1815. J. Basire sc.

North-east view of the remains of part of the crypt of d.o Dormitory, discovered in 1815, when the ground was levelled for a new arrangement of the yard.



Westminster Abbey.

Architectural Proceedings since November 1813.

(Continued from Vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 442.)

EAST side of the cloisters.—Top of the buttresses and parapet restored, of that kind of clumsy, irrelevant work done by Sir C. Wren in his general repair of the exterior buildings: the utmost care has been bestowed in the imitation; more, I hesitate not to say by past experience, than if it had been the pure undefiled original masonry. Happy, however, to note, the greatest attention was made in fixing scaffolds, nay, by workmen themselves, not to injure the excessive rich and beautiful tracery in the cloister windows beneath: schoolboys are not so scrupulous; they then and still continue to mutilate, by their tennis and cricket matches, the delicate tracery; not to say making the general decorations of the sacred inclosure *throwing marks:* a capital and part of a mullion I picked up after one of these their school-exercises, which I preserve (until called for) with due care and respect.

Second gallery on North transept.—Much of the arches, and the whole of the parapet, restored; the parapet, another clumsy ridiculous performance of Sir Christopher (how majestic and refined, when Roman and Grecian architecture were his models! how poor and absurd, when our English Pointed styles were laid under his copy!) has been most scrupulously adhered to; I doubt, had the lines been of the original cutting, if they would have been so closely renovated. What an opportunity lost to have done a something in this respect after an appropriate example of Henry III.'s architecture.

Font,—which, I have in the course of these proceedings more than once remarked, lay neglected in a corner of the late architectural memorial of Abbot Islip, at the West end of the North aile of nave, and which an "Old Correspondent" said, in one of his answers to my remarks, *should*, or *ought* (I forget which,) to be set up again: this has been done in the shut-out West end of South aile of nave (now Morning Chapel); but, from some unaccountable neglect, the step for the elevation of the clergyman officiating at Baptism, is so placed, that he is compelled to turn his back to the East!

Great circular window of South transept.—This noble performance has been taken down, and a new one set up in its place; and, what to me appears a matter of the utmost surprize, has been copied from its displaced and now destroyed master, with a fidelity (a few particulars excepted) truly laudable. I watched occasionally the progress of the masons, but cannot state whether they used cramps, had plug-holes, and the like (modern method); nothing of this kind to be perceived in the old particulars, as they lay for copy in the area of the cloisters. I am about to confess that, upon the most strict examination of the old window before removal, I had neither eye-sight sufficient to discover, or judgment requisite to conclude, that there was any over-great cause for my thus bidding farewell to an old friend: to be sure, some of the most protruding mouldings were mutilated, and the like; which was not very extraordinary, considering the frequent scaffold erections for repair of the gable over this window in my time, when but little protection was given to it to prevent masonic accidents; but then again the heart of the work (if wood is held to have a heart, sure stone may also be allowed one,) appeared to me sound; to me, I say; others thought clean the contrary, and so the job is done, that is all.

As it has frequently been prognosticated by me (no very great conjurer I hope), since the pulling down the market and contiguous houses, basement of the great tower, on North side of St. Margaret's church-yard, that no persons of consequence would be found to erect grand houses on the site, as was fondly imagined: what with funeral obsequies in front, and refuse of the population of the metropolis on the right flank, no one could be found callous enough to try the experiment: therefore the waste has been laid down into what is termed pleasure-grounds, the phantom *Improvement* leading the way, not only here, but into Dean's-yard. This might be submitted to; yet, when interesting remnants of antiquity are thereby struck out from the record of time,

time, for no earthly use (they not either *being in the way*, or *unsafe*,) but to indulge the conceited whim of some officious bricklayer, or his labourer, complaint must be heard, that is, the complaint of Antiquaries, as it cannot be supposed any other class of people would give the affair a moment's consideration. Well then; on the West return of the pass to Dean's-yard is the vestige of the double gate-way of the Monastery, which consisted of the internal wall arch of the gate-way, having on each side springings of groins, &c. (double gate-way itself destroyed abont 1776,) presenting one of the most picturesque objects that could be encountered; indeed so much esteemed by Artists in the ruin effective branch of tinting, that it had become a school for their prime studies. What have our *improvers* done? Cut away the groins, made bare the surrounding particles, and covered the face (except the arch line) with dabbings of mud and dirt, otherwise *compo*.

South end of the East line of buildings in Dean's-yard, 26 feet in length, (another portion, of 48 feet in length, was of late thrown down to build a new Prebendal house, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Douglas,) had upon its face three square-headed windows, with pointed openings for light: antient pleasing appearances at any rate. *Improvers*, ever on the alert to do away such like harmless matters, have turned one into a common hay-loft door, and the others blotted out, by tiddling over their lines with bits of flints, mud, and other heterogeneous particles.

New arrangement of Dean's-yard.—Such being now on foot, and the purpose of the levellers of the ground guiding them nearly opposite the portion of the building above, a considerable ruin was discovered, which was in depth some feet below the present surface of the ground, shewing two divisions of wall, with octangular columns between them, from which springings of groins; in the divisions, small windows. Here was an occasion given to have adorned the Yard with a scenic spectacle, accompanied with shrubs, ivy, &c. as it was no more in the way of carriages than the neighbouring pump, or wood barricade. How short-lived is the satisfaction of an Antiquary! yesterday it was on shew, to-day it is no more—the materials being wanted to help fill in, with other *rubbish*, the flanking wall of a new terrace now running up on South side of the Yard.

"Abbot Nicolas Litlington, 1380, built the hall (South side of cloisters), and chamber called Hierusalem, with the West and South side of the cloisters; also the granary, now the dormitory for the King's scholars." (See Keep, 1683.)

Plate I.—"The North-east view of the old Dormitory in 1758, when the new buildings were begun in Dean's yard, Westminster," (copied from a scarce print, by Courtenay, of the same date). This view shews, on the left, portion of old building as above; front, gate-way leading to College-street and Bowling-alley; right, Dormitory; in a grand arched entrance with windows to stairs ascending to second story of the building, which has a series of windows; first story has a repetition of door-ways: tower over entrance with a window. The dormers over second story modern work of course. This design was destroyed according to date, and the dormitory, erected by Lord Burlington in the College-gardens, was then occupied in its stead. The new buildings, it is true, were begun on the South side of the Yard, but never completed, falling into ruins by piecemeal, the undertaker dying in the King's Bench prison. The centre house remains as a boarding-house, and the parlour-story of the others is turned into a blank wall; a new gate, done at the same time, still exists in a sort of half-ruin on the spot where the old Pointed one stood, as seen in the view.

North-east view of the remains of part of the crypt of ditto Dormitory, discovered in 1815, when the ground was levelled for a new arrangement of the Yard. Evidently was situated beneath the line of door-ways in Courtenay's view, it being usual for antient buildings of any consequence to have an arched or groined basement, not alone to keep the upper stories dry, &c. but constructed as a necessary appendage in such cases. On left, portion of old building; front, present gate-way; right, the ruins, taken previous to their annihilation. In line with gate-way, blank wall, and the just-completed terrace.

A.

A. Plan of the remains; parts shaded are the two divisions, and two springings of groins, &c.; the dotted lines of walls, and groins, shew the conjectural design of the crypt, each side presenting windows, &c. originally above the level of the ground, though not visible in Courtenay's time, when he took his view.

B. Excavation of the ground to ascertain the depth of columns, as seen in view.

C. Plan of column, and ribs to a larger scale.

D. Elevation of ditto.

E. Elevation of second division.

F. Parts shadowed in existence; ditto in outline supplied from probable conjecture. J. Carter.

Extracts from the MSS. of Dr. Andrew Coltee Ducarel.

Faringdon, co. Berks.

Memorandum:—March 18, 1749, I was at Faringdon.

THE East end of the Church is very remarkable for its antiquity; the windows thereof being as old as those of the Temple Church, and of the same form. On the South side of the Altar is the monument of the Founder, now unknown. On the North side of the Chancel, in an antient Chapel, are several fine modern monuments of the family of the Pyes, the present Lords of the Manor of Faringdon. In the middle of the Church, on the North side, some antient monuments of the family of the Darnleys, the antient possessors of this Manor. The Church is in good repair; part of the steeple having been destroyed in Oliver's time, there only remains a square tower, not much higher than the Church. Near the Church stands Mr. Pye's house, situated in a Park, which commands a fine prospect every way: the House is not yet finished, the East front is badly contrived; and the North front will want a true or an artificial window to make it regular.

Cirencester, co. Gloucester.

March 19, 1749—Saw Cirencester Church: the tower has 12 bells (and chimes), and is 44 yards in height. In the Church are the five following Chapels, *viz.* St. Mary's, St. Catherine's, Trinity, Jesus, and St. John's. The Chapels of St. Mary and St. John have each a stone roof, finely ornamented, and several modern monuments. In Trinity Chapel are several very antient monuments. The windows, once finely painted, are broke in too many places. The altar, without rails, is paved with black and white marble; near it are several pews, where the Sacrament is (by custom) administered. Here is a stone pulpit and two fonts, an old one of stone standing upon a pillar; and a new one of marble, erected by the contribution of several Gentlewomen of that Town, which is constantly used. The present Parson*, aged 94, baptizes and marries, but does not perform any other part of Divine Service. Here is one Charity-school for 20 Boys, who are clothed in yellow, and are taught to make stockings; and another for 20 Boys and 20 Girls, who are put out apprentices. A legacy of 80*l.* was here left by an old Taylor, to be lent to four young tradesmen, for two years, without interest, to set them up, upon giving good and sufficient security to repay the same. The Town has a good market, and is supported by the woollen manufacture.

Dorchester, co. Oxon.

I was at Dorchester, March 31, 1749. In the North window of Dorchester Church are twelve figures painted on glass, with very old characters. In the South window, a representation, said to be St. Birinus baptizing King Lucius. The stonework of the E. N. and S. windows is very antient. The Founder's monument is on the South side of the altar. There are also twenty-four figures in stone. In the Choir are the following monuments, *viz.* 1. A Knight Templar; 2. Ditto of one Stonner; 3. Ditto of an Earl of Cornwall; 4. Ditto of an Abbot of Colchester, who was a Bishop (no date); 5. Ditto of a mitred Abbot, discovered in 1748. The font has eleven very antient figures. In the said Choir is the following inscription: *Hic jacet Joh'es Middam Par. Paratus de Tamen in com. Stafford, Abbas de Dorchester*

* Mr. Harrison, father to Mr. Thos. Harrison, afterwards (1760) Knight, and Chamberlain of the City of London.

nec non

necnon Ep's .... cujus aie' miscreatur Deus. Amen. Round one of the bells, *Protege Birine quos.....* *Tu sine fine. Raf. Rastwood.*

Silver Roman Medals.

1758, Aug. 16.—The present price of the twelve Cæsars in silver:

	£.	s.	d.
Julius Cæsar	0	10	6
Augustus	0	2	0
Tiberius	0	2	0
Caligula	2	2	0
Claudius	0	12	0
Nero	0	3	0
Galba	0	2	6
Otho	0	12	0
Vitellius	0	2	6
Vespasian	0	2	0
Titus	0	2	0
Domitian	0	2	0
	4	14	6

Drawings of English Antiquities in the Paper Office, 1769.

Walls of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

View of Scarborough.

Woolston Church in the county of Warwick, 1635.

Heartford Castle, Plan of.

Durham House, in the Straud.

The Siege of Roan, 14 Oct. 1562; from Sir Thos. Smith.

Eltham, 1590.

Carisbrook Castle.

Sandham Castle.

To Dr. Ducarel.

Sir,—Though I have not the happiness to be acquainted with you, yet I doubt not but you will excuse this application to you; which I should not make, if I was not encouraged to it by the general character in which you are happy. I have, at a great expence of time and trouble, prepared an Edition and an English Translation of Plautus's Comedies in ten volumes; the manner of printing which, and the terms of subscribing, you will see from the inclosed. As the first volume is printed, I have sent it, that you may keep it, if you are so kind as to subscribe, from the Preface to which you will see who have been the principal promoters of the Work; before which is a List of my present Subscribers; and before the next volume will be a Supplement to that List. Twenty-four years ago I published a Translation of the Works of Hesiod; some of the Notes to which were written by my worthy friend Thomas Earl of Pembroke. Most of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, many of both which are my intimate acquaintance, have subscribed to my Plautus, as have many others: and I assure you, that I know no name with which I should be more pleased in the List of my Subscribers than with your own, and that arising from a true esteem for your character: and, while I entreat your subscription to my Plautus, I shall think you add to the obligation, if you favour me with your acceptance of my last Pieces; which are to my friends, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Dorset, the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir John Ligonier, &c. all whose good offices to me are great and many. I have left London these sixteen years entirely, and am retired with my little family, an only daughter and my wife, who is a near relation of the Duchess of Devonshire, to a house and small garden of my own at South-Lambeth, about two miles South of Lambeth Town; where I should be proud to see a Gentleman of your worth. I have submitted a receipt to you; and the favour of your subscription, by my servant the bearer, shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Sir,

Your most obedient, and most humble servant,

THOMAS COOKE.

South-Lambeth, Sept. 30, 1754.

To Dr. Ducarel.

The Right Hon. Sir George Lee.
Sir Thomas Salusbury.
Sir Edmund Isham.
Dr. Edward Simpson.
Dr. Dennis Clarke.
Dr. John Bettesworth.
Dr. George Hay.
Dr. Charles Pinfold.
Dr. Robert Chapman.
Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

Sir, — The above-named learned Gentlemen of the Civil Law have all been so very kind (in generous regard to our unhappy circumstances,) as to purchase, from me, a set of the Works of my brother (the late Mr. Aaron Hill), which have been published for the benefit of his Family: and I most humbly hope that you, also, will be so kindly good as to buy a set of them. The price of the four volumes, neatly bound, and gilt on the back, is twenty-six shillings.

It

It will, indeed, be an act of true humanity to our whole Family, and a particular obligation to a very unfortunate Gentleman (almost deprived of his sight, and in the seventieth year of his age), who has the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

1754. GILBERT HILL.

P. S. The bearer shall wait on you with the books, if you are kindly disposed to give him your commands for so doing.

O, vir docte, meis faveat tua gratia votis,
Sic benè succedant omnia vota tua.
Tristiter infelix tibi jam vir supplicat, esto
Humanus, necnon hos eme, quæso, libros. [eorum,
Doctis laudatus fuit omnibus Autor
Inveniesque illis plurima grata tibi.

"*Some Account of the Family of* CLARKE, *of* Heston, *co.* Middlesex; *chiefly collected from the antient Records of the City of* Exeter.

[*By the late Rev.* CHARLES CLARKE.]

WHEN William the Conqueror divided Cumberland amongst his followers (a particular of which may be seen in two antient manuscripts in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle), he gave all the lands of the county of Cumberland to Ranulphus de Meschins, who enfeoffed Odardus le Clerk in the fourth part of Crostwaite, pro Custodiâ Asturiorum suorum, that is, for the keeping of his Goshawkes: this Odardus had several children; his eldest son William married into the family of Osbertus, who came from Normandy, and was made Bishop of Exeter the 8th of March 1074, being the seventh year of William the Conqueror; who did bear Gules, a Bend Argent, surmounted of a Fess; the motto, *Virtus premitur, non opprimitur*. The family remained there for several generations in the honourable station of Merchants, and enjoyed the most eminent posts of Civil government in that City. Clerk, by the common dialect of that country, was soon altered, pronounced, and wrote, as it now remains, and appears on their very antient records. John Clarke was Bailiff in the year 1269, an office preparative to that of Mayor; who served all the other offices with great integrity, being an honourable servant to that very venerable City: *Quod clarissima urbium est Excestria**. His son Philip was in the next year called to the office of Steward. I find John Clarke in the same office 1414: the same office is continued to his son John Clarke 1443. In the year 1466 this office is mentioned on their record to be performed with great service by Richard Clarke; whom in gratitude they chose, with Thomas Culwoodley, esq. to represent that City in Parliament; who procured an Act of Parliament for paving the street of that City, which was before full of pits, which rendered it both dangerous and noisome. This Gentleman was continued in that office 1470, and chose Mayor 1474, who first instituted the service of Night-bellman, to prevent fires and felonies. His son was Mayor 1488, who is recorded on their annals with much respect for the great service he performed for the Citizens. In his *Mayoralty*, Bishop Fox and Sir Richard Edgcomb were sent from this City to James, King of Scotland, to continue peace between the two Kingdoms. In this year the City supplied the King with two hundred soldiers, well arrayed, to assist Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Brook, in Britainy. He likewise made Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon, a free and franchised man of that City. Who having acquired a large fortune and great honour, retired to his own estate at Axmouth, in the same county, (the younger branch of his family remained a long time in that City; his second son, a merchant in that City, was a great promoter in the several attempts made to bring the river through that City. The records of this worthy Corporation are ever distinguishing this part of the family with respectful mention.) This Richard Clarke, of Axmouth, esq. died in the year 1499, aged 74: his wife was Rebecca Nevil, a niece of George Nevil, Bishop of Exeter, consecrated 25th Nov. 1455, the 34th Henry VI.; they bear, Gules, a Saltier Argent: Motto, *Bien defend le Droit*. He was succeeded by his son John Clarke, who was Secretary to his Grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; from whom, in a direct and continued line of descent, is derived the present Family; from this

* Hoveden.

is

is a just Pedigree, perused by that great master of Heraldry and all Antiquity, Wm. Camden, esq. and authorized by the Earl Marshal*. The arms: Gules, on a Fesse engrailed Or, three Swans' necks raised Sable, between three Cinquefoils Ermine; a Griffin's head Argent in Chief for difference.

This short but very just genealogy of this antient Family, or Catalogue of my Parents, has not been thus collected through vain glory or ostentation (though the best family might well glory in such a continued and honest lineage), but gratefully to preserve the memory of those parents, whose descent and just merit envious Time might otherwise wantonly destroy, and that this task is not the agreeable labour of every person, though many are more able. And in the name of the Eternal God, esteem for our religion, probity of manners, love of liberty, and strength of learning, may it be continued *eâdem propagiâ* down to generations yet unborn with the same unblemished *escutcheon!* This is the living and earnest prayer of Charles Clarke (the seventh son of Rupert Clarke †, of Heston, esq. and Dorothea his wife), who was born at Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, the 20th day of February, 1718; educated at the College of St. Mary at Winchester, which was founded by William of Wickham in the reign of Edward III. 1387 (who died 1404); and afterwards at Baliol College in Oxford; and a Member of the Society of Antiquaries of London Feb. 13, 1752, which Society he totally neglected to attend after they had (through the persuasions of two drones, P. C. Webb, and C. D. ‡) illiberally refused to read two Dissertations on some Samaritan Coins in the Escurial. He was inducted into the vicarage of Elme in the Isle of Ely 1762. He was a great admirer and studious searcher after the valuable relicks of venerable antiquity, esteeming them the surest and most agreeable guides in all inquiries worthy the Historian§. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Joan Archer; his second,

* The Pedigree of Giles Clarke, esq. of Brodclist, co. Devon, and of Essex-street, in Parish of St. Clement Danes, 1710, (grandfather of the Rev. Charles Clarke,) is entered in the last Visitation of Devonshire, made by Wm. Camden, esq. Clarenceux, in the College of Arms.

† The other children of Rupert Clarke, esq. one of the Attorneys of the Court of King's Bench, were, 1. Thomas, born 18 May, 1701; 2. Rupert, born 28 June, 1702; 3. Giles, born Sept. 16, 1703, died same year; 4. Jane, born Nov. 11, 1704; 5. Rebecca, born Dec. 5, 1705; 6. John, born April 15, 1708; 7. Samuel, born Sept. 21, 1709, died 1710.

‡ Qu. Coltée Ducarel?

§ Mr. Clarke published "Some Conjectures relative to a very antient Piece of Money lately found at Eltham in Kent, endeavouring to restore it to the Place it merits in the Cimeliarch of English Coins, and to prove it a Coin of Richard the First King of England of that Name; To which are added, some Remarks on a Dissertation (lately published) on Oriuna, the supposed Wife of Carausius, and on the Roman Coins therein mentioned. Lond. 1751," 4to. Mr. North pursued the subject in "Remarks on some Conjectures, &c. shewing the Improbability of the Notion therein advanced; that the Arguments produced in support of it are inconclusive, or irrelative to the Point in Question. Lond. 1752." 4to.

"Mr. North's Pamphlet is dated 'Codicote, Jan. 1, 1751-2;' and the following Advertisement was in a short time circulated: 'Soon will be published, Remarks on an Epistolary Dissertation on some supposed Saxon Gold Coins, read before the Society of Antiquaries, contained in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. North; shewing the Improbability of the Notion therein advanced; and that the Arguments produced in Support of it are deceptive, inconclusive, and impertinent to the Point in Question. By Charles Clarke, F. S. A.' "—"This Answer was proposed to the publick in repeated Advertisements, but never performed."—Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. p. 448—453.

The Rev. G. North thus writes to Dr. Ducarel: "Mr. Clarke's advertisement has been sent me, by which I find he wants to spit some venom at me, and is industriously particular in denoting to the world who it is directed against. I heartily laugh at such petulant anger, merely because his errors have been pointed out. If he proves any error upon me, I will set him a good example by as publicly retracting; but he shall be convinced I do not want spirit to defend what is right. I doubt not you have heard, what he informed Mr. Sandby, my publisher, that he has complained of me to Mr. Folkes and several of the Members; which I look on

Sarah Southgate, widow of Mr. Christopher Southgate, by whom he left no child, but adopted Anne and Sarah Southgate, daughters of his last wife by her first husband. He was privately buried, according to his own request."

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

THIS day was held a Trial of the Monies coined from the 19th of Feb. 1806, to the 28th of Sept. 1814, during which period the Right Hon. L. Charles Spencer, the Right Hon. Charles B. Bathurst, the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Clancarty, were successively Masters and Workers of the Mint.

The Trial of the Pix is a proceeding of great solemnity; it is an investigation or inquiry into the purity and weight of the Money coined, before the Lords of the Council, aided by the professional knowledge of a Jury of the Goldsmiths' Company.

It is a measure of State, instituted for the security of the Monarch, so far as regards his Prerogative of coining Money, and of satisfaction to the Publick, who thereby are assured that the Currency has been faithfully made, in fineness and in weight; and finally, it enables his Majesty's Master and Worker of his Mint to be allowed his *Quietus*.

A Trial of the Pix might be more properly denominated an Inquiry or Investigation of the Pix: no person attends it but those who have duties to execute on the occasion, and it is not open to the publick. The mode in which it is conducted is as follows:

Upon a memorial being presented by the Master of the Mint, praying for a Trial of the Pix, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moves his Majesty, in Council, for that purpose. A summons is then issued to certain Members of the Privy Council to assemble at his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer. A Precept is likewise directed, by the Lord High Chancellor, to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, requiring them to give in the names of a competent number of their Company to serve upon the Jury. This number is usually twenty-five, of which their Assay-master is always one. The Jury are sworn, and receive a Charge from the Lord High Chancellor.

The Jury then retire to the Court-room of the Duchy of Lancaster, where the Pix, or Box, which contains the Coins to be examined, is delivered to them by the Officers of the Mint.

The Indenture, or other authorities under which the Master has acted, being read, the Pix is opened, and the Coins taken out. They are inclosed in paper parcels, each under the seals of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller.

From every fifteen pounds weight of Gold, and sixty pounds of Silver, which are technically called Journies, two pieces, at the least, have been previously taken at hazard for this Trial.

Each parcel is opened, and the contents compared with the indorsement, and when all are found to be right, the Coins are mixed together in wooden bowls, and afterwards weighed.

From the whole of these monies so mingled, the Jury take a certain number of each species of Coin, to the amount of one pound weight, for the Assay by fire. And the indented trial-pieces of Gold and Silver, of the dates specified in the Indenture, being produced by the proper Officer, a sufficient quantity is cut from either of them, for the purpose of comparing with it the pound weight of Gold or Silver, by the usual methods of Assay.

The verdict of the Jury states how the Coins which have been thus examined agree, or vary, from the weight and fineness required by the Indenture, and how much the variations exceed or fall short of the Remedies which are allowed; namely, one-sixth of a carat, or forty grains, in the

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as a childish endeavour to bring the affair *coram non Judice*, as the Conjectures and my Remarks on them, were wrote, and the latter in the press, before he was admitted or chose a Member of the Society. He says my Remarks have been attended with very bad consequences to his reputation and character; if this be really fact, it is through his own inaccuracy, and not any malevolence in me, who desire to injure no man living."—Lit. Anecd. vol. V. p. 702.

pound

pound weight of Gold, and two pennyweights in the same weight of Silver; considered either as to fineness or weight, or both of them taken together. And according to the verdict, the Master's *Quietus* is either granted or withheld *.

The Verdict is delivered in writing, in the course of the afternoon of the day in which the Trial has been made, by the Foreman of the Jury (having been signed by the Jurors), to the Lord Chancellor himself; and is deposited amongst the papers of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The present Trials were of Gold to the amount of 47,613 lbs. weight, and of 209 lbs. of Silver, which had been coined into 2,224,717*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* of Gold, and 647*l.* 18*s.* of Silver: the Gold consisting of half-guineas and seven shillings pieces, and the Silver of fourpences, threepences, twopences, and pence.

The total contained in the Pix was:

Gold.....	1719	18	0
Silver.....	0	12	0
is this intelligible?	1720	10	0

Yours, &c. R.

Mr. Urban, *July* 26.

BY the articles of the Union with Ireland, the rank of Irish Peers was clearly arranged. Irish Peers (as they stood in December 1800,) were to take place after the English Peers (as they stood in December 1800,) of the same degree, but were to take place before English Peers of the same degree created after the Union. Irish Peers created since Dec. 1800, take place according to the dates of their patent among the United Peers. An Irish Baron created in January, precedes an English Baron created in February in the same year, &c. But a doubt arises as to the precedence of Irish Baronets, as no mention of them occurs in the articles of the Union. Are the Baronets of Ireland then to give place to every British Baronet that may be in future created? Several natives and residents of Ireland have been created British Baronets since the Union, and it seems unreasonable that they should precede their Countrymen, some of whom have enjoyed Irish Baronetages for very near two hundred years.

Yours, &c. G. H. W.

Mr. Urban, *Westminster, July* 4.

MR. Thomas Marshal, in p. 505 to 508 of your Magazine for June, has very clearly proved, that he does not understand Dr. Smith's Writings on the Musical Scale, or the true nature or relations thereof. In page 505 he says, that 1-55th of a major tone (T) may be taken from a perfect *fifth* (V), and still *it will remain perfect!;* that is, the fifth being (in the notation adopted in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," vol. IX. p. 274.) =358Σ+7f+31m, and the major Tone being =104.370090Σ, the 55th part thereof is 1.897638Σ, the *flat temperament* of Mr. Marshal's pretended *perfect* fifth:—then, at the end of page 507 he says, that the Wolf fifth, G♯ E♭, is *as perfect* as any of *the other eleven fifths;* that is, this Wolf fifth is, according to this, of the value of 356.102362Σ +7f+31m (the difference of the above): but if we turn to the "Philosophical Magazine," vol. XXXVI. p. 37, we find by Cor. 15. 11× temperament of V—12Σ —m=the Vth Wolf, as a demonstrable property of all regularly tempered Scales: that is, 11× 1.897638Σ—12Σ —m, or 8.874018Σ—m, or 8.866156Σ (m being =.007862Σ) is the *sharp* temperament, and 366.866156Σ + 7f +31m is the Wolf fifth of such a system: the proof of which is perfectly easy, because eleven of the above-temperedfifths,is3917.125982Σ+77f+341m, or 3917.133844Σ+77f+340m; to which the above Wolf fifth being added, we have 4284Σ+84f+371m, or exactly 7 octaves:—yet Mr. M. asserts, as above, that these fifths, which differ 10.763794Σ, or almost a major comma, are exactly equal!

Again, in p. 508, he says, in regard to this wonderful system of his, that the *Diesis*, or interval G♯ A♭ (which he absurdly calls a *lesser Tone*), is about the fifth part of a major Tone, or 20.874018Σ; that is, turning to the Phil. Mag. vol. XXXVI. p. 43, cor. 9. 12× temp. of V—12Σ—m, or 10.771656Σ—m, or 10.763794Σ, is the diesis, instead of $\frac{1}{5}$T; from which it differs 10.110224Σ, or more than a minor comma, instead of their being *equal*, as Mr. M. asserts: and whence it appears, that he has mentioned *three inconsistent data*, as applying to the same system (which any *one* of the three must inevitably fix), and shewn, that he does not understand the subject he has so much and so confidently enlarged upon.

Yours, &c. John Farey.

Mr.

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* This account of the form is extracted principally from a Memoir in the xvith volume of the Archæologia, page 164.



DONINGTON PARK HALL.

Leicestershire.—as it appeared in 1794.

Malcolm

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

AS the venerable seat of the noble family of Hastings Earls of Huntingdon has given place to a more magnificent mansion, it may not be uninteresting to present to your Readers a view of it, as it appeared in the year 1794. *(See Plate II.)* It was situated at an easy distance from the town of Castle Donington, about 10 miles from Loughborough, and 21 from Leicester.

George Earl of Huntingdon purchased Donington Castle and Park in the reign of Elizabeth; and soon after destroyed the Castle, and built in the park this handsome seat, which continued the principal residence of that noble family till the house was taken down in the year 1794. It contained a good collection of antient portraits and cabinet pictures; chiefly of the Hastings family and their relations; and in the evidence-room were preserved some royal and noble letters, arranged with great care, by the steward, Edward Dawson, esq. All these have been transferred to the present mansion, and a particular account of them may be seen in Nichols's "Leicestershire."

The surrounding park is one of the brightest features in that county; and merits peculiar notice, from its variegated swells of finest verdure, adorned with the beauteous assemblage of noble trees, amongst which the full-spreading hawthorn, when in bloom, makes a most lovely appearance. Yours, &c. B. N.

Bp. of St. DAVID'S *Third Address to Unitarians.*

(Continued from p. 128.)

Mr. Belsham's *Postscript.*

MR. Belsham has told you, that to judge of the question concerning the Person of Christ, requires no other qualification than "a sound understanding and an honest mind;"—an assertion, which he has himself confuted by his 8th and 9th Letters on Arianism, and by the magnitude of his "Calm Inquiry into the Scripture doctrine concerning the Person of Christ," a volume of 530 pages. In this Inquiry he quotes more than *two hundred* passages of Scripture usually understood of the Divinity of Christ. And some of these passages give employment to *many pages* (from 7 to 12, 13. 15. 18. 24. 32.) to pervert and evade the obvious evidences of our Saviour's Divinity.

A very slight inspection of the subjects of this large Volume may convince any of you, who are not learned, that a plain illiterate understanding is not "sufficient for these things." That it is not, I proposed to you, in my First Address, a compendious proof, in the difficulty which the Jews found in our Saviour's question respecting the Messiah. "What think ye of Christ? Whose Son is he? They say unto him, The Son of David.—How then does David in spirit call him Lord? If David call him Lord, how is he his Son? And no man was able to answer him a word *." They could not explain how the Messiah was at the same time both *Son* and *Lord* of David: one term implying a *superiority* to David, and the other an *inferiority*. Mr. Belsham, in the Postscript of his Reply to my First Address †, and in his Calm Inquiry, gives an answer to our Saviour's question; but does not attempt to explain why *they* declined it, though *their* difficulty was the only reason of my proposing it to you.

There are in the New Testament many intimations of the *indescribable* origin of the Messiah. "The Jews said, We know this man whence he is; [who were his parents ‡;] but when Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence he is." (John vii. 27.) With the same view to the unknown origin of the Messiah, Christ said, "I know, whence I came, and whither I go; but ye cannot tell, whence I came, and whither I go." (John viii. 14.) For the same reason Christ says, on another occasion, "No one knoweth, who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he, to whom the Son will reveal him." (Luke x. 22.) This incomprehensibleness of origin St. Paul has expressed in his Epistle to the Hebrews by his

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* Matth. xxii. 41—46.

† Gentleman's Magazine, page 128. (Aug. 1814.)

‡ A quibus parentibus. Schleusner, voce Πόθεν (3.)

comparison

comparison of Melchisedec to the Son of God: "Without Father, without Mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life, but, made *like unto the Son of God*, abideth a Priest continually." (Heb. vii. 3.)—It was one of the Scriptural marks of the Messiah, that he was to "abide for ever." And therefore when Christ spoke of his death, the Jews not being able to reconcile it with their expectations of the Messiah, said, "We have heard out of the law, that Christ abideth for ever; how sayest thou, then, the Son of Man must be lifted up?" Another peculiarity, common to the Messiah and to Melchisedec, and connected with our Saviour's discourses concerning himself, is expressed in the original by the term αγενεαλογητος, which Schmidius translates, *cujus origo generis memoriæ prodita non est;* and Schleusner, *qui non a certo aliquo genus ducit.* In the passage of Isaiah, relative to the Messiah, which the Eunuch was reading when Philip met him, the Prophet, as translated by St. Luke, says, τις γενεαν εξηγησεται, *who shall describe his generation?* in which the term γενεα means both *origin* and *descent.* (Acts viii. 33.)

The other characteristic common to the Son of God and to Melchisedec,—"having neither beginning of days nor end of life,"—marks still more strongly the indescribable origin of the Messiah, and applies to him, especially, as the Word, the Creator of the World, who "was with God and was God."

From these evidences of the Messiah, we may account for our Saviour's words: "No man [no one] knoweth who the Son is, but *the Father;*" and for his language to St. Peter, when he had confessed Jesus to be the Christ: "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but *my Father which is in heaven;*" as well as for our Saviour's words on another occasion: "As *my Father knoweth* me, even so know I the Father." (John x. 15.) Mr. Belsham, in his Calm Inquiry (p. 187.) puts a very inadequate meaning upon these passages. He says the former passage means, that "the Father alone knows the Son, knows the nature, the object, and the extent of his *mission:* In the same manner, precisely, the Son knows the Father, i. e. knows his *will.*" Christ's own words express something *mutual* and *equal* in the degree of knowledge which the Father had of the Son, and the Son of the Father. But in Mr. Belsham's explanation there is nothing either equal or mutual: for it amounts to no more than this: As the Son knows the *Father's will*, so the Father knows *his own will.* For to know the extent of his Son's mission, is merely to know his own will, that is, to know for what purpose He himself had sent his Son into the world. Any man, of the plainest understanding, may see that in this there is neither mutuality nor relation; and therefore that Mr. Belsham's meaning cannot be our Saviour's meaning. But if we take the words out of the "low, mean sense," affixed to them by Mr. Belsham, and compare them with the words of our Saviour, of Isaiah, and St. Paul, before quoted, they obviously denote the high and ineffable origin of the Messiah; they account for the silence of the Jews, and shew, that the Scriptural evidences of the Messiah embrace mysteries very remote, in their origin, from common apprehension.

Incredible incorrectness.

I must leave it to the reader to find a name for the kind of incorrectness, of which I am going to give him some instances. When Mr. Belsham contends, that Bishop Horsley was defeated in argument by Dr. Priestley, it is simply incorrect; it is merely a great error of judgment. When he says, that the Bishop *knew* himself to be defeated, this is an error of a different kind; it is an instance of unexampled hardihood; for it is contradicted by every page of his acute and indignant animadversions. But when Mr. Belsham maintains, and pertinaciously insists, that "the Bishop *would have been* the first to laugh to scorn the solemn Ignoramus, who should seriously profess to believe that the advantage of the argument remained with him," I repel it by the same contradictory evidence; but for the kind of incorrectness I cannot find an adequate name. When Mr. Belsham pledges himself for the correctness of his statement of a part of this controversy, and I find four assertions out of five grossly incorrect, I here

here again want an adequate name. But when he contradicts his own assertion, in the way that he has done, in the instance which follows, I am still more at a loss how to designate it. In my *Second* Address to you I said, "Mr. Belsham says, the Clergy are paid to discountenance and repress the 'truth.'" In his Reply to me, he says *, "Mr. Belsham *never uttered nor wrote* what you have imputed to him, *nor any thing like it.*" The calumny alluded to is published in his Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Practical View. Mr. Belsham's words, as quoted by himself, are these: "Men who are engaged to defend an established system are, from that very circumstance, engaged to discourage inquiry, and to oppose truth, unless, which is not often the case, truth should happen to be the established doctrine."

Review.

——engaged to discourage inquiry, and to oppose truth.

Address.

——paid to discountenance and repress the truth.

In these two expressions there is a slight difference in *terms*, but none in *fact*. Though "repress" is a somewhat stronger word than "oppose," yet by opposition to the truth Mr. Belsham meant nothing less than repression. But if any thing be added to the passage by "repress," something has been abated in its virulence by "discountenance" instead of "discourage;" and something too in the extent of the subject; for Mr. Belsham says, the Clergy are engaged to "discourage *inquiry*," which the quotation in the Address omits. Between "engaged" and "paid" there is no difference in meaning. For how does Mr. Belsham say, that the Clergy are *engaged*, but by the *emoluments* of their profession? When therefore Mr. Belsham says, that he "never uttered nor wrote what I have imputed to him, *nor any thing like it*," under what description of incorrectness must this denial of his own assertion be classed?

Indeed, in the *language* which I imputed to him, I was so far from over-stating his *sentiments* respecting the Established Clergy, that what I then said, fell considerably short of the whole untruth, as he himself has quoted it. I had not seen his *Review*, but quoted the words from an authority which I was sure I could safely follow. His own extract closes with the following words, which add largely to his calumny against the Establishment, and can proceed from nothing but the most inveterate and irrational prejudice. An established Priesthood, he says, is engaged to oppose truth, "unless, *which is not often the case*, truth should happen to be the *established* doctrine." The doctrines of the Established Church were, for the first three Centuries, *unestablished*; and what was true before it was established, cannot be rendered untrue by establishment, however it may become an object of envy and hostility.

False foundations of Unitarianism.

Unitarianism is founded on all sorts of inaccuracies, misrepresentations, and unfounded assertions, but chiefly on a *palpable untruth*, and a no less *palpable absurdity*. The *untruth* here meant is the assertion, that "the Fathers of the three first Centuries were generally Unitarians." This was fully confuted by Mr. Burgh, and "the contradictory of it proved to be true, from the testimony of all the Fathers of that period, without a single exception †." The *absurdity* consists in the opinion, that *all Christian people* for upwards of three hundred years before the Council of Nice, as maintained by Mr. Lindsey, or for the two first Centuries, as asserted by Dr. Priestley and Mr. Belsham, were generally Unitarians. For what, in the very first view of it, can be more improbable, than that the Christian Church should hold one doctrine, and the Fathers of the Church another? But the orthodoxy of the Church of Palestine,—both of Jerusalem and Ælia,—is an abundant refutation of both opinions.

The inaccuracies, misrepresentations, unfounded assertions, and incredulity of Unitarianism, originate partly in ignorance of the learned languages, and of Ecclesiastical history, but chiefly in the adoption of principles extraneous to and independent of Revelation. The Bible is not the Unitarian's standard of belief.

* Gentleman's Magazine, April 1815, p. 321.

† Burgh's Inquiry, p. 380.

The

The doctrines of Scripture must be *first proved* to be true, before he will admit them on *the authority of the Bible!* They must be consistent with modern discoveries of Astronomy, or of Materialism, or of the Hartleyan doctrine of Association. His sovereign criterion of truth is what he denominates *right reason*, but which is nothing more than the conviction of his own individual judgment. And, as the power of every man's judgment depends on its cultivation and capacity, this *right reason* varies with every shade of prejudice; and while his professed rule is reason, his opinions are often most irrational. His contempt of authority, if he be consistent with his principles, deprives him of the accumulated advantages of learning and experience. He is constantly "leaning to his own understanding;" he prides himself in adhering to his own private judgment; and while he refuses to submit to any judgment that differs from his own, because all human judgment is fallible, he does not perceive that he is making his own judgment an infallible rule. The right of private judgment he professes to hold sacred; yet he has no respect for it in those who differ from him. You have a specimen of this inconsistent and *intolerant* liberty, in Mr. Lindsey's Apology, p. 12. "One is sorry to see the pious Bishop (Beveridge) laying such *unwarrantable* stress on his own *private* opinions in this (doctrine of the Trinity), and other points, and dealing out such uncharitable censures in a book of practical piety." In a few pages after, this advocate of charity and forbearance forgets his aversion to censure. "Unhappy princes, (he says, speaking of the History of the Church in the 4th Century,) who like Theodosius, [Lewis XIV. or James II.] are under the controul of priests and churchmen, and made the tools and implements of their impotent passions and vengeance, and *little, mean superstition.*" Theodosius was the defender of the faith which we profess, and which Mr. Lindsey most inconsistently condemns, on his own *private* judgment, against the *general* judgment of the Church.

Unitarians, trusting to their own reason, confine themselves to *half-views* of the doctrines of Christianity. Because they find Christ frequently called *man* in the Scriptures, they contend that Christ was a *mere man*, though the same Scriptures most expressly call him *God* as well as *man*; and though nothing can be more consonant to reason than to believe the testimony of Divine Revelation. Christ is expressly called God in John i. 1. Rom. ix. 5. 1 Tim. iii. 16. Phil. ii. 6. Tit. ii. 13. 1 John v. 20, &c. Griesbach says there are *multa* et *luculenta* argumenta et Scripturæ loca, quibus *vera Deitas* Christo vindicatur.

Unitarians trust to their own *merits*, and therefore reject the atonement of Christ; they want no propitiation, and therefore deny that Christ became man, that he might offer himself a sacrifice for the sins of mankind, though St. Paul says, that "Jesus was made a little lower than the angels, *for the suffering of death*,—that he might taste of death for all men: (Heb. ii. 9.) he partook of flesh and blood, *that through death* he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil." (ii. 14.) They deny the efficacy and the reality of the sacrifice of Christ, though St. Paul again says, "if Christ be not raised, ye are yet in your sins;" (1 Cor. xv. 17.) your sins are in an unpardoned state. Why? because without Christ's death and resurrection we are liable to the punishment which our sins have deserved, and which nothing can expatiate, but *his* atonement, who "died for our sins, and was raised again for our "justification." (Rom. iv. 21.) But these assurances of mercy are to the Socinian "a stumbling block," and to the Unitarian "foolishness." They chuse rather to rest their hopes on their own merits; though "other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." (1 Cor. iii. 11.) They contend that God "requires no intercession, no satisfaction, no atonement to be paid; but is *entirely* satisfied with the sincere *repentance* of the sinner himself, and requires *no more* to restore him to his favour," (Lindsey's Sequel, p. 422.) though the Gospel every where inculcates *faith*, as essential to Christianity, and to the forgiveness of our sins; and the Scriptures expressly require not only *repentance*, but *faith*, —repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ. (Acts xx. 21.) [*To be continued.*]

*** *A. S. F. in our next.*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

BISHOP CLEAVER's father (see Part I. p. 563.) was not "master of Buckingham School," but kept a private school at Twyford, Bucks. He had *three* sons in orders. The eldest was John Cleaver, student of Christ's, vicar of Frodsham in Cheshire, and Chaplain to the late Archbishop Markham. He died about 35 years ago, and was succeeded at Frodsham by the late Mr. Page, father of the present head-master of Westminster School. What "two pamphlets" in answer to Dr. Marsh's Dissertation are alluded to, I do not know; but it is certain, I believe, that Bishop Cleaver wrote nothing on that subject. One tract, a very able and satisfactory one, published on that occasion, was generally, and I believe very truly, ascribed to the pen of the late Bishop Randolph.

Part II. p. 2. b. Anthonie Gilbie was one of the English exiles in Queen Mary's days, who seceded from Frankfort to Geneva; and there, with Whittingham and others, undertook the translation of the English Bible. Athen. Oxon I. 194. 315. A Dialogue between a Soldier of Berwick and an English Chaplain, about apparel, complaining of 120 corruptions yet in the Church of England, is dedicated to "Master Coverdale, Turner, Whittingham," and others, "that labour to root out weeds of Popery," by A[ntony] G[ilby.] 10 May, 1566. published 1581. Ames's Typ. by Herbert, p. 1657. "An Admonition to England and Scotland" by "Antoni Gilby," is printed in Knox's History of the Reformation, Edinb. 1732, Fol. p. 458—467. which seems to have been sent from Geneva in Mary's days. The translation of the Psalms from the Latin of Theodore Beza, by Anthonie Gilbie, a fine copy of which Mr. Thompson says is in his possession, I do not recollect to have heard of elsewhere.

P. 3. b. J. C. should have mentioned the verse to which he alludes, if indeed the chapter (John xxi.) is correctly given, of which I have some doubt. As to Luke xxiii. 32. the word *other* should *not* be expunged, "for a very obvious reason," because the corresponding word, ἕτεροι, is part of the original text; but retaining, as we must, the present reading, there are two ways of removing the repugnance, which J. C. seems to feel to it. The original words, ἄλλος and ἕτερος, were used sometimes with a degree of *latitude*, and not always restricted to things of the *same sort*, or *species*. Thus Herodotus, speaking of the Massagetæ, says, "When a man is grown old, his relations kill *him* and *other cattle* with him," θύουσι μιν καὶ ἄλλα προβάτα ἅμα αὐτῷ. Lib. i. ad fin. But as the ancient manuscripts have very seldom any points, except at the end of a sentence or paragraph, punctuation is in a great degree a matter of discretion; and here the whole difficulty may be removed by introducing a comma before and after the word *malefactors:* "There were also two other, malefactors, led with him." And thus it is often, perhaps generally, read. We should now perhaps rather say *others;* but *other*, I believe, is very allowable, *men* or *persons* being understood. After all however, is it quite certain that we are not needlessly scrupulous in this matter? The Messiah was to be, and was, reckoned or numbered with the transgressors (Isai. liii. 11. Mark xv. 28. Luke xxii. 37.) Though he had done nothing amiss, he was *reputed* a malefactor (John xviii. 30.) and, *as a malefactor*, was led to be crucified, and two others *(really)* malefactors were led with him. And so we all understand L. xxiii. 32. however it may be read or pointed. I incline, however, on the whole, to the second solution, as the most easy and satisfactory; but am not disposed to contend for it, if any one thinks differently *.

* We are also indebted to Mr. Mason Chamberlin of Blandford, for a communication on this subject, which the above observations have anticipated. He proposes to read the passage thus: "There were also two *others* (malefactors) led with him to be put to death,"—"a reading which," as he says, "at the same time that it retains the whole of the original meaning, and conveys in the most accurate manner its very clear signification, adds not so much as one explanatory or paraphrastic term to weaken the Laconic force of the sentence, or one syllable to elucidate what to the attentive reader is sufficiently plain without further

P. 8. In the elegant inscription here recorded, we, no doubt, ought to read, in l. 8. "disciplin*a*."

P. 11. In the review of Mr. Eyton, which is perhaps rather too abstract and metaphysical, we ought, I presume, to read "*but* merely." col. 1. l. 35. R. C.

BUONAPARTIANA.

BEFORE we enter upon our promised account of the conduct and behaviour of Napoleon Buonaparte during his continuance off the coast of England, the annexed details, which are generally considered as authentic, may be acceptable to our Readers.

A correct idea of the dangers which Buonaparte personally underwent on the memorable day of Waterloo, may be formed from the following statement, which has lately appeared in the French papers, and is therein stated to have been communicated by an eye-witness of what he relates:

"From two o'clock until a quarter before seven, Buonaparte commanded all the operations and movements from a position where he remained without any danger whatever to his own person: he was at least a cannon shot and a half off: nothing, in short, could reach him. When he was at length convinced that the corps d'armée, which he had so long and so obstinately taken for that of Marshal Grouchy, was in reality a Prussian corps, he seemed to think that the affairs were desperate, and that he had no other resource than to make a great effort with the reserve of his guard, composed of 15,000 men. This part he accordingly took. At this moment he assumed an appearance of resolution, which re-animated a little those who surrounded him. He advanced, saying—'Let every one follow me,' *(Tout le monde en arrière!)* which evidently signified that he wished to be in front. In fact he made this movement at first, and headed, for about ten minutes, the formidable column which remained to him as his forlorn hope; but when he arrived within 200 toises (1,200 feet) from three solid squares of Allied troops which occupied a ridge, with a formidable artillery (and which ridge it was necessary to carry), he suddenly stopped under the broken ground of a sand-pit, or ravine, and a little on one side, out of the direction of the cannon-balls.—This fine and terrible column which he had some time headed, found him here, as it passed and defiled before him in order to advance, taking a *demitour* to the bottom of the hillock, and directly in front of the Enemies' squares, which Buonaparte himself could not see from the lateral point which he occupied, although it is very true that he was close enough to the Enemies' batteries. As the corps passed him, he smiled, and addressed to them expressions of confidence and encouragement. The march of these old warriors was very firm, and there was something solemn in it. Their appearance was very fierce. A kind of savage silence reigned among them. There was in their looks a mixture of surprise and discontent, occasioned by their unexpected meeting with Buonaparte, who, as they thought, was at their head. In proportion as they ranged up the eminence, and darted forward on the squares which occupied its summit, the artillery vomited death upon them, and killed them in masses. This part of the scene came directly under Buonaparte's eye, without his being able to see what passed on the height itself, as he still kept himself, as it were, enveloped in the corner of the ravine. It was then precisely a quarter of an hour from seven o'clock, and it was at this very moment that the decisive crisis of the battle commenced.—Buonaparte had then six persons close to him:—these were, his brother Jerome, Generals Bertrand, Drouet, Bernard, Doubers, and Labedoyere. At every step which he took, or seemed to take, to put his own person in front, Generals Bertrand and Drouet threw themselves before his horse's head, and exclaimed in a pathetic accent—'Ah! Sire, what are you going to do? Consider that the safety of France, and the army, depends entirely upon you.—All is lost if any accident happens to you.' Buonaparte yielded to their entreaties with a real or apparent effort which he seemed to gain over himself. But one thing appeared very singular, namely, that the two men who knew so well how to moderate his ardour and to retain him, were the only persons whom he never sent out to reconnoitre the state of the battle, while he sent the rest twenty

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further assistance."—"In the French Bible of Ostervald," Mr. Chamberlin further observes, are inserted, by way of avoiding any misunderstanding of the term *autres malfaiteurs* (both words being so certainly found in the original, as to afford no warrant for the omission of either), these additional ones, "*Hommes qui etoient des*, immediately before the *malfaiteurs*." EDIT.

times

times into the midst of the fire, to carry orders, or bring him information. One of them having told him that the Duke of Wellington had been for a long time in front and at the head of one of his squares, he exhibited a sort of grin, which shewed evidently that this part of the narrative vexed him much.—Jerome having thought proper to take aside and whisper with one of his brother's Aides-de-camp, to whom he spoke his mind very freely, Buonaparte sent him (Jerome) several times into the middle of the fire, as if to get rid of such an importunate critic.—Jerome, in fact, took it greatly to heart that his brother did not profit of this occasion to die in a glorious manner; and I distinctly heard him say to General Bertrand—'Can it be possible that he will not seek death here? Never will he find a more glorious grave!' At nightfall Buonaparte disappeared from us, under pretext of going himself to ascertain the state of things, and to put himself at the head of the Guards to animate them. Before I conclude, there is a peculiarity which deserves to be noticed; namely, that before effecting his personal retreat, in order to get rid of impertinent witnesses, he directed all those around him to carry different orders at once, and to bring information, the result of which could not concern him in the least."

The following account of the conduct of Buonaparte, at a Committee which he had summoned, on his return to Paris, to consult on the desperate state of affairs, in the course of whose deliberations the idea of his Second Abdication was first introduced, has been published by M. St. Didier, one of his Cabinet Secretaries:

"An Imperial Committee was assembled in the Elysée Palace on the night of the 21st of June, consisting of: 1st. The Ministers having Departments; 2d. Ministers of State; 3d. A Deputation formed by the President and four Members of the Chamber of Peers; 4. A Deputation formed by the Chamber of Representatives, consisting of the President and four Vice-Presidents; 5. A certain number of Counsellors of State; 6. The Chiefs of the Civil and Military Authorities of Paris; 7. Several Peers and Representatives added to the Committee by the Emperor; 8. Some citizens also summoned by the Emperor.

"A Secretary announced the arrival of the Emperor. The persons present received him standing. He bowed, and placed himself in a chair in the front of the Assembly. The Members of the Committee then sat down, without being desired; and when silence was resumed, Napoleon made a Speech.—At first he appeared much moved; he was pale, and his left hand, which he had extended on a table, appeared agitated with convulsive movements. He gradually recovered himself, and spoke with calmness. This painful situation, the consequence of a disastrous event, interested the Assembly, produced a feeling which caused the adjournment of more than one project, and gave a turn to the deliberations which was not expected.—The Emperor confirmed the statements of the bulletin. He spoke of French valour with admiration; of the prudent bravery of the Enemy with sincerity. He pronounced on Lord Wellington a merited, but, in his mouth, a remarkable eulogium; and nobly acknowledged his own faults. This conduct, which had the effect of address, but which I am inclined to believe proceeded from candour, disposed in his favour auditors who had come badly prepossessed against him.

"Monsieur *R.* said, The glory of France is in the army. Her honour required that our losses should be repaired. Her liberty, her independence, exist in the force of our defenders. The safety of the country depends upon their number, their discipline, and their exploits. A great reverse is to great minds only an useful admonition. Let us turn to the triumph of principles a loss which at first seems to compromise them. If victory have ceased to crown our standards, are there not other palms than those which are moistened with blood? The olive of peace may again flourish on our menaced frontier; but to make it bear durable fruit it must be planted by heroic hands. The army already rallies; but our astonished eagle bewails the absence of her defenders, and calls upon us to fill up the glorious intervals which unheard-of sacrifices have made in our ranks. Will you refuse to recruit that heroic army with heroes? By augmenting its corps, or at least completing them with devoted men, you will second the public enthusiasm—you will crown the National wish. Far from us, however, be the desire of revenge. We have in view no other conquest than that of peace; but, to avoid begging it on our knees, the number of our troops must correspond with their courage. A vanquished Nation, but which will not be subdued, ought never to offer the calamet of peace except when it is supported on the club of battles. I conclude by moving that the Chambers make an appeal to French valour, while the Emperor shall treat for peace with confidence and dignity.

"Gen.

"Gen. *L. F.* formally opposed this measure. There is only one, said he, which can save the country; and, if the Emperor's Ministers do not counsel him to adopt it, his great soul will reveal it to him.—Numerous *murmurs* and *plaudits* followed this observation. Napoleon cast down his eyes, then raised them rapidly, and smiled with disdain.

"M. *de F.* after having urged new arguments in support of Count R's proposition, recommended the opening a patriotic loan, in order to repair the *materiel* of the army, and defray the expences of a new levy.

"M. *Fl.* showed that in the present circumstances this measure, which might appear an expedient, would prove an obstacle.

"The Duke of *B.* endeavoured to prove, that recruiting and raising money were proceedings not only unnecessary, but which would be injurious without preliminary measures.

"Count *G.* objected to the measure which had been proposed, and proved its inutility and danger. Rejecting all personalities, he wished that, instead of irritating men's minds, they should be assuaged by frank and honourable proceedings.—This speech was well received, but its generalities appeared out of place, when the existing evil required practical remedies.

"Prince *C.* proposed to ask for peace on the most conciliatory and honourable conditions.

"Count *T.* alledged, that no peace was to be hoped for from an Enemy who required two inadmissible conditions—the exclusion of Buonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons.

"General Count *D.* and General Count *B.* spoke to the same effect.

"M. *M. C.* and *S. D.* spoke loudly for war. Lay open the frontier, said one of them! Let these iron barriers which guard it fall, and let the army fall back on the rocks of Laon, or even on the walls of Paris, if it must be so. Then, wrapping your eagles in crape, you will call to their defence every man who has a heart, an arm, and a weapon. The Enemy, like a torrent, will inundate our sacred territory, but it will be fatal to them; and placed between our concentrated phalanxes and insurgent citizens, he will regret a victory which will be to him a defeat.

"M. *R.* and M. *B.* favoured these martial ideas. The latter in a periphrasis which could only be misunderstood by those who had no ears, hinted the necessity of changing the form of the Government. He observed, that, since the object was to defend the rights of the Nation, and to save its liberty, it was necessary that its liberty should not be a chimera, and its rights empty names.—This speech, which tended to the restoration of the Republic, was favourably listened to by a certain number, and strongly disapproved by others. The Emperor grinned scornfully several times during its delivery; and, towards its conclusion, he made a sign to the Minister C——t and Prince Lucien to come to him; and conversed with them for some time with great warmth, in a low tone of voice.

M. *M. C.* already known and approved for the dexterity with which he manages a speech, and influences the minds of his hearers, tried to dissuade from all exaggerated measures, and to reconcile the different parties to a middle course. This, which decided nothing, gave to each, time for preparing new batteries, or dismounting those of his adversary; and consequently was convenient enough for all.

"It was then decided: 1st, That the Chambers should be requested to treat through an embassy of their own choice with the Allied Sovereigns. [There was a violent discussion on the word *all*, which M. M. and M. M——p proposed to insert before the word Sovereigns.]—2. That the Ministers should present the plan of the law for a levy of men and money.—On the breaking up of the meeting, no one seemed satisfied.—M. *de S. D.* said aloud, and in a manner to be heard by the Emperor, that M. *de la F.* had laid his finger on the wound. I admire Napoleon, but, in order that all France and posterity think as I do, one great action is yet wanting. Is there no one sufficiently a friend to our happiness and his glory, to point out to him the means of farther increasing it?—Gen. *S.* picked up these last words, and soon made the noblest use of them."

The events which succeeded this extraordinary discussion are detailed in p. 74.

*** In Noble's Continuation of Granger, III. 124, it is mentioned, that George Sweetapple, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Brewer, married Penelope, dau. of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the Bishop; and that, by that marriage, he had an only child, Penelope.—If George S. was related to John S. of Lombard-street, Goldsmith, who was living about 1690, in what degree was he related? and if related, who are the descendants of his daughter, if she was ever married, and left children?—If there are any descendants of John S. who are they, and where do they reside?

GAVEN CROOM.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Fish-street hill, August* 16.

YOUR Correspondent, Tho. Auberton, having requested to be informed "of the names of the Old Dramas which were destroyed by the Cook of Mr. Warburton, Somerset Herald, and also of their respective Authors;" I here forward you the most correct list I have been able to make out, arranged according to the greatness of the loss sustained by each of the authors who are known, in the number of their productions, and followed by those whose authors are unknown.

As many of these Dramas were entered on the books of the Stationers' Company, though not printed, I have likewise stated the dates when that took place, and occasionally some other information, in the hope that such additions may be regarded as not totally unsatisfactory, nor as altogether irrelevant to the subject.

The Dramas which were destroyed written by Philip Massinger are said to be:

Minerva's Sacrifice. Tragedy. The Noble Choice. Tragi Comedy or Comedy. (1) Believe as you List. Comedy. Woman's Plot. Comedy. (2) Spanish Viceroy. Comedy. (3) The Wandering Lovers. Comedy. (4) Philenzo and Hippolita. Tragi Comedy. (5)	Entered on the book of the Stationers' Company by H. Moseley, Sept. 9, 1653.

(1) In Mr. Gifford's list of Massinger's Plays, this and "The Orator" are put down as separate pieces; it is, however, I believe, generally considered that the latter is but the second title to the former.

(2) It would seem, by what is stated in the books of the Stationers' Company, when the above entry was made, that this was originally the second title to Massinger's "Very Woman;" but I am inclined to think this is an error: my reason for which will be seen, by a reference to the note on "The Spanish Viceroy."

(3) I have put this down as one of the plays destroyed, upon the authority of Mr. Gifford, it not being mentioned in Mr. Warburton's MS list of those unfortunate productions. In Mr. Gifford's list, this and "A Very Woman" are put down as separate pieces; upon which I would make a few remarks: It is supposed then, by many, that this play, after its first appearance, was considerably altered, and the title changed to "A Very Woman." It is evident that "The Spanish Viceroy," though played, was never licensed nor allowed, and that for having performed it without such authority, the players were obliged to make submission in writing, signed with their names, on the 20th of December 1624. It is likewise evident from the prologue to "A Very Woman," that it is an alteration of one of Massinger's plays which had been performed. When all this is considered, and when we reflect that a principal character in this piece is the Spanish Viceroy, I think there can be little doubt about it. In the Prologue too we have these lines:

> "Nor is it, sure, against the proclamation,
> To raise new piles upon an old foundation."

Davies says, "This seems to allude to King James's proclamation to forbid the encrease of building in London." It may be so, it is very likely; but I would ask whether it might not have some reference to the warrant which was in all probability issued to suppress "The Spanish Viceroy" upon the disobedience of the players, as was done in the case of "The Tamer Tam'd," on Friday the 19th, or, as Sir Henry Herbert afterwards calls it, the 18th of October 1633? If this be so, the question I think is set at rest.

(4) This play is likewise put down here upon the authority of Mr. Gifford; Mr. Warburton does not mention it.

(5) I have put this piece down as Massinger's, agreeably to Mr. Warburton's MS. and Mr. Gifford's list, though in all probability it is not so, but only inserted as his production, by the knavery of a bookseller: such is Mr. Reed's opinion, and indeed Mr. Gifford seems to fall a little into the same idea with respect to a play, which (though not named) I presume means this.

The Tyrant. Tragedy. (6)
Fast and Welcome. Comedy. (7)
The Parliament of Love. Comedy. (8)
Antonia and Vallia. Comedy. (9)
} Entered as above by H. Moseley, June 29, 1660.

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(6) Though this be entered in the MS. of Mr. Warburton, and in the list of Mr. Gifford, as one of the plays destroyed, yet there is great reason to think that this is not the case, as a MS Tragedy called "The Tyrant," was sold in November 1759, among the books of John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald. It is very commonly believed that this piece was formerly called "The King and the Subject." Mr. Gifford mentions them as different productions: I have no doubt, however, they are the same; and that "The Tyrant," then called "The King and the Subject," was the piece to which the following note in Sir Henry Herbert's MS. refers: "This day being the 11th of January 1630, I did refuse to allow of a play of Messenger's, because it did contain dangerous matter, as the deposing of Sebastian King of Portugal, by Philip the [Second], and ther being a peace sworen twixt the Kings of England and Spayne." This idea is, I think, confirmed by the following extracts from the same MS. "Received of Mr. Lowens for my pains about Messenger's play called 'The King and the Subject,' 2 June 1638, 1*l.* The name of The King and the Subject is altered, and I allowed the play to bee acted, the reformations most strictly observed, and not otherwise, the 5th of June 1638." A still further confirmation that they are the same pieces is, I consider, obtained from the following lines, entered in the same MS. with the following note, which certainly proves that a "Tyrant" was the principal character in "The King and the Subject," and that it could hardly be called by a better name:

> "Monys? Wee'le rayse supplies what ways we please,
> And force you to subscribe to blanks, in which
> We'le mulct you as wee shall think fitt. The Cæsars
> In Rome were wise, acknowledginge no lawes
> But what their swords did ratifye, the wives
> And daughters of the Senators bowinge to
> Their wills, as deities," &c.

"This is a peece taken out of Philip Messinger's play called The King and the Subject, and entered here for ever to bee rememberd by my son and those that cast their eyes on it, in honour of Kinge Charles, my master, who, readinge over the play at Newmarket, set his marke upon the place with his own hand, and in thes words:

'This is too insolent, and to bee changed.'

"Note, that the Poet makes it the speech of a King, Don Pedro, King of Spayne, and spoken to his subjects." A "Tyrant" most undoubtedly.

(7) I have called this Comedy "Fast and Welcome," agreeably to Mr. Warburton's MS. and Mr. Gifford's reading; but I have little hesitation in saying that it should be "Taste and Welcome."

(8) This is entered on the book of the Stationers' Company as the production of William Rowley; which entry Mr. Warburton has followed in his MS. Mr. Gifford has acted differently; and certainly, in pronouncing it to be Massinger's, has followed a far better authority, the official Register of the Master of the Revels, the truth of whose statement is most fully supported by the internal evidence which this valuable fragment affords.

(9) I have put this piece down as Massinger's, agreeably to Mr. Warburton and Mr. Gifford, though from the following entry in the very curious MS Register discovered at Dulwich College, of all the Plays performed by the Servants of Lord Strange, and the Lord Admiral, and by other Companies, between the 19th of February 1591-2 and November 5, 1597, there be little reason to suppose that Massinger can be the author. The entry runs thus: "R [Received] 20 of June 1595 at Antony and Valea 0*£* 20*s.* 0*d.*" If this be the play mentioned above, as he must have been a mere child at that time, he can only have obtained the name of being its author, by revising, or perhaps adding a scene to it; a thing very common in those days, and upon which a play was frequently brought forward as a new one. "The players are as crafty with an old play, as bauds with old faces, the one puts on a fresh colour, the other a new face and a name." See Lupton's "London and the Country carbonaded and quartered, 8vo. 1602." There is, however, a still more pointed proof that this was the case, in the following

The Judge. Comedy. (10)
The Honour of Women. Comedy. (11)
The Forc'd Lady. Tragedy. (12)

By J. Ford.

Beauty in a Trance. Comedy.
The London Merchant. Comedy.
The Royal Combat. Comedy.
An ill beginning has a good end, and a bad beginning may have a good end. Comedy. (13)

} Entered on the book of the Stationers' Company, June 29, 1660.

By W. Shakspeare (assisted in the last by R. Davenport.)

Duke Humphrey. Tragedy. Entered as above, same date.
A Play. (14)
Henry the 1st and 2nd. (15) Entered as above, Sept. 9, 1653.

By W. Rowley.

The Book of the Four honoured Loves. Comedy. (16)
The Nonesuch. Comedy.

} Entered as above, June 29, 1660.

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ing note: "Received of ould Cartwright for allowing the (Fortune) Company to add scenes to an ould play, and to give it out for a new one, this 12th of May 1636. £1 0 0." See Herbert's MS. It is but proper to add that Mr. Gifford, though he has put it down as Massinger's, scarcely thinks it probable that he is the author.

(10) In Mr. Gifford's list this play is not said to have been destroyed by Mr. Warburton's servant, but to be lost.

(11) In Mr. Gifford's list, this play is likewise not said to have been destroyed by Mr. Warburton's servant, but to be lost. Mr. Malone conjectures that this is the same piece as the Maid of Honour. It is certain that the Maid of Honour was entered on the office book of Sir H. Herbert, May 6, 1628, and that the other does not appear: consequently it seems probable that such is the fact. They appear, however, as two separate plays, in Mr. Gifford's list.

(12) In Mr. Warburton's MS list, this is put down as a different production from Minerva's Sacrifice, which plan, I scarce need add, Mr. Gifford (who seems very anxious to swell the number of Massinger's productions) has followed; still, I believe, the common opinion is, that it is but the second title to Minerva's Sacrifice.

(13) This is entered in Mr. Warburton's MS list with only the title of "A good beginning may have a good end." That it had a double title, and that this was done for brevity, I can well believe; but I am equally confident that the title given above, agreeably to many authorities, is not the correct one. I think there can be but little doubt that it should be "A good beginning has an ill end, and a bad beginning may have a good end." In this title there seems to be that contrast obtained which was certainly meant, and all by the transposition of two words, one to the place of the other.

(14) Perhaps this was The History of King Stephen, which was entered on the book of the Stationers' Company, as written by W. Shakspeare, on the same day as Duke Humphrey.

(15) It is unknown what species of Drama this is, or whether it is one or two performances; perhaps it may be as well to remark here that it was not uncommon in those days to divide one Dramatic Piece, though designed for a single exhibition into two parts. See the King John before that of Shakspeare, 4to, 1591; see also Henslowe's account of plays performed by my Lord Admirell men and my Lord Chamberlen men 1594, where we find the following entries: "R [Received] 19 of July 1594 at the 2 pte of Godfrey of Bullen £III 0 0." In the same account for 1595, we have these similar notices: as "R. 23 of Maye 1595, at the 2 p. of Hercolaus £III x 0." "R. 18 of June 1595, at the 2 pte of Sesore (Cæsar, probably on the same subject as Shakspeare's play of Julius Cæsar) £0 lxs 0d. In Mr. Warburton's MS it is only mentioned by the title of Henry 1st.

(16) This is entered in Mr. Warburton's MS. by the title of The Honourable Loves.

By

By H. Glapthorne.

The Dutchess of Fernandina. Tragedy. } Entered as above, same date.
The Vestall. Tragedy. }

By R. Wood.

The Flying Voice. A Play.
An Interlude. (17)

By R. Green.

History of Job. Entered as above, 1594.

By C. Tourneur.

The Nobleman. Tragi Comedy. Entered as above, Feb. 15, 1611.

By T. Middleton.

The Puritan Maid, the Modest Wife, and the Wanton Widow. Comedy. } Entered as above, Sept. 9, 1653.

By Sir C. Formido.

The Governor. Tragedy. Entered as above, same date.

By A. Wilson.

The Inconstant Lady. (18) Entered as above, same date.

By W. Sampson,

The Widow's Prize. Comedy. Entered as above, same date.

By G. Chapman.

Yorkshire Gentlewoman and her Sons. Tragedy. } Entered as above, June 29, 1662.

By T. Decker.

The Tale of Jocanda and Astolfo. Comedy. } Entered as above, same date.

By T. Jorden.

Love hath found out his eyes. Comedy. Entered as above, same date.

By Sir R. Le Greece or Le Grys.

Nothing impossible to Love. Tragic Play. Entered as above, same date.

By R. Radcliffe.

The Tragedy of Job, or Job's Afflictions. (19)

By S. Marmion.

The Crafty Merchant, or the Souldiered Citizen. Comedy. (20)

By R. Govell.

A Masque.

By C. Marloe and J. Day.

The Maiden's Holiday. Entered as above, April 8, 1654.

By Authors unknown.

The King of Swedland. (21)
The Fair Favourite. (22)
The Great Man. Tragedy.
The Spanish Purchase. Comedy.

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(17) This is stated in Mr. Warburton's MS. to be "worth nothing."

(18) This is said in Mr. Warburton's MS. to be written by Will Wilson; an evident error. It is certainly the production of Arthur Wilson. An elegant 4to edition of only 150 copies has lately been printed from a MS copy bequeathed in the year 1755 to the Bodleian Library, by Richard Rawlinson, D. C. L. &c.

(19) This is stated in Mr. Warburton's MS. to be "good."

(20) This is entered in Mr. Warburton's MS. by the title of The Crafty Marshall.

(21) Is it not probable that this may be Decker's "Gustavus King of Swithland," which was entered on the book of the Stationers' Company, June 29, 1660, but not printed?

(22) May not this be Sir W. Davenant's Tragi-Comedy of that name? This was printed in fol. 1673.

Orpheus.

Orpheus. Comedy. (23)
City Shuffler. Play. (24)
Fairy Queen. Play.
The Lovers of Loodgate. Play.

Having thus completed this list agreeably to the MS. of Mr. Warburton, with the additions made by Mr. Gifford, I shall now notice the discrepancies mentioned by your Correspondent, between Mr. Gifford's two lists, and between them and the list given by Mr. Warburton. With respect to Mr. Gifford's first list of the Plays thus destroyed, written by Massinger, I would say, that, except in giving "The Parliament of Love" as the production of Massinger instead of Rowley, it is a mere transcript of Mr. Warburton's MS. This is evident by his saying, "Their names, as given by Mr. Warburton, are as follows," and which is certainly no proof that he was of the same opinion. As this is the case, I do not think it is necessary to notice these discrepancies further. The difference between Mr. Gifford's second list and Mr. Warburton's MS. is, as has been already remarked in the Notes, that Mr. Gifford mentions two plays as destroyed by Mr. Warburton's servant, which are not noticed by Mr. Warburton; while of two that are noticed by Mr. Warburton as thus destroyed, Mr. Gifford merely states that they are lost: by which it would appear that Mr. Gifford regards the number of plays stated in that MS. to have been written by Massinger, and to have been lost, as correct (with only the addition of "The Parliament of Love"), but considers that "The Spanish Viceroy" and "The Wandering Lovers" should have been inserted, instead of "The Judge," and "The Honour of Women." Upon what authority Mr. Gifford founds this opinion, I know not; I cannot but express a wish that it had been given, and that it had been as satisfactory as that which has induced him to give to the publick the beautiful fragment of The Parliament of Love as the production of Massinger. These, and the insinuations he gives that Antonia and Vallia, and another play (I presume he means Philenzo and Hippolita), are not written by Massinger, are the only disagreements which, I believe, exist between these lists; and these exist as well in the last editions of the two works mentioned by your Correspondent, as in the former, no alteration in those respects having been made.

In addition to what I have already said, I cannot but notice another disagreement (though unconnected with these lists) between Mr. Gifford and Mr. Warburton: Mr. Gifford states the number of plays thus destroyed to have been 40, besides the 12 written by Massinger. To those who have examined Mr. Warburton's MS. it will be evident that these numbers do not agree with the statement there given: this disagreement, however, I think, is easily accounted for; Mr. Warburton's MS list contains the names of 52 plays, and Mr. Gifford here mentions that 52 were destroyed, led away, I imagine, by the recollection of the number contained in that MS. and not remembering at the moment that three out of the 52 were saved, though he almost immediately afterwards gives their names, which are as follows:

Second Maiden's Tragedy, by G. Chapman.
The Queen of Corsica, Tragedy, by F. Jaques.
The Bugbears, Comedy, by J. Geffrey.

In the list of plays here given from Mr. Warburton's MS., and in all the references thereto, I have followed the copy alluded to by your Correspondent; that is, the one given by Mr. Reed. Since, however, writing the

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(23) There is a very antient fragment of a Drama on the same subject as this in the British Museum.

(24) It is evident by the following note in the MS. of the Master of the Revels, that this Comedy must have been written in or before 1633.—"October 1633, Exception was taken by Mr. Sewster to the second part of the Citty Shuffler, which gave me occasion to stay the play, till the company [of Salisbury Court] had given him satisfaction, which was done the next day, and under his hand he did certifye mee that he was satisfyed."

above,

above, I have been favoured by a gentleman of high celebrity in the world of letters with a more exact transcript, in which I find, among several other differences of a trifling nature, the following additions to the plays thus destroyed.

By P. Massinger.

Alexias, or the Chaste Glallant [Gallant]. Tragedy. (25)

By H. Glapthorne.

The Noble Tryall. Tragedy. { Entered on the book of the Station ers' Company, June 29, 1660.

Anonymous.

The Fatal Love. (26)

This, however, does not invalidate in the least what I have said respecting Mr. Gifford in the above statement, as it is evident he has alone been guided by the incorrect MS list as given by Mr. Reed.

I have likewise been informed by the same person that the three plays which were formerly in Mr. Warburton's Collection, and were preserved, are not now in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as is generally supposed, but in the British Museum.

Such, Sir, is the conclusion of all the observations I have to offer upon this subject; and now, trusting that I shall not be thought too prolix in the account I have given, and with the most sincere regret that I have not had it in my power to render it so determinately correct as I could wish, allow me to subscribe myself, Yours respectfully, Frederick Thornhill.

Mr. Urban, *August* 20.

YOUR well-known attachment to the happy Constitution of this United Empire, both in Church and State, will induce you, I am persuaded, to insert the following extract from the lately published "Annual Report of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge for the year 1814."

"The Society having had great reason to rejoice that Calcutta had been erected into an Episcopal See, and that Dr. Thomas-Fanshaw Middleton, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, had been consecrated Bishop thereof, have granted a Vote of Credit to the said Bishop, to the extent of 1000*l.* to enable his Lordship to promote the objects of this Society in India, in such ways as he shall deem most consonant to the Society's designs. Before the departure of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta from London, in order to his embarkation for India, the following Valedictory Address was delivered to his Lordship, at the Board of the Society:

A Valedictory Address, delivered at a General Meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, on Tuesday, May 17, 1814, *by the Right Rev. Father in God, George-Henry, Lord Bishop of Chester, in the Name of the Society, to the Right Rev. Father in God, Thomas-Fanshaw, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, previous to his departure for India; together with his Lordship's Reply.*

"My Lord Bishop of Calcutta,

"Though I am sensible that many Members of this Society would discharge the office I have undertaken, with much greater weight and effect; yet still, on every other account, most sincerely do I rejoice, that it has fallen to my lot, to offer to your Lordship this Address, from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

"In the first place, we hail the appointment of a Bishop in India, as a fortunate and favourable omen to the cause of Religion. The establishment of Episcopacy there, will, as we have reason to think, most effectually check every erroneous doctrine, stop the wild progress of enthusiasm, and spread the knowledge of uncorrupted Christianity

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(25) In Mr. Gifford's list this is entered by the title of "Alexius," or "the Chaste Lover;" it is likewise entered as a different piece from "The Bashful Lover," though thought by many to be only the name by which that Comedy was sometimes called: it is not stated to have been one of those destroyed, but to be lost; this, however, is not to be wondered at, as it is evident that Mr. Gifford, at the time of writing this, had never seen the original MS. of Mr. Warburton, or a correct copy.

26) Is it not likely that this may be "The Fatal Love," a French Tragedy, by G. Chapman, which was entered on the book of the Stationers' Company, June 29, 1660, but not printed?

over

over a country of great extent, and of an immense population. That it is You, who have been singled out for this new and important station, is an additional cause of great and general satisfaction. 'When it goeth well with the righteous, the city rejoiceth.'

"This same event cannot also but be a source of the purest pleasure to a mind like your's. A wide field is opened to your talents and zeal. To you is committed the Apostolical charge of diffusing the light of the Gospel, where its rays have scarcely penetrated; and of becoming, in the hand of Providence, as we hope and pray, the blessed means of establishing multitudes in the faith.

"But this our joy, both on a public and private account, is mixed, as most other gratifications are, with feelings of a different and opposite nature. We lose the friend—the zealous and able advocate of our civil and ecclesiastical establishments—the warm supporter of this excellent Institution. It cannot, therefore, be a subject of surprize or blame, if, on the present occasion at least, our feelings of this kind too much predominate.

"The circumstances of this day, may perhaps sometimes recur to your mind, when on the trackless deep, or in a distant clime. But, whenever they do recur, be assured, that you are bearing with you the esteem—the gratitude—and the affection of every Member of this Society. As to myself, it will ever be the source of pleasing recollection, that I have mingled my regrets with theirs, and that I have offered to you what I never offer but at the shrine of virtue, the tribute of my respect and regard.

"But I have too long detained you from the immediate business of this meeting. Let me then, now, in the name of this very venerable Society, present to you their Valedictory Address.

'The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge desire, with sentiments of profound respect, to offer to your Lordship their sincere congratulations on your elevation to the Episcopal See of Calcutta.

'The intercourse of a religious character, which has long subsisted between this Society and the British Dominions in the East Indies, had given us abundant reason to recognize the indispensable necessity of the establishment of an Episcopal Government there, in order to secure, in any competent measure, the due celebration of the ordinances of Divine Worship, and the advantages of Christian instruction to the European inhabitants: and not less frequent occasions have arisen, to satisfy us, that without this important additional instrument, the endeavours must be, in a great degree, hazardous, and ineffectual to propagate a pure and reformed Faith, among the Pagan and Mahomedan Nations of that vast Empire. It is with unfeigned satisfaction, therefore, that we saw, in the recent Act for the renewal of the Charter of the Honourable East India Company, a provision made towards the attainment of this unspeakable blessing, in the power given to his Majesty to erect and constitute a Bishoprick, with such jurisdiction and functions, as should from time to time be limited by his Majesty, by Letters Patent under the great Seal of the United Kingdom.

'The great benefits which this Society has derived from your Lordship's counsels and co-operation, in all its undertakings; and not the least, in that department which relates especially to the religious concerns of the Eastern parts of the world, requires of us to declare, that the measure of our utmost hopes, in this matter, was amply fulfilled, when we saw you called, under the special Providence of Almighty God, by the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to this high and arduous office.

'From this moment, therefore, this Society looks with fresh hopes towards the East; and feels itself under a pressing obligation to persevere in, and augment to the utmost of its power, those efforts, in which it has been long engaged, in behalf of the maintenance there, and the farther advancement, of the Kingdom of our blessed Lord and Saviour.

'And, if we may be permitted, on this interesting occasion, briefly to advert to the nature of those efforts, we would beg leave to remind your Lordship,

'—— *That* more than one hundred years have elapsed since the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge first began to labour in this vineyard:

'—— *That*, in the progress of this interval of time, through the aid of our Missionaries, the consolations and instructions of the Gospel have been extended to many of our Countrymen, placed (otherwise) in circumstances of peculiar spiritual privation and danger; and that many thousands of the Natives have been converted from idols to the living God.

'—— *That* even from the earliest date of our connexion with the East, we have made it a special object of our concern, to afford to the Natives an opportunity

tunity of hearing and reading the Word of God, in their vernacular tongues.

'——*That* the Liturgy of the Church of England has likewise been translated and printed by our Missionaries, and is used by them in Public Worship.

'—— *That* many other religious books and tracts, in the English and other European languages, and in sundry of the native dialects of Hindostan, have been, from time to time, sent over by this Society, or have been translated and printed there under its patronage, to the incalculable spiritual advantage of multitudes of our fellow creatures:

'And, finally,——That, under the persuasion of the essential importance of engrafting the best principles in the young and tender mind, this Society *have* ever been anxious to promote and encourage the erection of Schools for the instruction of the children, as well of Europeans as Natives.

'These, in few words, have ever been, and still are, the objects, in which this Society is especially desirous to be made an instrument, in the hands of Divine Providence, for the maintenance and propagation of the Christian Religion, in the British Dominions in the East Indies; and these, we have the consolation to know, will be among the choicest objects of your Lordship's solicitude and care, in your weighty charge.

'We entreat, therefore, with all the deference and respect, that you will condescend to honour, with such portion of your countenance, protection, and superintendance, as they may seem to deserve, those exertions, which henceforward, by the blessing of Divine Providence, this Society may be enabled to make, in prosecution of the above designs.

'And we beg further respectfully to invite your favourable attention to certain printed documents, in conformity to which, Diocesan Committees, in connexion with this Society, have been recently established, under the special recommendation and patronage of the Right Reverend Prelates of England and Wales, in almost all parts of this kingdom, and from which the most beneficial consequences have been found to ensue. A great Eastern Institution to be erected upon this model, and embracing in friendly combination, the several grand objects already referred to, has long been a matter of the earnest and anxious wishes of this Society; and to the uttermost would all our desires be gratified, if the establishment of such an institution might be coeval with the auspicious moment of your Lordship's arrival there, and be permitted to grow up under the shelter of your fostering wing.

'That the Almighty may bless you with a prosperous voyage, and crown with ample success your Lordship's efforts for the advancement of his Kingdom and Glory, is the earnest prayer of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.'

"*Reply of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*

"My Lord Bishop of Chester,

"I cannot proceed to notice the interesting and important matter contained in the Valedictory Address, with which I have been honoured, without having first offered to your Lordship my sincere acknowledgments for the singular kind expressions, with which your Lordship has been pleased to introduce it: I shall, indeed, my Lord, to adopt your Lordship's affecting language, whether 'on the trackless deep, or in a distant clime,' recollect 'the circumstances of this day,' and most refreshing will it be to my wearied spirits in moments of difficulty and discouragement, for which I must not be unprepared, to be permitted to believe, on the authority of your Lordship, that I bear with me the favourable opinion and friendly regards of the Members of this venerable Society. My pretensions to this high distinction, the kindness of your Lordship's nature has exceedingly over-rated; but my sense of its value, I cannot exaggerate, or even adequately express. In the approbation of this Society, is conveyed to my feelings whatever could be due to the best-directed efforts, and most signal services, in the cause of Religion, of order, and of peace: it is the testimony of those, who are distinguished by knowledge, by rank, by piety, and by Christian zeal, in the greatest of Christian nations, and in the proudest period of her existence.

"Impressed with these sentiments of the venerable Society, and persuaded of the vast importance of the objects to which its labours have been unceasingly directed, I need not hesitate to offer it the pledge of my assurance; that in the distant Empire, the spiritual concerns of which the Almighty has committed to my superintendance, I shall feel it to be my duty, so far as my ability may extend, to countenance and to promote the objects of the Society, especially those to which my attention has been called in its Address. In common with the Society, I have ever been of opinion, that if the difficulties of diffusing the light of the Gospel through the Eastern

Eastern world can be successfully encountered (and the sure Word of God forbids us to despair), it can be only by establishing among our countrymen in Asia, the form of Church-government derived from the Apostles, by inculcating attention to Divine ordinances, by unity of doctrine in the teachers of Religion, and by a departure from iniquity among all who name the name of Christ. That the Society has, for more than a century, unremittingly endeavoured to instil into the minds both of the natives and of our countrymen in India, sentiments favourable to the diffusion of the Gospel, is admitted by all who are acquainted with its proceedings, and whose candour is open to the truth. Much of the Christianity, which subsists in those regions, has been planted under its auspices, and nurtured by its care: and the exemplary conduct of those holy men, whom it has sent forth to bear the glad tidings of the Gospel of Peace, their temperate zeal, their conciliating manners, their patience in well doing, and their devotion to the cause of Christ, have supported the credit of the Missionary name, and have contributed to refute the misrepresentations of ignorant or interested men.

"I am not unacquainted with the printed documents to which the Address refers me, in conformity to which, Diocesan Committees, under the sanction of the Right Reverend Prelates of England and Wales, have been established in most parts of this kingdom; and I pray for their multiplication, as the most effectual means of extending the blessed influence of the Society at home. Happy indeed shall I deem myself, if Providence should enable me, by any exertion of diligence and zeal, to establish an Eastern Institution, framed upon the same admirable model, and co-operating with the Society in its benevolent designs. But whatever be the result of this and of my other endeavours, I would only entreat, that the Society will be assured of my earnest desire to promote the objects, which it has this day recommended to me; and not to impute to indifference or inattention any failure or delay, for which the acknowledged difficulties of my situation may afford a reasonable excuse. Unfeignedly could I wish, that so arduous an undertaking had been committed to stronger powers; but my trust is in the Almighty, who can call forth strength out of weakness: already am I deeply impressed with the awful responsibility of my charge: and in the execution of my duties, I shall feel that, under the Divine protection, I possess some security against the mischiefs of an erroneous judgment, in my firm attachment to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.

"I now take leave of the venerable Society, with my warmest thanks for this and every other mark of its regard, desiring to be remembered in its prayers."

Topographical Account of Sawston.

(Continued from p. 124.)

THE Second Register begins in 1721-2; containing the baptisms and marriages at one end, and the burials at the other. The following memorandum is entered on one of the guard-leaves:

"A confirmation held at Sawston, July 29, 1730, by the Bishop of Ely, of the following parishes:

Sawston, Mr. Crownfield.
Pampisford, Mr. Mapletoft.
Hinston, Mr. Bradshaw.
Ickleton, Mr. Say.
2 Duxford's, Mr. Harris.
Wittlesford, Triploe, Harston, Mr. Dickenson.
Newton, Hinkton, Mr. Barnes.
Shelford parv. Mr. Gillingham.
Stapleford, Mr. Cook.
Shelford mag. Mr. Taylor.

The number of those confirmed was 423.

Babraham, Mr. Wilson."

Extracts of Marriages and Baptisms, from the second Register:

1722. Roger Beeton of Pampisford, and Anne Baynes of this parish, were married in Trinity college chapple, in Cambridge, with license, May the 7th.

1723. Barre, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Abraham Oakes * and of Katherine his wife, was baptized August the 6th.

1730. John King, of Little Shelford, widower, and Mary Corbe widow, were married in Queen's coll. chapel, banns thrice published, December 25, 1730.

1740. Richard Sempringham and Judith Howell, both of this parish, were married in King's college chappell, 28th Oct.

1741. John Jeggons and Alice Benstead were married in Trinity-hall chapel in Cambridge, banns published.

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* This gentleman was of Trinity college, Cambridge, A. B. 1709; A. M. 1713; LL.D. Com. Reg. 1728; Vicar of Shudy Camps, in this county, 1715, which he resigned Feb. 1741-2.

1743. Stephen and Elizabeth Howell were married at Emanuel chapell, June 5.

Matthew and Ann Seair were married at Peterhouse chapell, June 16 *.

Extract of Burials from the second Register:

1735. John Mayne (parish clerk, aged about 66) was buried April 28th. Affidavit received.

1739. John Tilbrook, aged 77, a pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was buried Dec. 17.

1739. William Jeffery, aged 100 and upwards, was buried Dec. 10.

1741. Samuel Warren, of St. Andrew's parish in Cambridge, drown'd near the Church-causeway, was buried Dec. 9.

1744. Lady Mary, widow of Sir Francis Fortescue, was buried Jan. 20, 1744-5.

1764. William Gibbs (unfortunately killed in a gravel-pit) was buried May 17.

William Nottage (unfortunately killed in a gravel-pit with the above Wm. Gibbs) was buried May 18.

It appears by the Register that the small-pox was very fatal in this village during the years 1765 and 6.

1767. Bridget Burling (barbarously murdered in her house in the town of Cambridge) was buried Dec. 18.

1768. Mary Kier, widow, (found drown'd near the paper-mills) aged 58, was buried Jan. 29.

1770. Mary, (born deaf and dumb) aged six, daughter of John Catley and Mary his wife, was buried June 19.

1788. A travelling chimney-sweeper, buried April 9.

This Register ends 1791. The third Register which begins in 1792, continues to 1812, being the time when the *new-fashioned flimsy* Registers came up.

There is also another Register for Marriages, which begins 1754 and ends 1812.

"Mr. Henry Bostock, of the parish of Christ Church, London, batchelor, and Miss Mary Huddleston of this parish, spinster, were married, &c. 11th of Jany 1761."

Marriages from 1800 to 1814, 55.—Births † and Baptisms 119 males, 110 females.—Burials 92 males, 112 females.—Increase 27 males, and decrease 2 females.

The following list of Vicars is taken from different parts of the Registers, and from an old book containing the Overseer's accounts:

John Swan signs vicar in the Overseers' account from 1615, (being the year with which the book begins) to 1639.

John Gates signs vicar, from 1639 to 1644.

John Grenell signs vicar, from 1644 to 1645.

Christopher Fleet signs vicar, from 1645 to 1658.

John Swan signs vicar, 1658 to 1671.

William Stukely, of Magd. Coll. Camb. A. B. 1660, A. M. 1664.

John Swan, again.

William Curtis was buried the 17th of Sept. 1673.

John Greenel, Trin. coll. A. B. 1668. A. M. 1672. signs vicar 1674.

Silvanus Finch, Trin. coll. A. B. 1667. A. M. 1671. minister, April 11, 1683.

John Haslop, Queen's; A. B. 1680. A. M. 1684. signs vicar 1690. [See Gent. Mag. August 1815, p. 122.]

John Perkins signs vicar 1705.

Dormer Dawes, Queen's; A. B. 1697. A. M. 1701. S. T. B. 1710. signs vicar 1706, died at Shrewsbury in June 1713.

William Warren, quære the same as Fell. of Trin. hall, and minister of St. Edward's church, in Cambridge? LL.B. 1706. LL.D. 1717. signs vicar June 24, 1713.

Robert Smales, St. John's, A. B. 1706. A. M. 1710. S. T. B. 1717. signs vicar 1715.

..... Thomson, signs vicar 1719.

Henry Crownfield, Clare Hall, A. B. 1719. A. M. 1723. Queen's, S. T. B. 1732. rector of Eversden parva, June 1731. signs vicar 1723.

Luke Trevigar, Clare Hall, A. B. 1726. A. M. 1730. presented to the vicarage of Harlston, Oct. 1735. signs vicar 1732.

Thomas Thickness, A. B. 1728. A. M. 1732. Fellow of King's coll. Camb. signs vicar 1737, died in 1742.

Charles Stuart, A. B. 1738. A. M. 1742. Fellow of Peterhouse, Camb presented Oct. 1742.

Daniel Longmire, A. B. 1749-50. A. M. 1753. S. T. B. 1768. presented 1755.

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* It seems to have been the fashion to get married in some College chapel, for during the year 1745 I find 5; in 1747, I find 3; in 1748, 2; in 1751, 3; in 1752, I find 2 marriages, all solemnized at the Chapel of St. Peter's college.

† I am unable to ascertain the exact number of *births* since 1811, for in that year there was a Dissenting Meeting-house built at Sawston, and you know, Mr. Urban, the Dissenters are allowed to keep a Register for their own use.

William

William Oldham, A. B. 1750-1. A. M. 1754, presented Dec. 10. 1757.

Elias Thackeray, A. M. Fellow of King's college; A. B. 1755. A. M. 1758. S. T. B. 1772. was appointed minister of this parish on Sunday March 15, 1761, and of Trinity church in Cambridge, 1770.

Michael Tyson, A. M. Fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge; A. B. 1764. A. M. 1767. S. T. B. 1775. was appointed minister of this parish in the year 1770.

Francis Henson, A. B. 1759. A. M. 1762. Fellow of Sidney-Sussex college, in Cambridge, S. T. B. 1769. was appointed minister of this parish Nov. 5, 1772. afterwards rector of Kilvington (a college living) in Yorkshire, where he died.

Edward Walsby, A. B. 1773. A. M. 1776. Preb. of Canterbury, and formerly Tutor to H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, Fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, was appointed minister of this parish in the year 1776. died June 13, 1815, aged 64. [See Gent. Mag. for June 1815, p. 572.]

Job Wallace, A. M. Fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, A. B. 1774. A. M. 1777. was appointed minister of this parish March 29, 1778.

Robert Gray, A. B. 1782. A. M. 1785. Trinity coll. Camb. was appointed minister of this parish in June 1783.

Thomas Cautley, A. B. 1786. A. M. 1790. Jesus coll. Camb. was appointed minister of this parish on Sunday, the 2d of October 1786, the present worthy vicar.

John Stacey signs curate 1620.

Edmund Fisher, Bene't coll. A. B. 1752. A. M. 1756. signs curate 1765.

Wm. Atkinson, A. B. 1781; A. M. 1784, late Fellow and Tutor of Catharine Hall, now Fellow of Christ's coll. Camb. signs curate 1 March 1807.

Charles Farish, A. B. 1788; A. M. 1792, Fellow of Queen's coll. signs curate 14 Feb. 1808.

James Speare, A. B. 1797; A. M. 1800, Fellow of Clare Hall, signs curate 5 May, 1811, the present curate.

Parish Clerks.

Thomas Hutchinson and John Mayne. Vide extracts from Registers, 1660 and 1735.

John Taylor hanged himself in the rope belonging to the great bell, was buried June 4, 1777.

Robert Jordan, resigned.

Joseph Brown, aged 72 years, present Clerk, has held that office 33 years.

The Clerk receives 16*s.* for ringing a bell at 4 o'clock in the morning, and 8 in the evening, from All Saints to Candlemas-day.

I have transcribed the whole of the tombs in the church-yard, as many of them are so much "with nettles skirted and with moss o'ergrown" that they will in a few years be totally illegible.

On upright stones †:

1. Sarah Townsen, died June 15th, 1813, aged 82 years.

"Then leaving all I loved below
To God's tribunal I must go,
Must hear the Judge pronounce my fate,
And fix my everlasting state."

2. Mary Ansell, May 12, 1811, aged 20.

3. Anne, wife of Thomas King, Jan. 19, 1811, aged 39. Also their infant daughter.

4. Harriet, wife of Thomas King, May 31, 1806, aged 31.

5. Anne, wife of John King, June 4, 1786, aged 29. *

6. John King, Sept. 5, 1779, aged 29 years.

"A loving husband and a father dear,
Such by the will of Heaven doth lie here," &c. &c.

7. Elizabeth, wife of William Dawson, April 4, 1787, aged 45.

8. John Haylock, April 18, 1803, aged 77.

9. Elizabeth, wife of John Haylock, March 1, 1780, aged 56. Also three of their children, viz. Edward, Sarah, and Mary. *

10. Edward Haylock, gent. Nov. 17, 1782, aged 81.

Anne his wife, May 1, 1743, aged 43.

And also two sons and a daughter, Thomas and Mary, who died infants: Edward died July 15, 1753, aged 20 years and 8 months.*

Altar Tomb:

Arms: Quarterly, 1st. Sable, a chevron between three towers triple-towered Argent, on the chevron a mullet for difference, for *Dunch*. 2d. Two bars between six mascles voided 3. 2. 1. 3d. Two chevrons. 4th. On a bend, between three cross crosslets three cinquefoils. 5th. Three chevrons between three men's heads couped at the neck and in profile. 6th. An anchor erect, and on a chief three cinquefoils.

† It may be worth while to inform the Reader, that where he finds an asterisk at the end of an inscription, there are a few "uncouth rhymes" on the stone, which are so trite as not to deserve a place in the Gent. Mag.

Crest:

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet Or, an antelope's head Argent, maned, armed, and attired, Or.

Motto: *Ante omnia erit.*

11. "Sarah Haylock, the last surviving daughter of W. Dunch, Esq. and the second wife of Edward Haylock, gent. departed this life Feb. the 14th, 1773, in the 77th year of her age. Of all her accomplishments, and they were many, Religion was the guide, its throne was her heart, its language her life, yet (for she was a CHRISTIAN) she looked for IMMORTAL LIFE from the mercy of God through the merits of Christ; to this grand object her parents taught her infant eye to turn. Her affections fired at its beauty: her faith fixed on its truth: and all her life was one stretch for the prize. No mean infatuations with the phrensies of life; no low suspicions in the anguish of death; for well she knew the HAPPY GOD, and all his mazy plans she thought was right. Reader, would'st thou, like her, all placid and serene close as the evening of a Summer day softly meand'ring through the dusky vale: Be HOLY then, without this none shall see the Lord."

Upright stones.

12. Joshua Glascock, April 28, 1814, aged 28.*

13. Richard Robinson, October 5, 1793, aged 81.*

14. Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, widow of Mr. Richard Robinson, December 14, 1814, aged 92.

15. Kezaih Robinson, March 4, 1795, aged 31.

"So God decreed, shall partial man complain? [raign?
Dispute His will, His Providence ar-
Him Lord of all shall every creature find,
Too wise to err; too good to be unkind."

16. Thomas Forsbrook, Sept. 10, 1761, aged 49.*

17. Judith, the daughter of Richard and Elenor Robinson, August 12, 1776, aged 15.*

18. Grace, daughter of Richard Robinson, and wife of James Cooper, May 10, 1776, aged 29.

19. Richard Robinson, July 19, 1760, aged 78.

20. Martha Robinson, December 1, 1781, aged 24.

"Attend to my date, ye gay and careless,
And boast not of to-morrow."

Altar Tomb:

21. Catherine Robinson, October 13, 1788, aged 30.*

22. Richard Symms, October 22, 1760, aged 66.

Martha Symms, October 5, 1778, aged 74.

Upright Stones.

23. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Martha Symms, May 17, 1759, aged 33.

24. Mary, wife of Ambrose Williams, Jan. 18, 1755, aged 24.*

Altar Tomb.

25. Martha Robinson, daughr. of Richd. and Martha Symms, August 25, 1785, aged 52.

Anne Symms, daughr. of Richd. and Martha Symms, March 18, 1801, aged 61.

Upright Stones:

26. Mary Simperingham, died January 28, 1768, aged 81.

27. Richard Simperingham, buried April 18, 1741, aged 28.

28. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Mary Simperingham, died June 29, 1749, aged 30.*

29. Bridget Robinson, October 2, 1772, aged 85.

30. Mary, daughter of Richard and Bridget Gates, October 14, 1780, aged 6.

31. Richard Gates, April 10, 1809, aged 76.

32. Mrs. Susannah Adams, April 26, 1814, aged 64.

33. Thomas Adams, April 23, 1808, aged 55.

"Wise is the man who labours to secure
His passage safe and his reception sure."

34. Thomas, son of Thomas and Eliz. Lofts, March 18, 1737, aged 31.

35. James Turner, son of Henry Turner, by Jane his wife, Dec. 16, 1781, aged 85.

"His nephew Francis Rowling, in much gratitude and esteem for a worthy benefactor, caused this monument to be erected."

36. Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Harrison, July 24, 1757, aged 63.

37. Henry Harrison, gent. third son of Rev. Dr. Henry Harrison † of West Wickham, in this county, September 23, 1727, aged 68.

38. Mary, wife of William Lagden, April 24, 1802, aged 56.

39. William Lagden, July 23, 1773, aged 33.*

† Dr. Henry Harrison had been Fellow of Gonvile and Caius Coll. Camb. Rector of Wethersfield and Snailwell, and Prebendary of the second stall in Ely Cathedral. He died December 5, 1690, aged 80, and was buried in the church at West Wickham, where he was Rector.—See Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, p. 188.

40. John

40. John Howell, son of Stephen Howell, June 23, 1776, aged 27.*

41. Lydia, wife of John Webb, Sept. 3, 1791, aged 28.*

42. Jeremiah Challenger, Nov. 5, 1789, aged 79.

Anne, his wife, December 28, 1789, aged 74.

43. John Hills, Nov. 30, 1760, aged 72.

Mary, his wife, Sept. 29, 1761, aged 75.

44. John Parrott, July 3, 1789, aged 36.

Johny, his son, an infant, April 16, 1783.

45. John Spicer, April 4, 1803, aged 53.*

46. Mary Coxall, Jan. 30, 1814, aged 63.

47. Simon Brown, November 4, 1812, aged 69.

48. Richard Poffitt, died July 6, 1759, aged 69.

49. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Webb, March 30, 1808, aged 38.*

50. John Howell, August 10, 1755, aged 70.

Mary, his wife, August 20, 1754, aged 66.*

51. Stephen Howell, Jan. 18, 1775, aged 62.*

Under the East window of the South aile in large letters †.

52. " 1639.
HERE LYETH
THE BODY OF JOHN
SWAN THAT
WAS MINISTER
OF SAWSTON
39 YEERES AND
DIED ON THE 23D
DAY OF NOVEM
ANNO DOM."

53. John, son of John and Martha Harris, Dec. 6, 1719, aged 5.

54. William, son of John and Martha Harris, Sept. 26, 1719, aged 10 years.

55. Martha, wife of John Harris, Sept. 20, 1729, aged 50.

56. Susanna Jaggard, Nov. 14, 1777, aged 12.

57. Mary, wife of Henry Norden, Feb. 12, 1769, aged 51.*

58. Richard Norden, Nov. 15, 1725, aged 10 years.

59. Mary, wife of Richard Turner (first wife of John Mean) April 8, 1768, aged 68.*

60. John Mean, March, 1740, aged 33.

Also four of his children, 2 sons and 2 daughters, who died infants.

61. William Robinson, March 25, 1759, aged 55.*

62. David Robinson, March 6, 1759, aged 59.

63. Elizabeth, wife of David Robinson, Dec. 23, 1760, aged 66.

Near the South door of the Chancel.

64. Martha Jaggard, August 19, 1764, aged 85.

65. Samuel Jaggard, July 7, 1759, aged 51.

66. Jane Goode, January 7, 1729, aged 89.

67. John, son of Stephen Corbee, yeoman, and Bridget his wife, July 12, 1716, aged 29.

68. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Titchmarch, May 13, 1723, aged 26, daughter of Stephen and Bridget Corbee.

69. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Judith Guiver, May 24, 1740, æt 15.

70. John Tayler, January 29, 1711, aged 47.

Mary, his wife, Dec. 21, 1726, aged 56.

Also 4 of their grandchildren, viz. 2 sons and 2 daughters of Francis and Elizabeth Tayler, who dyed infants.*

71. Thomas Baines, September 4, 1718, aged 35. And his son, who died March 3, 1719, aged 3.

72. Samvel Jeffery, the seaventeenth day of October 1683 ‡.

On an altar tomb, partly illegible, at the West end of which are these arms: Arg. three lions passant gardant in pale Gu. *Brograve of Hamels, in Hertfordshire.*

73. " Here lyeth entombed ye body of Sarah ye wife of John Jeffery gent. born of ye family of ye Brograves in Hertfordshire, who in ye 25 year of her age departed this life in travail of her third child on ye 23 day of December 1694. Nere unto her lyeth ye bodys of her 2 children: the eldest Anne died on ye 10 Oct. 1688, aged 3 months 2 weeks, ye other Sarah on ye 28 June 1690, aged 5 months.

Rest, blessed souls, whilst we in tears do mourn [Vrne.
These last remains in this your sacred
Our tears, alas! altho' in floods they swell,
Can scarce the loss of so much Virtue tell;
For, had her merit a just Elegie,
Our grief would, like her bliss, eternal be;
And we with deepest sorrow must confess
Our greatest loss is greatest happiness.

† I have had this stone raised up: it was sunk so deep in the earth, that it was almost impossible to read the whole inscription.

‡ Over the grave of this gentleman is placed a ridged slab, like the lid of a stone coffin.

How

How could so great a soul be here confin'd,
For ...eaved only by its ....ke defin'd.
And if in her such wondrous worth was seen,
What greatness must have in her offspring been?
They born mature for Heaven were taken hence,
And she deprived of the sweet innocence.
But what was here by the hard fates deny'd,
Is now by more indulgent Heaven supply'd.

Monumentum hoc John Jefferey
(quamdiu ejus conso..frus..be..maritus amantissimus,
jam vero ejusdem morte factus Viduus mœstissimus,
at memoriæ semper observantissimus)
pio devotoque animo posuit."

74. William Mitchell, 1741, aged 8 years.*

75. Elizabeth, wife of James Howell, May 10, 1814.

"Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

*** Gent. Mag. for August 1815, p. 122. col. 2. line 47, for *radicated* read *radiated.*

Mr. URBAN, *Newington, Surrey, Aug.* 17.

A CORRESPONDENT, page 6, trembles for the consequences which might ensue, were a National monument, which he regards as a "hazardous stretch of masonical ingenuity," to fall; and which, by an anticipating care as prudent as it is barbarous, he would transform from a splendid monument to an unclassical ruin.

If he be alarmed about the probable falling of this monument, what would he be, were he under the necessity of continually passing by, or living near, such an one as the *Campanile* or tower at Florence, which is thus described by a modern traveller *:

"Surprising as the tower at Pisa appeared to me, on account of its inclination, this at Florence was no less so, owing to its enormous height, and the comparative slenderness of its superstructure * * * * * The plan forms a square * * * * * continued all the way up. * * * In height it is 270 feet, and only 46 feet square in the shaft, *which is the same from bottom to top.*"

But if it be possible that he should place so little confidence, not in the theoretical, but the practical knowledge of building which that able and profound mathematician possessed; let him turn to those monuments of Roman "hazardous ingenuity," which decorate that once Imperial City. The column dedicated to Augustus, Trajan's pillar, the column of Antoninus, &c. have stood in spite of the "earthquake," the "lightning," and the "wind" of more than 1500 years; and if not despoiled or "taken down" by barbarian hands, will defy the shocks of centuries yet to come.

That a great and irrecoverable loss would be sustained by the lovers of Antiquity, and the Fine Arts, were every monument or public building which appeared ruinous, to be "taken down," will appear obvious to every one: Athens could no longer boast the ruins of those temples erected to Minerva, to Theseus, and to Jupiter Olympias; and Rome would long ago have been robbed of its Pantheon, its triumphal arches, and especially of its Coliseum or Amphitheatre of Vespasian, whose towering fragments, hanging in the air, threaten death to the inhabitants below.

Great stress is laid by the writer, on the injury the Monument must receive "by the continual passing of carriages along the street *below*;" but what must the piers of a bridge sustain "by the continual passing of carriages" *above*, and water undermining *beneath*; yet the cry of London-bridge being dangerous, is as old as the reign of James I. and is now become stale; and there is very little doubt that the Bridge and the Monument, unless "taken down" or destroyed, will appear in venerable grandeur, long after the hand which is now inditing these desultory remarks lies cold in the tomb.—I am conscious, Mr. Urban, that these are the remarks of one, whose enthusiasm in the cause of the fine arts is apt to carry him too far; but, occupied as I have been for years in the study of Architecture, and considering the scarcity of national monuments in this great Metropolis; with the deepest regret should I see any public edifice "taken down" to pacify the

* Tappen on the Architecture of France and Italy.

the fears or quiet the alarms of "beholders" more timid than skilful.

Yours, &c. J. L——N.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 18.

GREAT Pillar, or *Monument of London*, begun 1671, finished 1677, by Sir C. Wren; which J. N. (p. 6.) is pleased to nick-name "a spindle" with a "dove-cot" above; was always held, by brothers of the art, one of the Knight's happiest labours: indeed it is said, he always took great pride in having formed and completed so majestic and stupendous a work, and which has been allowed on all hands, to be one of the prime ornaments of this great City. Its proportions are on the true principles of the Doric order, eight diameters of its shaft in height; its pedestal guided by the same unerring rules, every part having proper projections, bearings, and corresponding particulars. What then is there to be afraid of? If the "absurdity" (another pretty compliment) were to be "got rid of" to please the idle fears of J. N. the Dome of St. Paul's, no doubt, as it is a still more stupendous and lofty object, and by his scale of argument more dangerous than the other, must likewise be put out of the way. Extending the idea further, to indulge this anti-professionalist's humour in "taking down" sublime specimens of Art, what would he not propose to do with the Tower and Spire of Salisbury Cathedral, of a yet more "daring altitude" (the construction of which must of course be more beyond his comprehension than the other)? Why, down with the useless thing by all means; its "tapering point," shaking with every wind, and fraught with every danger *. If such a propensity have way, farewell to all the sublime and soaring pieces of Architecture this Kingdom has to boast of.—But National pride, nay, common sense, revolts at the very idea. As for a "solitary pillar raised to support nothing," let us call to mind the Alexandrian column, Constantinople column, Trajan column, Antonine column! Have not ages confirmed their scientific durability by their yet standing to excite "the wonder of the apprehensive (otherwise ignorant) beholder how they support themselves?" Others possessed with different sentiments, properly understand their construction, and value such transcendant performances!

"*West Front of the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity at Caen in Normandy*," p. 9. Whittington, in his "Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France," says, "this Abbey, with that of St. Stephen at the same place, are the principal examples on the Continent of that peculiar manner of building introduced into England by the Norman prelates at the end of the eleventh century. The Saxon churches of England were inferior in elevation, massiveness, and magnitude, to those of the Normans, &c." Let any one compare the lines, embellishments, and data of this front of the Holy Trinity with the following Saxon edifices in this country, and their time of erection; and we shall then see what will become of the boasted superiority of Norman elevation.—St. Augustin's, Canterbury, 605; Southwell, 630; Hexham, 674; Malmsbury, 675; St. Alban's Interior, 793; St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury, 954; Rumsey, 967; nave and transepts, Peterborough, 970; West-front, Durham 995; Towers of Exeter, 1050; Remains of Waltham Abbey (by Harold), 1062. What can be brought in competition with the splendour of St. Augustine's, and its remote antiquity; the magnitude of Peterborough; or the beauties of the detail of the remains of Malmsbury? It may be well to refer to the controversy between an "Amateur" and my friend the "Architect," closed by the latter on the *silence* of the former; which controversy is founded on Mr. Whittington's "Historical Survey." See vol. LXXX. Part II. p. 132.

As *Burlington-House, Piccadilly*, the *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated Lord of that name, who was so eminently skilled in the "fascinating" study and practice of Architecture, has now been disrobed of many of its internal adornments (preparatory, some

* The apex of this spire, barely six inches thick, is easily put in a tremulous motion by the hand (this I have done). The Walls of the great Towers of Exeter Cathedral, when the bells are ringing, open their joints (this I have seen); and yet they STAND SECURE.

some think, to the whole pile giving way; others say *No;* and may the *Noes* prevail!) it may be satisfactory to the admirers of the noble pile to be informed, that the "Architect" has lately taken every detail by sketches, for the purpose of carrying on the thread of his architectural progress in its due order, and at the same time, of preserving, in some degree, this example of professional skill in high life, that it may not wholly pass away unheeded and forgotten. J. Carter.

Mr. Urban, *Abbotts Roding, Aug.* 28.

I SHALL be very much obliged to any Horticulturist, who will favour me with his opinion upon a subject, which has always appeared to me as a vulgar prejudice, without any probability of truth to support it.

The question upon which I solicit such discussion and information as would contribute to satisfy any one who would not wilfully close his eye against the fair admission of truth, is, by what effect the Barberry tree, commonly known here by the name of Pepperidge, can, by any secret pernicious quality inherent in its nature, so destroy the vegetation of Wheat, as to disappoint the sower of all his hopes of reaping a crop in due season.

I have unfortunately in my garden two Barberry trees, to which my neighbour ascribes the Blight, which this year, as well as in preceding years, has greatly injured the Wheat which grew upon two acres of ground.

That the state of the case may be fully open for conclusive investigation, I have to observe, that my garden is situated upon a gentle ascent from the ground in question: between which I have a small field, where there are several different trees intersecting the communication, so as to prevent, or impede, the supposed infection. There is also a running brook, not often dry but in such a summer as we now have had. In addition to which there is likewise a separation by a garden-wall. These circumstances deserve consideration, because the prevailing idea is, that unless the Barberry tree be extirpated, root and branch, there is no remedy for the evil; so determined is the rancour and inveteracy of the Pepperidge to this particular grain; having no hostility to any other.

I am very unwilling, without good cause shewn, to eradicate the shrubs alluded to; because it would occasion in my parterre an *hiatus valdè deflendus.* At the same time I would not prolong their existence in the vegetable world, were I convinced, upon satisfactory evidence, that my neighbour suffered any essential injury by their growth.

Yours, &c. The Parson.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 18.

WHILST perusing, a short time ago, the file of Newcastle papers, I was forcibly struck with the following Address * in behalf of Thomas Acon, an almost unprotected lad, of great genius. The few friends who have noticed his abilities, applied, it appears, to the Grand Jury at the Assizes last year, when a small subscription was raised, but this not being equal to the desired purpose, a further application to the feelings of a generous publick becomes necessary.

To your kindness, Mr. Urban, an appeal is made, to give it a place in your Miscellany, in the hope of its attracting the attention of some liberal-minded persons who may be inclined to promote the interests of a destitute lad, of the best moral character, with a genius that requires scope only for its exercise, as every assurance of industry on his part may be relied on. Your disposition is so well known as to need no other apology than the avowal of the friendship of

A constant Admirer of your useful Publication.

*** Neptune requests to be favoured with an account of the *Standlynch* estate, now *Trafalgar*, near Salisbury; which domain was, among the very last Acts of the late Session of Parliament, finally settled in the person of the representative of the never-to-be-forgotten Nelson.

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* The Address inclosed by our benevolent Correspondent, being a direct Advertisement, is placed as such on the cover of this month's Magazine.

Edit.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

27. Wood's Athenæ; *a new Edition, by Mr.* Philip Bliss; *continued from Part I. p.* 144.

WE have now the satisfaction of laying before our Readers some specimens, as we promised, from the second volume of this valuable work; the progress of which, though slow, is sure; and, from a careful inspection of what has already appeared, we are persuaded that as much dispatch has been made as was consistent with the accuracy which is every where demonstrated. The indefatigable labours of this intelligent Editor must delight the spirit of honest Anthony Wood, if he has now any perception of sublunary matters; and it would have soothed his dying moments, could he have foreseen that his "Athenæ," at the distance of a century, would be revived with such substantial improvement. Scarcely is there a single article of this elaborate Work which does not bear evident marks of the patient investigation of Mr. Bliss; whose health, we fear, may have been affected by such intense research. It requires little skill to point out a great variety of new and useful information, gleaned from an attentive research into the rich archives of the University, the boundless stores of "the British Museum, the MSS. of Kennett, Baker, and Cole; the publications of modern Biographers, and Topographers; and the communications of many highly respectable Correspondents."

Amongst other additions to *Thomas Newton*, we have this note:

"Some extract from Newton's funeral tribute to Queen Elizabeth may appear necessary; and I have accordingly given one sonnet. If this be not sufficient, the curious reader may refer to the third volume of Nichols's *Progresses*, where the whole tract has been reprinted.

"Cease, nymphes, with teares to ouer-
charge your eies, [hath left ye:
For Delia weepes not now that she
Comfort your selues in earth, for she in
skies [reft ye.
Comforted [is] by them which late be-
So many yeeres the Gods did let ye keepe
her, [peace;
In tender loue for to support your
But, being gone, it naught auailes to
weepe her, [lease.
She now enioyes a crowne of longer
Let this suffice how looth she was to part
So long as she had tongue, hand, eye,
or breath,
Till when our quire of angels tooke her
heart, [well earth.
Shee then bid welcome ioyes, and far-
Where once ech soule his Delia's soule
shall see [tie."
Crow[n]d in another kinde of majes-

The following short article of biography is in Wood's second Edition, but not in his first:

"Edward Palmer, son of ..... Palmer of Compton Scorfen in the parish of Ilmington in Warwickshire*, (where and in the neighbourhood his ancestors have flourished for a long time in good repute) was educated in Magd. hall, where I find him in 1570, but taking no degree, he receded to his patrimony, where his genie directing him to the studies of heraldry, history, and antiquities, which were in a manner natural to him, became known to, and respected by, the learned men of his time, particularly to Cambden, who styles† him a curious and diligent Antiquary; as he really was. What he hath published I know not; sure I am that he made excellent collections of English antiquities, which after his death coming into the hands of such persons who understood them not, were therefore, as I have heard, embezzled, and in a manner lost. He had also a curious collection of coins and subterrane antiquities, which in like sort are also embezled."

To this Mr. Bliss adds,

"In the Cotton MS. Otho E. x. fol. 301, b. ii. *Mr. Palmer's Note on the Valuation of Coins current.* This, as Mr. Ellis informs me, is in a hand-writing coeval with our author Edward Palmer, and may therefore be ascribed to him with much probability."

Of Barnabe Barnes, we are told,

"In 1591, Barnes accompanied the Earl of Essex in a military capacity into France, where he remained till 1594, and, if we may believe Nash, with little or no credit for his courage or honesty, for‡ he is accused not only of running away from the enemy, but of stealing a

* "See the Pedigree of this family in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 633, edit. 1730."

† "In Britannia, in Gloucestershire."

‡ "See various extracts in support of this position in Censura Literaria, VI. 170, &c."

'nobleman's

'nobleman's steward's chayne at his Lord's installing at Windsore.' On the other side, however, we are to remember, that he took part with Nash's antagonist Gabriel Harvey, which probably roused the resentment thus vented in *Have with you to Saffron Walden.*"

After some additions to the list of Barnes's Works, Mr. Bliss observes,

"Oldys informs us *, that he translated the *Spanish Councell*, and writ a *Poem on Shoris Wife* in the year 1596.

"Having never seen any of Barnes's poetical works in their original form, I am compelled to be satisfied with the following lines from his *Parthenophel*, extracted by Beloe. They give so favourable an idea of his style, that it is to be lamented the editor of the *Anecdotes of Literature* did not oblige his readers with a more particular analysis of, and further specimens from, a volume of as great merit as rarity.

"Ah! sweet Content, where is thy mylde abode? [swaynes
Is it with shepheards and light-harted
Which sing upon the downes, and pype abroade, [playnes?
Sending their flockes, and calleth onto
Ah! sweet Content, where doest thou safely rest? [sing
In Heaven with Angels which the prayses
Of Him that made, and rules, at his behest, [thing?
The mindes and parts of every living
Ah! sweet Content, where doth thine harbour hold?
Is it in Churches with religious men
Which please the Goddes with prayers manifold,
And in their studies meditate it then?
Whether thou dost in Heaven or Earth appeare, [bour here."
Be where thou wilt, thou wilt not har-

Wood having mentioned two different Knights of the name of Thomas Smith; their distinct Epitaphs are here subjoined:

"In the Chancel of the Church of Fulham, on a polished stone, this inscription:

D. O. M.
Thomæ Smitho Equiti Aurato
Regiæ Majestati a Supplicum
Libellis et ab Epistolis Latinis
Viro doctrina prudentiaque
singulari:
Francisca Guil. Baronis Chandos
Filia
Optimo Marito Conjux moestissima
plorans posuit.
Obijt xxviii die Novemb.
MDCIX."

"On the South side of Sutton at Hone Church, Kent, is a most stately monument inclosed with iron rails, and under an arch of alabaster richly ornamented and supported by columns of black marble, of the Corinthian order, is a gentleman cumbent in his robes, &c. with the following inscription:

'M.S. To the glory of God, and to the pious memorie of the Honourable Sir Thomas Smith, Knight, (late Governour of the East Indian, Muscovia, French and Sommer Island Companies, treasurer for the Virginian plantation, prime undertaker (in the year 1612,) for that noble designe the discoverie of the North-west passage, principall commissioner for the London expedition against the Pirates, and for a voiage to the Ryver Senega, upon the coast of Africa; one of the cheefe commissioners for the navie-roial, and sometyme ambassadour from the Majestie of Gr. Brit. to the Emperour, and great Duke of Russia and Moscovia, &c.) who havinge judiciously, conscionably, and with admirable facility managed many difficult and weighty affairs to the honour and profit of this nation, rested from his labours the 4th day of September 1625, and his soul returning to him that gave it, his body was here laid up in the hope of a blessed resurrection.

"From those large kingdomes where the sunn doth rise,
From that rich new-found world that Westward lies,
From Volga to the floud of Amazons,
From under both the poles and all the zones,
From all the famous rivers, lands, and seas,
Betwixt this place and our antipodes,
He gott intelligence what might be found [round;
To give contentment through this massie
But finding earthly things did rather tire
His longing soul, then answer her desire,
To this obscured village he withdrewe,
From hence his heavenlie voiage did persue;
Here summ'd up all; and when his gale of breath
Had left becalmed in the port of death
The soule's fraile bark, (and safe had landed here,
Where faith his factor and his harbinger
Made place before) he did (no doubt) obtain [seek in vain.'
That wealth, which here on earth we

"Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, Lond. 1769, p. 972.

"There is a rare print of this Sir Thomas Smith by Simon Pass, dated in 1617. He is represented in a fur robe, with

*"MS Note to Langbaine, with which I was favoured by Mr. Haslewood."

with his hat on, and a roll of maps in his hand."

The very ample biography of a voluminous Writer is thus enlarged:

"Sir Francis Hastings was fourth brother to Henry Earle of Huntington. I thinke he marryed Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph Langford, widow of Sir George Vernon. This Sir Francis was chosen Knight for the County of Leicester, together with his brother Sir George Hastings, in Eliz. 28. He was also of diuers Parliaments both in Queen Elizabeth's and in King James's reigne.

"Henry Earl of Huntington who dyed in anno 1595, Sir George Hastings his brother who dyed in anno 1604, and Sir Francis Hastings another brother, were all three persons of great fame and renown, and left many manuscripts touching the proceedings in Church and State in Queene Elizabeth's reign. MS. Carte in Bibl. Bodl. MMMM. 155.

"Sir Francis gave a metrical description of his wife's virtues in her monumental inscription, of which I now give the fifth verse only, as the whole has been printed in Nichols's valuable History of Leicestershire, vol. III. Part II. page 588.

"This ladie's bed, that heare you see thus made, [guest:
Hath to itself received her sweete
Her life is spente, which doth like flower fade, [lies at rest,
Freede from all storms; and here she
Till soul and body joined are in one:
Then farewell, grave! from hence she must be gone."

As a Fellow of St. John's, Mr. Bliss is quite at home in the following remarks:

"I cannot find by any evidence that Blagrave was ever a Member of St. John's, although it is very probable he might enter that Society as a Commoner, whilst some of his relations were Fellows. A George Blagrave was admitted Fellow, as of kin to the founder, in 1594; in 1603 William Blagrave was elected, as was another of both his names the following year.

"In a copy of Blagrave's *Mathematical Jewel*, 1585, in the Ashmole Museum, (G 7.) is the following MS account of the family.

"'Here stands Mr. Gray master of this house
And his poore catt, playing wth a mouse.

'John Blagraue marryed this Graye's widdowe, (she was a Hungerford,) this John was symple; had yssue by this widdowe:

'1. Anthony, who marryed Jane Borlass.

'2. John, the author of this booke.

'3. Alexander, the excellent chess player in England.

'Anthony had Sir John Blagraue, kt. who caused his teeth to be all drawne out, and after had a sett of ivory teeth sett in agayne.'

"Prefixed to this Work are two copies of verses by Blagrave. 1. *The Authour in his owne Defence.* 2. *The Authour's Dumpe.* In the former of these he seems to deny having had the advantage of an university education.

"Though that my name be not among
the learned rolde, [be told.
Let not that bee a blot, 'ere that my tale
Yet Zoylus seemes to say, why, what?
and whence is he? [the skie?
A childe but yesterday, and now to scale
Where gathered he his skill? what tutor
tolde him in? [therein,
The vniuersities denie, that 'ere he dwelt
And London laughes to thinke, she
scarce doth knowe his face:
How commes he then to linke with
Vrane's worthy grace?
My aunsweare shall bee short—my paine
this peece hath pen'd:
God lent it to my lot, and hee shall mee
defende.

"In the dedication to Lord Burleigh, and again in his address to the reader, he complains bitterly of some attempts by 'a famous lewde pettifogger' to dispossess his family and himself of their possessions, by stealing their evidences, and endeavouring 'to entitle the Queen thereto as concealed lands.' The attempt was however frustrated, after seven years litigation, and the Blagrave family retained their estates, which our author declares had cost his ancestors three thousand pounds, forty years preceding the action."

Of Ralph Buckland this additional notice occurs:

"Ritson was not aware that Buckland is entitled to a place in his *Bibliographia Poetica:* his claim is founded on a metrical epilogue to his *Embassage from Heaven*, of which the reader will be pleased to accept the first and two last stanzas only.

"Shal this embassage be of no regard,
Sent from a God, and from a man besides? [spard
Who, for thy sake, in loue, he hath not
His head, his armes, his legs, his sacred
sides, [blood
But al haue beene embrued in dearest
To saue thy soule, and worke thy
greatest good.

* * * * What

What loue, what terrour, al the world may yeeld,
Al are but shadowes, glaunsing on a wal;
Or like the winde, stowping the corne in field,
They haue short time, of no regard at al.
The loue of heauen, the dreadful judge-me't day,
These, these are they, whose endes ca'not decay.
Choose now of whether thou wilt haue thy share;
Of that which endeth in a moment's blast,
Or of those treasures which I do prepare
For my true champions, which shall euer last.
The worlde is gone, thy Saviour shal remaine;
Stand fast to him, and heauen is thy gaine."

28. Succisivæ Operæ; *or Selections from Antient Authors, Sacred and Profane, with Translations and Notes; by the Rev.* H. Meen, *B. D.*

Mr. MEEN is already known to the Publick, as Author of Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron, and Editor of Mr. Fawkes's Apollonius Rhodius, or rather his assistant Translator. The Remarks, &c. on Lycophron consisted of portions of the Cassandra, made into sections, consisting of Latin Arguments, the Greek Originals, the Latin prose Translations, an English Translation by Mr. Meen; together with short notes on the original Greek, and short English notes by Mr. Meen. These Remarks were published as a specimen of an entire Translation of the Poem.

Of the Literary Scraps, (Mr. M.'s own phrase for his Succisivæ Operæ) the most considerable are Translations (with notes) of Portions of Lycophron's Cassandra, and of Pindar's Odes.

Lycophron is the most difficult of all antient Greek Authors; and indeed his obscurity is proverbial: so that he is but little known. He was, however, a Poet of considerable strength, and his obscurity was the effect neither of chance, nor of a genius perturbed or confused, but of design and system. For, though no regular system of precepts has been delivered on his style of writing, yet a Poem that is throughout oracular and prophetic, as the Cassandra is, not only may be allowed to partake, but of necessity must partake, something of the obscurity of the antient oracles and prophecies. A certain degree of obscurity is as naturally characteristic of Oracles and Prophecies, as perspicuity should be of some other writings. And though a Poet, writing in the character of a raving Pythia, may not stop to listen to the rules of Aristole, yet rules he has of his own, and his very ravings are not without art. The Cassandra has by some been thought to be of the genius of Tragedy, but it may be rather called a Monody.

It appears by the close of the Poem, that Priam had placed a servant to be the keeper of Cassandra, who was confined in a stone castle. And this Poem is to be considered as the narrative of that servant, relating the ænigmatic ravings of Cassandra as overheard by him:

Επει μ' εταξας Φυλακα λαινε σεγης,
Και παντα φραζειν καναπεμπαζειν λογον,
Ετητυμως αφορρον ωτρυνας τροχιν.

And the following passage being taken both in the original and with the Translation, may be considered as at once an illustration of Lycophron's style of composition, and as an example of Mr. Meen's happy style of translating.

" ——— ου γαρ ησυχος κορη
Ελυσε χρησμων, ως πριν, αιολον σομα,
Αλλ' ασπετον χεασα παμμιγη βοην,
Δαφνηφαγων φοιβαζεν εκ λαιμων οπα,
Σφιγγος κελαινης γηρυν εκμιμουμενη.
Των, ασσα θυμω και δια μνημης εχω,
Κλυοις αν, ω 'ναξ, καναπεμπαζων φρενι
Πυκνη διοιχνει, δυσφατες αινιγματων
Οιμας τυλισσων, ηπερ ευμαθης τριβος
Ορθη κελευθω τον σκοτω ποδηγετει."

Mr. Meen's Translation:

"For not in whispers tranquil and sedate,
The maid, as once, reveal'd the will of Fate;
But as the Laurel's mystic leaf she chew'd,
And all the God her maddening soul subdu'd,
Dark as the riddling Sphinx, her clam'rous tongue
Pour'd the full tide of oracles along.
With fix'd attention hear the truths I tell,
Treasur'd as yet in Memory's faithful cell.
Trac'd by thy vigilance, the wily maze
At length will lead thee to frequented ways;
Where the straight path, still widening to thy sight,
Dispels the darkness by its guiding light."

By

By this specimen it is to be understood, that Mr. Meen's aim in his proposed Translation of the whole of the Cassandra is not to leave in obscurity what he finds obscure, but to render what is obscure in the original, intelligible and agreeable by a perspicuous and free Translation, acting at once in the character of a *fidus interpres*, and of a sort of Poetical Commentator.

A Prophetical Rhapsody is not less characterized by its historical cast and choice of words, than by its ambiguity and obscurity. Accordingly we find in the Cassandra, not only an account of the Destruction of Troy, the immediate subject of the Poem, but of the lamentable fortunes of the whole Royal Family, and of the principal of the Grecian Heroes after their return, together with several historical accounts, some of which are given by Herodotus, and other Greek Historians; others by no writer but Lycophron. So that Canter justly observes: "Quicunque hoc poema, licet parvum, diligenter perlegerint, eos et historiarum et poeticarum fabularum partem non exiguam probe perfecteque esse cognituros;" and again: "Cum enim sit hoc poema valde obscurum atque difficile, tum propter verba et simplicia et composita, quæ sæpe nimis inusitata sunt, *tum ob res ipsas sive historias, fabulasque nunquam alibi quærendas.*"

Of words no where to be found but in Lycophron, the following may be considered as a few examples: Δυπλης, Φυλαμος, λαξις, αξεντα, ωεζζα, ωλελας: and the word αξεντα is the rather introduced, as being connected with that allusion to antient histories, so characteristic of this Poem, and also as affording a specimen of the Translator's skill in conjectural criticism. The passage where the word occurs in Canter's Edition, reads as follows:

"Και τον θεα κλαυσθεντα Γαυαντος ταφον,
Σχοινιδι μεσοφθαρτον, Αξεντα, Ξενη,
Κραντηρι λευκω τον ποτ' εκτανε ωλελας."
L. 831, 832, 833.

The peregrinations of Menelaus are the subject of the Prophecy, in the course of which there is an allusion to various countries, which he was to explore. And the story of Adonis is more particularly alluded to, because Menelaus was to visit Biblus, the capital of Phenicia, in which dwelt Myrrha, the mother of Adonis. "And her transformation into a tree;" (we are using Mr. Meen's words) "the birth of Adonis from Myrrha thus transformed; his death by a boar; his tomb moistened by the tears of Venus; all these events appeared to the Poet of sufficient magnitude and importance to occupy a place in Cassandra's narrative." "But," asks Mr. Meen, "to what cause must it be ascribed, that Lycophron, who has alluded to so many particulars respecting Adonis, has overlooked his *Annual Festival*." He gives several reasons for his thinking it improbable, that such an omission should have been fallen into by Lycophron. Mr. Meen observes:

"Strange and intractable as these words, Σχοινιδι, Αξεντα, Ξενη, appear, they are capable, I think, of being applied to an useful purpose, and of conveying to us, with but little change, the information we want. Σχοινιδι, the Scholiast tells us, is from σχοινις, the same in sense, from Σχοινος, a Bulrush. The former part of the Festival of Adonis, the reader will recollect, was devoted to excessive sorrow; the latter to every kind of revelry and rejoicing. During the time that the image of Adonis remained in its place of interment, they lamented. From the commencement of its elevation the joy became general. The image of Adonis was deposited in a basket, made of the *rushes* of the Nile. It was let down and drawn up by rushes twisted together, and held by the women who superintended at the ceremony. This custom, if I mistake not (continues our Author) throws light on Σχοινιδι. Αξενλα seems a corruption. perhaps the Poet's word was αρθεντα, and the sense of ξενη, as applied by Cassandra to Σχοινιδι, is obvious."

We cannot so easily say what word is forced, when adopted by a writer of Oracles and Prophecies: but certainly Canter's etymology seems forced—Dicitur Venus, &c. Αξεντα à jungendis et copulantibus amantibus.

We do not know that Mr. M. has the authority of any Critick or Commentator on his side, nor that his reading is supported by any MS.; and we are aware how cautiously we should tread without the authority of MSS: Mr. M. seems aware of this; and accordingly he delivers his opi-

nion

nion with modesty, and leaves the passage without translating it. However, Greek Authors must sometimes be corrected from conjectural criticism: and the passage being very forced and unintelligible in the interpretations of the Greek Scholiast and Canter, and being made to harmonize as well with the History, as the grammar and prosody of the place, we are greatly inclined to adopt it.

The following passage, as a specimen of those sketches of History so common in Lycophron, we shall give in Mr. M.'s Translation, without the accompaniment of the Greek original.

"Section 64.

"Theseus thrown from a rock at Scyros — accompanied Hercules to Scythia—obtained the Belt, and stole Hippolyte. — The Amazons assert their Sister's Rights — wage war with the Greeks—desolate their Country.

"Phemius brave offspring, who from rocks restor'd [sword;
His Sire's secreted sandals, belt, and
Who headlong thrown from Scyros' craggy heights,
A tomb obtain'd without sepulchral rites;
Who (with the mystic beast *, that early press'd [ing breast)
Milk from the spoil-clad Goddess' foster-
Thief of the belt, a double strife began;
A double conquest crown'd the gallant man.
He seized the cincture, and by force convey'd [maid;
Far from Themiscyra's walls the quiver'd
Whose virgin-sisters, to avenge the theft,
Eris, and Telamus and Lagmus left;
The Actean mountain and Thermodon's flood [blood.
Bent to repay these brutal rapes with
Scythia's yok'd steeds announc'd approaching war,
As o'er black Ister rolls the rattling car.
War's dismal din pervades each Grecian state, [fate.
And even Erectheus' sons forestall their
All Actè's sons their conq'ring arms controll'd, [roll'd."
And flames round Mopsopus' dominions

The Translator's notes, which accompany such like historical sketches, throw light on the several sections; but it is unnecessary to quote them here.

These Succisivæ Operæ contain not only Translations of various passages in this most obscure of the Greek Poets, but of the most sublime, Pindar: a very arduous undertaking, not only through defect of language and spirit in a Translator, but from an excess of fable and allusion in the original Poet. Much of that elegance and sublimity which characterize Pindar must inevitably be lost to us. For what was composed by Pindar, and heard by his auditors with enthusiasm, received much of its charm from local customs: and the fables, accompanied as they are with fine moral reflexions, made part of the national religion. Our Gray possessed much of Pindar's sublimity; but with great judgment transfused it into his own national history. Had he attempted it in a Translation of even the finest of Pindar's Odes, which he has in part imitated, he would probably have failed; at least, the sublimity would not have been duly felt by his readers.

We must not then be surprized if some of Mr. Meen's Translations of Pindar appear flat. Indeed the most sublime he has not translated, probably as having been attempted by others. We, however, occasionally meet with much elegance, and some of the moral reflections are very neatly turned. Now and then too something of Pindar's fire breaks out, as particularly at the beginning of the 10th Nemean Ode, and the beginning and end of the first, which is accompanied too with a note that discovers much critical discernment, and throws light on one peerless peculiarity of Pindar.

The meaning of Horace's *Lege solutis*, applied to Pindar's measures, seems to have misled many of our poetical imitators, or they have chosen at least to evade its force; for no verse is subject to such severe rule as Pindar's. Thus Cowley's measure, in what he calls his Pindaric Odes, is any thing but the measure of Pindar. Gray, in attempting Pindarics, thought himself bound to imitate Pindar's system of verse, and succeeded. Mr. Meen's verse is free and easy enough, but, we conceive, not Pindaric: for which probably he might say: *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* For we give Mr. Meen credit for being perfectly acquainted with the laws of Pindar's versification, after what he says about his method, and its adaptation to the song and dance. "But our Poet's

* Hercules.

Poet's labour, observes he, was more especially employed, as the success of his work depended, *on the systematic arrangement of his metres*, and their judicious adaptation to the dance and song:

Φορμιγγ' ανα δ' αυλον επ' αυταν ορσομεν
Ιππιων αεθλων κορυφαν."

Mr. M. professes himself an admirer of a too much neglected Greek Poet, Nicander, Author of the Theriaca and Alexipharmaca, which, he says, are sufficient to fix him in the foremost rank of descriptive Poets, and who, as may be seen in Scaliger's Poetics, was much imitated by Virgil. Mr. M. points out a passage in Milton's Paradise Lost (6. v. 510.) the original of which, Lauder says, must be sought, where *only* it is to be found, in the Poems of Ramsay. Our Author shews it is to be traced to another source, to Nicander.

" ———— with tract *oblique*
At first, as one who sought success, but fear'd
To interrupt, *sidelong* he walks his way.
As when a ship, by skilful steersmen wrought [the wind
Nigh river's mouth or foreland, where
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail;
So varied he."

Compared with Nican. Ther. 266.

These Succisivæ Operæ contain other observations; *viz.* on Horace; a book entitled de Religione Tractatus; St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, c. ii.; Gataker's and Pfochenius's Rem. on Lycophron; St. Luke, c. xii. and xvi.; St. Paul's first Epist. to Cor.; St. James's Ep. c. i.: among which we notice the Critique on a passage of Horace, and St. Paul, as being very judicious.

To return to our Author's design of printing an entire Translation of the Cassandra of Lycophron, we think the specimen of the *plan* given in the Remarks on Lycophron, as well as the execution of what our Author has given in both of his pamphlets, cannot fail to raise the expectations of his readers. What he says, indeed, in his Remarks on Lycophron is not correct; " That Lycophron has never yet been translated into any modern language." A Translation into English blank verse, and executed with much poetical spirit, was published a few years since. This, perhaps, might not have been published when Mr. Meen first printed his Remarks in the European Magazine, and he may probably never have seen it; for but few copies were printed, and those distributed among private friends. Be this, however, as it may, Mr. Meen possesses an ample field, in the cultivation of which he has been long employed. He thoroughly understands his dark mysterious Author, and will, we are persuaded, bring him before the English Publick in a clear and elegant Translation. His design, too, of assisting the reader's progress by dividing the Poem into sections and parts, accompanied with contents, and occasional commentary and notes, is on a plan that cannot fail not only to recommend his Translation to English readers, but, by throwing light on the original Greek, to render the whole performance highly acceptable to critical and classical scholars.

29. *The State of Religion in the Country considered, as it regards the Character of the Clergy. A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of* Rochester, *in the Parish Church of* Dartford, *on Tuesday, May* 9, 1815. *By the Rev.* George Mathew, *A. M. Vicar of* Greenwich, *and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Bristol. *Published at the Request of the Archdeacon and Clergy. 4to. pp.* 31. Rivingtons.

FROM 1 Cor. iv. 1, 2. " Let a man so account of us as of the Ministers of Christ, and Stewards of the Mysteries of God: Moreover it is required in Stewards, that a man be found faithful" — Mr. Mathew very ably illustrates " the dispensation of God to man through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" which, he observes, " is in its authority so resistless, in its matter so momentous, and in its end so awful, that the human tongue can never fail to acknowledge its own insufficiency, whenever it attempts to raise in the heart adequate sensations of gratitude and reverence;" and then enlarges on the present character of what is called the Christian World.

" Allowing that Christianity has in numberless instances shed its blessed influence on human life and happiness, it cannot be denied that the public scene of the world exhibits a sad and dreary picture, and very unlike the dwelling

dwelling of a religion of truth, purity, and love:—on one side, a busy host of infidels, attempting the subversion of Christianity itself;—on another, in the assemblies of professed Christians, unholy and pagan revelries;—on all sides, heresies and schisms; here, the people rapt into the madness of enthusiasm; there, sunk in the gloom of superstition.

"The three evils to which I have alluded, as comprizing under general heads the state of the world, are Infidelity, Irreligion, and Sectarism:—and I would now consider their existence and prevalence, *as they regard the character of the Clergy.* I would thus bring the matter within a proper compass, and to a tangible state: and, desiring our general opponents to lay aside, on the common principles of candour, indiscriminate censure, would press them on these points; whilst I appeal to each of these classes separately, and, requiring them to lay their hands upon their hearts, as in the presence of God, plead with them on the actual causes of their sentiments and conduct."

On all of these points the pious Preacher's arguments are unanswerable. After much fair and manly reasoning, in which the various cavilings of Tindall, Blount, Collins, Morgan, Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke, and Woolston, are ably noticed and refuted, he adds,

"I will now press the unbeliever with asking him, whether he has really studied the evidences of his religion; whether, in any occasional search into them, he has honestly and sincerely wished to be convinced; whether he has applied to any Clergyman, seriously and perseveringly applied, to have his doubts removed; whether, if he has attempted to search the Scriptures, he has retired from the world, has renounced all pride and vanity, has prayed to his heavenly Father to open his understanding; whether he has used any of those means, which the Almighty has ordained, and to which He has promised his blessing, for the knowledge and reception of heavenly Truth. I put these questions to him, and I will rest our cause upon his answer; and if any one among you, in vague and unconfirmed assertions, attribute the rise or continuance of infidelity to the Clergy of the present day, I will, with these few questions in your hand, intreat you to turn to the infidel himself, and will leave you with him to his conscience and his God."

On the second head, "the Irreligion of the present day," Mr. Mathew observes,

"It is scarcely possible to conceive that there can be, in this land and at this time, any real ignorance of the leading truths of the Word of God, but such as is wilful. Will any persons, above the very lowest and abandoned in society, affect to say that they know not, or have not the power of knowing, fully and entirely, every article of their duty? Nay, do not all ranks and degrees assert their right of reading the Scriptures for themselves? And to what purpose do they assert it, but that they may of their ownselves see what the will of the Lord is? This right we concede to them without equivocation, and without limit: but we claim the corresponding privilege of demanding, whether, with that book in their hands, they can pretend to say that the crimes of any of our order are the real origin of their sin, or believe that they will be received as an excuse for it.... That there are amongst us some apostates from our duty, it were idle and absurd to deny: and to think that there should not be in all of us errors, failings, and infirmities, would be to expect more than either Nature or Scripture warrants. But it will bear a strict examination to assert, that the character of the great body of our Order gives no licence for the sins of the people: that, independently of those, who living much in the world are seen and known, and whose general life is irreproachable, there are very many ornaments to their Christian profession, whose virtues, unseen but by a few in sequestered life, lead the true path to Heaven, to which their doctrine points; who are in no wise indifferent to the irreligion of the world: but who, destined to act within a narrow sphere, confine their labours to the flock around them, unable to controul the vice which they abhor, and doomed to lament in silence the progress of impiety...Let me exhort you," he afterwards adds, "not to deceive yourselves in resting upon your erring and guilty brethren excuses for your own sins. Remember that we also are men of like passions with you; and, if even the disciples attendant on our Lord himself had a Judas, if Israel witnessed the fall of a David and a Solomon, if Paradise had its Serpent, and Heaven its Lucifer, be not surprized if Earth at all times produces some rebels and apostates.—But to our own Master we stand or fall. 'Judge nothing before the time; till the Lord come who will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of all hearts *.'"

On the third head, of "Sectarism," Mr. Mathew is as candid as he is firm.

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* "1 Corinth. iv 5."

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"If an opinion either that we do not preach the true faith, or do not sufficiently dwell upon it, is, after all, maintained to be the cause of secession, how happens it that, even in those places where the Minister of the Establishment is acknowledged by one class of seceders to lean to their doctrines (for such, undoubtedly there are), how happens it, while those seceders accept our Articles, and hear their own interpretation of them preached, that even their Sectarism does not cease? Yet it is well known, that, under such circumstances also, the service of the Church is not deemed sufficient; but there too, equally as in other places, are houses of separate religious worship. Let me, I intreat you, be perfectly understood, as disclaiming every, the slightest, disrespect to those who do conscientiously differ from us. Assuming no infallibility to ourselves, I commit them to our common Lord and only Saviour; and leaving them to the free exercise of whatever worship they offer in sincerity, humbly pray and hope that we may hereafter meet in that world of light and blessedness, where we shall 'no longer know in part, and where all that is perfect shall come.'—But, when the cause of so great a sin, as Schism in the Church of Christ is declared to be, is attributed to us, whose especial duty it is, to promote peace, unity, and concord, it is needful that we come to facts, and examine the real nature and the state of things. When, therefore, it is proved, that neither an irreproachable life, nor the highest qualifications, in the established officiating Minister, nor his acknowledged preaching of the true faith, nor an acceptance of our articles and creeds by the seceders themselves, prevents the formation of separate religious meetings; and when, independently of all really serious and conscientious secession (to which I again disclaim the slightest disrepect and offence), we think on the numberless (may I not say frivolous and vexatious?) causes which confessedly operate for sectarism, and which, in a land like this of unbounded freedom, will be hastily indulged; when we know hundreds of instances, where the payment of legal, and even trifling, dues will draw one man away; the vanity of setting up a new sect, another; the propriety of supporting the dissenting interest, a third; the desire of maintaining what he has been brought up in, a fourth; the mere right of going where he pleases, a fifth; and remember, besides, the woeful want of Churches sufficient for the population, by which thousands, who would belong to the established communion, are kept from it *; —we may reasonably remonstrate upon the heaviness of the charge against us, which is undoubtedly as unjust, as it is indiscriminate.—I pretend not to affirm that more unanimity, zeal, and combined exertion, would not tend to lessen the evil; but as to destroying it, or in any great degree diminishing it, you must first destroy the liberty of your country, and, next, purify the human heart from its corruptions and its vanities."

The Discourse thus concludes:

"Let us, my Brethren in the Ministry, (for I will now detain you no longer) let us endeavour, as much as in us lies, to 'cut off occasion from those who seek occasion, whereof to accuse us.' Our station is on an eminence, and our actions will be watched. The Bible is open to all, and discussion on it will be free. If our Church be true, Christ will be with us to the end. Grand, momentous, and eventful, is our charge: ceaseless its duties, and deep our responsibility. To us is committed the gracious word of reconciliation between sinful man and his offended God. Think how precious is the value of an immortal soul, how awful is human redemption! Let the high concern of heaven—the everlasting interests of man—be our first concern, to whom, through Christ, they are entrusted here. In purest fervour of Christian charity, let us bear with all men; yet in an earnest zeal for the faith once delivered to the saints, let us 'think it a small thing to be judged of man's judgment: knowing that he that judgeth us is the Lord, let us hold fast the profession of that faith without wavering,' and never want firmness to stand against the obloquy to which integrity exposes us.—But, however pure we believe our faith to be, however guarded our actions, however unfounded may be the calumnies against us, or wilful the sins of many, to whom we preach in vain, let us from hour to hour remember the solemn account which we must one day give of our charge; with the everlasting world constantly before us, let us contemplate the millions that will be assembled at the bar of Heaven, and let each of us think, how many of those souls, for whom Christ died, will on that day be required at our hands!"

30. *Two Assize Sermons, preached in the Cathedral Church at* Worcester, *by the*

* See our last Number, p. 143.

the Rev. Luke Booker, *LL.D. Vicar of* Dudley, *and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. Published at the request of* Edward Dixon, *Esq. the High Sheriff, and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. The Second Edition; with an Appendix, containing the Prisoner's Prayer, and a Mirror for Magistrates. 8vo. pp.* 60. Longman *and Co.*

THE first of these Discourses is an elucidation of Ezra vii. 25, 26.

"Set Magistrates and Judges, which may judge the people,—all such as know the Laws of God; and teach ye them that know them not. And whosoever will not do the Law of God, and the Law of the King, let Judgment be executed upon him,—whether it be unto Death, or to Banishment,—or to Confiscation of Goods,—or Imprisonment."

We have given the text at large to introduce the following note:

"So closely do these words apply to the mode of administering Justice in this country, that, what at first appears an inversion of the order of Precedency, is critically right: I mean in naming Magistrates before Judges. The order of *Justice* is here specified, and not the order of *Dignity*. The Magistrate first examines 'the Cause' or the Crime, which, by the Judge, is afterwards more fully 'searched out.' Nor can I forbear remarking how strictly accordant the penal Sentences, thus 'ordained of God,' are to the principles of enlightened reason:—so *singularly* accordant, that one would suppose a celebrated Roman Orator must have seen the Divine Volume, and had the latter part of the Text in view, when he said—'Hoc enim spectant Leges,—hoc volunt—incolumem esse Civium conjunctionem: et si qui eam dirimunt, eos Morte, Exilio, Vinculis, Damno, coercent. CICERO."

The text of the second Sermon is from Rom. vi. 21.

"What fruit had ye then in those things, whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of those things is Death."

And from these words the benevolent Preacher takes occasion to expatiate on the excellence of the Laws by which this happy Land is governed.

"Laws," as he well observes, "which no one *need* violate from *difficulty* of observance; their reasonableness being acknowledged by all good men; nor from *necessity*,—legal provision being made for those who cannot earn a livelihood by honest labour: so that no one need dread, with pious Agar, becoming so poor, as to be *compelled* to steal, to satisfy his wants: Laws, therefore, so plain, so just, so reasonable, no one ought to violate with impunity. For, says a most benevolent and learned Judge, 'the great aim of all punishment is to deter from a breach of the Laws; so that others may neither offend, nor suffer; being more for Example, and to prevent Evil, than to punish:—thus, sacrificing one man, may be the preservation of thousands.'—No person had a finer sense of humanity than the Christian Judge here alluded to: and I need only mention the name of Hales, to ensure respect for his opinion. So humane, indeed, was he, that often, on the seat of Justice, he might have said, with a celebrated Grecian, who excited wonder in the spectators, at his shedding tears, while passing sentence of death, 'Nature exacts my *tenderness*, but the Law my *rigour*.'' And this mingled feeling—this interesting union of mercy and justice—often distinguishes, at the present day, those exalted Characters who preside in our Courts of Judicature. The feelings of the *Man* are tenderly blended with the principles of the Magistrate. The heart *pities* the criminal, while the mind is constrained to *condemn* him."

The Preacher concludes by the following exhortation to some of the different classes of his hearers:

"To you who are needy and poor, I first address myself, as being most exposed to the assaults of temptation. '*Lest I be poor and steal*'—is a trial and an evil, which we are taught to deprecate by infinite wisdom. Though many an honest heart beats under a ragged garment, I think it necessary to caution *you*, my needy brethren, to be upon your guard. Not more earnestly than affectionately do I conjure you, to let nothing tempt you from 'the path of uprightness.' Whatever your wants—having done your utmost, with strict honesty, to supply them—commit your case to God, 'who turneth him to the prayer of the poor destitute, and despiseth not their desire.' Wherefore, though 'troubled on every side, be not distressed,—though perplexed, be not in despair.' That merciful Being, who knows your necessities,—who sees you under all your trials, will, in his own good time, either remove them from you, or the more abundantly recompense you hereafter, for having piously sustained them. Should Satan ever tempt you unjustifiably to relieve yourselves, adopt the noble resolve of the suffering Patriarch,

Patriarch, and say—'My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go: my heart shall not reproach me, so long as I live.' 'If sinners,' (the *agents* of Satan) 'entice you' to be dishonest, 'consent not. If they say, Come with us, — let us lay wait for blood, — let us lurk privily for the innocent, without cause: we shall find all precious substance, — we shall fill our houses with spoil: cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse——my brethren! walk not in the way with them; refrain your feet from their path. For they lay wait for their own blood: they lurk privily for their own lives *.' The deeds of darkness which they commit, produce much present evil,—are followed by certain shame upon detection,—and the general end of those things is death. Servants! and ye who labour for persons whom ye call Master—'be content with your wages,' however small they may be, and earn an honest livelihood by patient industry. For, 'better is a little, and quietness therewith, than great possessions without right.' Happier, be assured, were all they whose course of wickedness terminates in shame and suffering,— far happier, when they earned their bread in 'the sweat of their brow,' than when feasting on the 'wages of sin.'—To be convinced of this, ask some condemned malefactor in his solitary cell, 'what fruit he had in those things, whereof he is now ashamed?' and he will tell you, they were fruits of bitterness,—in the enjoyment vanity, in the end vexation and sorrow.——Avoid, then, the least approach to dishonesty. Little crimes lead to great ones: as it is said of a man, who, having been tempted with the choice of a sin, chose drunkenness; and in his drunkenness committed murder. So, they who begin by stealing but the merest trifle, will be instigated to go on, by the grand tempter, till the measure of their iniquity becomes full, and they commit those things whose 'end is death.' Parents! and Heads of Families! who have children of your own, or of others under your care—be mindful to inculcate upon their hearts inflexible honesty and a love of truth. Teach them to abstain from *every* species of theft and falsehood,—'to keep their hands from picking and stealing,—their tongues from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering, diligently to get their own living, and to do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them.' Reason with them when ye sit in the house, and when ye walk by the way, on the temporal, as well as eternal consequence of rectitude and truth; and early correct, with judicious severity, every even the least deviation from those virtues. When any particular criminal suffers the sentence of the Law, embrace that opportunity to shew them the known *causes* which led to his fate, while their minds are feelingly alive on the subject: so that they may be upon their guard against the progressive nature of crime. Explain to them the *necessity* of rigorous punishment, and, by the frequency of its infliction, for certain offences, convince them that 'the end of those things is death.' Children! and young People! who are just entering upon the walks of a dangerous world—let me intreat *you* to avoid dishonest practices, and dishonest companions, as ye would avoid the plague. Tender and delicate fruit is most easily blighted, and either soon falls from the tree, or becomes corrupted at the core. So, *you* are most easily tainted by base counsel, or bad example. For, experienced villainy, when grown old in sin, is often content to *plan* wickedness, and to allure incautious youth to *execute* it: Thus, for a time, escaping themselves the vengeance of Heaven, while the deluded novice, whom they use as a mere instrument, becomes the victim; and is miserably first cut off from the earth. Shun with horror such hoary-headed monsters of depravity; as well as every other person who attempts to draw you aside into those courses which are contrary to justice, to virtue, and to honour. Be assured, my young friends, the natural end of those courses is ruin,—is misery—is death! And let us all, in like manner, refrain from habits and practices, which, though perhaps cognizable only at the tribunal of God, may prove the precursors of every other crime. Such, for instance, is the shamefully-prevalent crime of Sabbath-breaking. This 'great offence' against God Almighty is frequently declared, at the place of execution, to be the first step to ruin: and the surrounding multitude are pathetically conjured by the penitent sufferer, as they would avoid his fate, to avoid that crime.—May such dying exhortations have their due effect! May all who *have* trod in the paths of irreligion, of dishonesty, and sin, awake up to righteousness, and sin no more!"

The "Mirror for Magistrates" is a good lesson to young gentlemen just entering on that highly important office, and a *Memento* to those who are already well experienced.

31. *Prepa-*

* "Prov. i. 10, &c."

31. *Preparation for Death enforced from the Uncertainty of Life. A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of* Queen's College, Cambridge, *on Occasion of the Death of* Basil Anthony Keck, *Esq.* * *Scholar of that Society. By the Rev.* William Mandell, *B. D. Fellow and Tutor of* Queen's College. *8vo. pp.* 59. Seeley, *and* Hatchard.

IT was with great pleasure that we announced to our Readers an excellent Discourse on "the Duty of promoting Christian Missions†;" and we are glad to meet our Author engaged in another subject of very great importance, which he has handled in the same masterly manner.

Before we enter upon the Discourse, it may be proper to inform our Readers that it is "affectionately inscribed, as a testimony of sincere regard, to the Junior Members of Queen's College." We will state in the words of the Author the reason of his printing this Sermon, and the circumstances which have occurred to delay the Publication:

"The mournful event, by which the following Discourse was occasioned, took place Dec. 28, 1814, during the Christmas vacation; and it was not preached until Feb. 17, 1815, the first Friday after the division of the subsequent Term, on which day the Holy Sacrament is usually administered in the Chapel of Queen's College. About this time, a fever, which, from most of the symptoms, appeared to be similar to that which carried Mr. Keck to the grave, continued to prevail to an uncommon, and, indeed, an alarming degree, both in the University and Town of Cambridge. Under these circumstances, it occurred to the Author, that his Sermon, which was intended, primarily, as an expression of affectionate remembrance for his Pupil, and of his attention to the welfare of others to whom he stood in a similar relation, might, by obtaining a more extensive perusal, be productive of advantage, beyond the immediate circle to which it was first delivered. From this consideration, he was induced to revise it for publication. Its object is, in a plain and simple manner, to deduce, not only from the particular instance of premature decease already mentioned, but also from the many afflictive events of a similar kind which have since occurred, some important lessons of practical advantage; and it is now sent forth, not without hope, through the divine blessing, of its being rendered useful. The suspension of the usual business of the University, during the present Term, and the absence of a considerable part of its Members, have occasioned a further delay, which, however, in some respects, is not of much moment, since the topics principally treated upon in the following pages, are of permanent interest and importance."

This Discourse is founded on St. Matthew xxiv. 44. "Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

"The truth of the declaration contained in the latter clause of this passage, supposing it to designate that great change to which we are all hastening, has been most strikingly exemplified in many mournful instances of recent occurrence. By the sudden departure of one friend and acquaintance after another, we have been powerfully reminded of our liability to be summoned at a moment's warning from these earthly scenes: we have been constrained to feel the extremely precarious nature of that tenure by which life is held. May we learn lessons of lasting advantage from these affecting dispensations! May they produce a deep and salutary influence upon the whole of our views and conduct! We have to lament, however, that, from the operation of various causes, the concern excited on such occasions is too often but transient: the impression produced gradually wears away. In addition to that natural aversion to the contemplation of our mortality, which we generally feel, a disposition which commonly gathers strength during the busy round of secular engagements, there is in the mind of man a singular ingenuity which prompts him to conclude, that, as far as he is concerned, there exists no particular ground for apprehension; for though he pretends not to deny in general the entire uncertainty of life, yet he secretly persuades himself that in his own case, it would be altogether unseasonable and improper to give way to gloomy anticipations. By adverting to the various circumstances of youthful vigour and activity, of unimpaired health, of the longevity of many whom he has known, and, above all, by consulting his own fond wishes, he is easily induced to entertain the hope, however unfounded, that he may safely calculate on many months and years to come; and consequently he is greatly disposed to regulate his measures under the fallacious influence of this dangerous persuasion. How

* See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1815, p. 89.
† Gent. Mag. March, 1815, p. 238.

How necessary is it, therefore, that a notion so delusive should be counteracted and dispelled, in order that, if possible, every one should be made duly sensible of his precise situation! But by what means shall this desirable end be accomplished? Shall reasonings and admonitions and expostulations be resorted to? These, alas! although founded on principles the most clear and acknowledged, are too frequently heard with little emotion, and attended with few practical results. But when God himself is pleased to address us in the loud and solemn language of his Providence, when in an unexpected moment he calls away an endeared relative or a companion with whom we have lived in close habits of friendly intercourse, it then seems impossible to trifle: we are then compelled to attend. Aroused from our slumbers by the near prospect of danger, we start up alarmed from that state of false security into which we were content to be beguiled. Strongly impressed with the conviction, that only a thin partition conceals from our view the awful realities of the eternal world, that we do indeed continually tread its very borders, it seems impossible to resist the inference, that we ourselves may soon close our eyes for ever on all those objects at present so familiar, 'leave the warm precincts of the cheerful day,' and be ushered into that state of untried being, of which, ere long, we shall know so much. Within a short space of time, the warnings which may be considered as peculiarly addressed to the Members of this University at large, have been frequently repeated: and some of them have been accompanied with circumstances of a character more than usually solemn and appalling *. There are several of these on which we might with great propriety enlarge; it is, however, my wish on the present occasion principally to recall your thoughts to the very affecting death of your fellow-student. The language of this loud admonition of Providence appears peculiarly directed to ourselves: let us not shrink from the consideration of it, or turn a deaf ear to the instructive message of Him who thus 'speaketh from Heaven.' That we may more justly appreciate its emphatic import, let us approach the death-bed of our departed brother, and contemplate his mortal remains. How great the change! Mark those eyes which were wont to glisten with mildness, intelligence, and affection, now closed in the dimness of death! Behold that countenance in which not many days ago, beamed the bloom and vivacity of youth! Survey those limbs, cold and motionless, which so lately performed their functions with ease and activity! Does not every part of this scene speak to us who survive, in accents distinct and solemn, the meaning of which it is impossible to misunderstand? Is not the message, thus conveyed, in effect precisely the same as that which our Lord delivers in the text, 'Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh?'"

Mr. Mandell, justly observing that we "are often prone to overlook our own individual concern in an unaffecting statement of distant generalities," mentions a few instances of those who "think not," to any good purpose, of the hour "when the Son of Man cometh." He, *first*, adverts to the case of the mere scholar, who has hitherto been so completely absorbed in literary pursuits, that he has neither leisure nor inclination to attend, with any degree of seriousness, to his spiritual concerns. *Secondly*, to those who not only pay little attention to religion, but likewise neglect the prosecution of those studies to which it is their immediate business to attend. After tracing, step by step, the miseries and vices into which a young man is certain to be plunged who once deviates from the path of virtue, the preacher proceeds to survey the termination of that course:

"It is affecting to contemplate the condition of the exhausted votary of dissipation. See him recurring, with an aching fondness, to scenes that are parted never to return, grasping at those joys of which his blunted faculties are no longer susceptible, clinging with eagerness to a world which now affords him few delights, and yet approaching with reluctance to an unknown eternity! To beguile the heavy hours, he probably has recourse to some trivial undertaking, in which he engages, not so much from any satisfaction which he expects

* "Science may mourn over the tomb of Tennant. Of Buchanan it cannot be necessary to say more than to observe, that while genuine piety, undisguised simplicity, indefatigable exertion in the cause of religion, excite esteem, and have a place in our recollection, his endeared name will not be forgotten. My limits forbid me to speak particularly of other Members of the University, who have been recently snatched away."

expects it to yield, as because employment of any description is less insupportable than absolute vacuity. In some such manner as this, he wears out the remainder of his days. The intelligence of the departure of his juniors or contemporaries, may cause some degree of uneasiness, or even fill him with alarm: but he lays not the subject to heart. Grown old in carelessness, and in the habitual resistance of his convictions, warnings seem to render him only the more callous and obdurate. His mind is overrun with deep-rooted prejudices against real religion: all the avenues to his conscience are nearly closed against those principles, which only could impart solid support, or cast a gleam of consolation across those days of darkness, which are coming upon him. He endeavours to persuade himself that all is well, and to fortify his wavering ideas, by adverting to the often-repeated maxims and sentiments of his careless associates. With a levity ill suited to such a subject, he perhaps occasionally talks 'of taking his chance,' or 'of having made up his mind.' Moreover, from the consideration of the numbers or the talents of those whose principles and conduct are similar to his own, he deduces an argument of security. The business of real preparation is as much his aversion as ever; and thus, 'at an hour when he thinks not, the Son of Man cometh.'"

Mr. Mandell, in the *third* place, notices those who are chiefly engrossed with the various schemes of secular aggrandizement and ambition; whose principal anxiety is to amass wealth, and to "lay field to field." In addition to the classes of character already enumerated, our Author mentions one more:

"I advert," says he, "to those, who, though perfectly informed of their Lord's will, and convinced of the uncertainty of the time of his arrival, have yet cast off watchfulness, and relapsed into a state of indolence and false security. This case is treated at large in the verses after the text, and many of the declarations delivered respecting it are full of terror. Their strong and unequivocal import, I will not weaken or explain away, by the introduction of controversial niceties."

Mr. M. concludes his Sermon with a short memoir of Mr. Keck, and shews that the course which has been recommended in the Sermon was exemplified in that young man, who "from the circumstances of the early advantages which he had enjoyed, was, in certain respects, although in a remote degree, analogous to some of those recorded in the Bible,—of Timothy, for instance, 'who knew the Holy Scriptures from a child,' and of Jeremiah, who was sanctified from the womb."

In the Appendix, Mr. M. gives us a few "devotional memoranda" from Mr. Keck's diary, specimens of which we have not room to insert.

We recommend our Readers, both young and old, to purchase this Sermon, which, we can safely say, contains powerful "dissuasives" from vice, and the warmest exhortations to piety. The reader will find good sense, pure doctrine, and useful remarks, all conveyed in forcible and convincing eloquence. We hope that this pamphlet will prove a blessing to those who read, as well as those who heard it, and be the means of turning many "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." Z***.

32. Bibliotheca Spenceriana. *(Continued from page* 143.)

THE elaborate and perspicuous account of the books printed by Caxton is immediately succeeded by a description of the books printed at Oxford.

The first book supposed to have been printed at Oxford is Expositio Sctⁱ Ieronomi in Simbolum Apostolorum; but the whole series is curious and interesting, and detailed with much skill and taste, perhaps with more circumstantiality than was quite necessary, as they who contemplate such books with respect to their use, or merely as specimens of early Typography, do not give themselves much concern whether they are bound in purple or olive-coloured morocco.

The Liber Festivalis, supposed to be printed at Oxford in 1486, by Rood and Hunt, has afforded the Editor an opportunity of decorating his work with a singularly-curious wood-cut of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen.

The Oxford books are followed by an account of the books printed in the Abbey of St. Alban's. The first is probably the most rare, *viz.* Laurentius Guilelmus De Saona, Rhetorica Nova. The second article, the Chronoclis of Englo'de, was also printed by Caxton,

Caxton, and subsequently by Machlinia; but this, it seems, contains more than either of the other two Editions.

Lord Spencer's copy of the celebrated Bokys of Haukyng and Huntyng, was bought at the sale of Mason's Library, for 75*l.* At the Roxburgh sale, the Marquis of Blandford was obliged to give 147*l.* for a copy. The particular copy here described, Mr. D. supposes may be worth near 420*l.* A very minute and entertaining description is subjoined, with copious specimens. One great question concerning this book still remains, and probably ever will, undecided,—who was the Author? Juliana Barnes was the Lady Abbess of a Nunnery; and though her name always accompanies the work, it can hardly be imagined that a female, and one so circumstanced, should compose, and in verse, an elaborate Treatise on the Sports of the Field.

This book is reckoned among the chief treasures of the Spencerian Collection. Why not Spencer Collection?

We next come to such books in Lord Spencer's Collection as were printed by Lettou and Machlinia: the rarest among them is the TENORES NOUELLI of Littleton; but in our opinion, the most curious is the SPECULUM CHRISTIANI. The book is a sort of Mannal of the Christianity of that day.

The productions of the above Printers are followed by those from the press of Wynkyn de Worde. Of these, the most acceptable to us is THE BOOKE OF KING ARTHUR, AND OF HIS NOBLE KNYZTES OF THE ROUNDE TABLE. The wood-cuts introduced by Mr. D. from this book are very curious; but still more particularly so are those in the article which succeeds, copied from the Memorare Novissima, from the same press. See, for example, the cut at p. 414.

Richard Pynson's works are next in order, the embellishments from which are happily made use of for the decoration of this, which we consider as the most curious and most desirable of all Mr. Dibdin's volumes.

The account of the Canterbury Tales, which the Editor conceives to be in all probability the first book printed by Pynson, is very entertaining and well written.

We now enter upon the Supplement, and discover, what is not often the case with Appendices and Supplements, that it contains matter full as interesting and as curious as any of the preceding portions of the work.

The first article in the Supplement is the Æsop in Latin and Italian, printed in 1497. The Anecdotes of Literature give an account of an Æsop in Greek and Latin, printed in this very same year, by Dionysius Bertochus, and edited by Bonus Accursius. The wood-cuts which are found in Lord Spencer's copy will hereafter adorn Mr. D.'s promised work of the Bibliographical Decameron.

Creusner's Tract of the Arbor Consanguinitatis by John Andreas, is of very rare occurrence. A very circumstantial account of this John Andreas, who was Bishop of Aleria, occurs in the Anecdotes of Literature, vol. III. p. 274.

The second volume of the Latin Appian is described at p. 439. The first was noticed at p. 254 of the first volume of this work. Quere, is Mr. Dibdin correct in noticing the Translator, P. Candidus? His name was P. Candidus December, and he was Magister Brevium to Pope Nicolas V. See Anecdotes of Literature, vol. IV. p. 98.

Thomas Aquinas, p. 440. The Anecdotes of Literature describe no less than 20 Editions of different works of Thomas Aquinas (the Evangelical Doctor, the Angel of the Schools, the Eagle of Theologians); but this most rare tract is not among them.

The Problemata of Aristotle described by Mr. Dibdin at p. 442, 3, is peculiarly rare, and unknown to Mr. Beloe.

P. 446. Augustinus de Veræ Vitæ Cognitione, by Schoeffer. Panzer doubts whether this Tract can properly be assigned to S. Augustine; and so do the Benedictine fathers, in their Edition of S. Augustine's works. See the Anecdotes of Literature, vol. IV. p. 165, 6, et seq.

There are few more curious or uncommon books than that introduced at p. 448 of the Supplement, *viz.* L'ABUZE EN COURT, a whimsical mixture of old French Prose and Poetry: it is exceedingly well described by Mr. Dibdin.

The Calendarium Ioannis Regiomontani, p. 463, forms a curious and entertaining

entertaining article; but this is still more particularly the case with the description of the Siege of Rhodes, by S. Caoursin, at p. 466, where two singular engravings on wood are introduced.

The Fac-simile of the title and frontispiece of the Casus Papales at p. 473, is beautifully executed: but we can hardly mention in terms of adequate praise, the Chronicon Regum Hungariæ, with its embellishments: every thing which this article involves does Mr. D. the highest credit.

The DIE ERWELUNG, p. 491, is a singularly curious Tract. It is a tale of the Emperor Maximilian I. and laments the cruelties inflicted on the Christians by the Turks.

Eusebius, p. 494. See a description of this Edition in the Anecdotes of Literature, vol. IV. p. 182, 3, where the Latin Verses are also introduced, and the same doubt expressed with respect to its being the Editio Princeps.

Grammatica Rhythmica, p. 500. The Anecdotes of Literature, vol. IV. p. 413, mention Grammatica Rhetorica by Fust, of the same date, 1466. Quere, can this be the same book?

The Herbarius, or, as Wurtwein and Panzer denominate it, the Hortus Sanitatis, Mentz, 1485, forms a curious and interesting article. The Plate at p. 506 is very whimsical, and represents a mandragora springing from the head of a female. The two figures at p. 507 are admirably executed.

The Hierocles, see p. 509, is doubtless a reprint, as Mr. D. observes, of the Padua Edition of the preceding year, by Valdezocchio, which it has copied, even to the form of the colophon. The late Bishop Dampier had copies of both editions. See Anecdotes of Literature, vol. IV. p. 377, 8.

Five copies of "Horæ" next succeed, and are all objects of interest and curiosity, particularly that of Antwerp 1494, and that by Kerver, printed at Paris in 1498. This last is upon vellum.

The Lactantius of Rostoch in 1476, per Fratres Vitæ Communis, was the first book printed at that place. See Anecdotes of Literature, vol. IV. p. 192. We shall conclude our account of this splendid performance in our next Number.

33. *A new Picture of* Paris; *or, the Stranger's Guide to the* French *Metropolis; accurately describing the Public Establishments, remarkable Edifices, Places of Amusement, and every other Object worthy of Attention. Also, a correct List of the* Paris *Journals, Periodical Publications, Libraries, and Literary Institutions. To which is added, a Description of the Environs of* Paris, *with correct Maps, and an accurate Plan of the City. New Edition enlarged and improved. By* Edward Planta, *Esq.; Author of the "Gazeteer of* France." 12*mo, pp.* 262.

WHEN we noticed another "Picture of Paris," in p. 137, we had not seen the publication now before us. Perhaps, as the routes are numerous, and much frequented, there may be full employment for more Guides than one; and competition may be of service to the Traveller. In an advertisement, dated Oct. 3, 1814, the Editor of the present Guide says,

"No pains have been spared to render this new edition correct and complete. For numerous additions and improvements, the Author is indebted to several friends who have kindly contributed the most recent information from the French capital. While every object of public interest is carefully noticed, and a general and comprehensive account given of it, the Author has seldom descended to minute particulars, because he was unwilling to swell the present publication too much, and because complete catalogues and descriptions of the several public buildings, exhibitions, libraries, and paintings, may be procured on the spot at a trifling expence. * * *

"The catalogue of periodical publications is certainly a very important and interesting feature in the 'New Picture of Paris.' The short criticisms, which accompany some of them, are the result of an intimate acquaintance with their respective characters and merits.

"It has been the Author's earnest endeavour to give the present work a distinguished rank above the inaccurate and ill-written publications, which, under similar titles, are often obtruded on the publick. He has aimed to render the 'New Picture of Paris' acceptable to readers of taste and literature, whose praise is alone valuable, and whose patronage is the best proof of merit. * * *

"The Map of the Environs, together with the Map of France, and the plan of the city, are from French drawings, and contribute greatly to enhance the value of this publication. In point of execution, they are decidedly superior to every thing

thing of the kind that has been attempted in this Country."

The Author gives the following description of the character and manners of the Parisians:

"The peculiarities of the middle ranks of society, who will principally offer themselves to the attention of the traveller, with whom he will have most to do, and to whom he must look for the true character of a people, are easily described. The most prominent feature in the character of the Parisian, is a peculiar *politesse*, which rarely fails to please, though it frequently borders on grimace, and is not always exempt from hypocrisy. It must be acknowledged, however, that the strange and horrible events of revolutionary times have effected no inconsiderable change in the character of the Frenchman. The traveller still recognizes the frivolous, good-humoured, conceited people, which former tourists had described; but, mingled with the politeness of the old regime, he observes much gloom, suspicion, and even ferocity. This was the necessary consequence of the policy of the late Government. While the education of youth was neglected, and public worship almost abolished; while the young man, as soon as he was capable of bearing arms, was hurried from every scene of domestic life, and immersed in the licentiousness and brutality of a camp; the effect on his character and his manners was easy to be foreseen, and deeply to be lamented. Most of the subaltern and many of the superior officers have risen from the ranks. They had not the education of *gentlemen;* they have been accustomed only to scenes of rapine and violence; in this short breathing-time of peace, they have scarcely associated with the virtuous part of the softer sex; they have not yet formed those connexions which polish the manners and meliorate the heart. Of necessity, they are rude, uncultivated, and, in appearance at least, frequently ferocious. On the English they look with peculiar suspicion, and sometimes treat them with the greatest incivility. It was the policy of Buonaparte to foster in the bosom of Frenchmen, an implacable hostility towards England. Her gold, it was said, purchased the hireling armies which threatened to deluge France with blood; her avarice crippled and destroyed the continental commerce: and though the French were indebted to her perseverance and to her generosity, for their deliverance from intolerable thraldom, yet, while their freedom was effected, their national vanity was deeply wounded. The tradesmen and merchants of Paris, who have not been exposed to the baneful influence which I have described, retain much of the antient character. They are still lively, good-humoured, and versatile, proud of themselves and indulgent to others, content with the amusement of the day, with little foresight or retrospect, polite and attentive, desirous to please, and generally pleasing.

"The Parisian, though he has little idea of the comforts of his domestic fire-side, does not, at the close of the business of the day, quit his family and resort to the club, or the coffee-house; but with his wife and children, dressed in all their little finery, he parades the boulevards; he visits some of the numerous gardens with which the metropolis abounds; he treats himself and them with the cheap pleasures which these places afford; and usually closes the evening with either joining in the dance, or gazing with delight on the graceful movements of others. The cheapness of provisions in France, and an economy in dress, and living, scarcely known in England, enable him to make almost every evening a season of festivity. Drunkenness is nearly unknown. A tumbler of lemonade, or orgeat, is frequently the whole of the Frenchman's debauch.

"A fondness for public amusements is a principal feature in the French character. It is not less strange than true, that even the anarchy and bloodshed, which disgraced the early stages of the Revolution, were not sufficiently revolting to restrain this love of diversion. At the close of every day which had witnessed the guillotine performing its murderous office, no less than thirty theatres, independent of other places of amusement, were as uniformly crowded as if the most perfect tranquillity had reigned in the capital.—To this must be added a passion for dress and personal decoration truly unique. This indeed, from the natural versatility of the French character, appeared for a while suspended, during the worst period of the Revolution. There was a time when the remembrance of antient manners, forms, and decorations, appeared banished from the mind of the Parisian. As much care was taken to assume the true costume of a sans-culotte, as had formerly been bestowed on the nonsensical eccentricities of puppyism and foppery. This barbarous taste was of short duration. With the domination of Buonaparte returned much of the antient frivolity of garb and appearance. The sprucely-decorated petit-maitre of former

former days is not now perhaps so often seen; but the English traveller will sometimes gaze with astonishment at the fantastic finery of the Parisians.

"Let not my reader, however, imagine that I impute to the French character that emptiness and frivolity which some writers have attributed to it, and which so many of my countrymen imagine must necessarily belong to it. In works of erudition and of genius, France will not yield to any surrounding country. Her improvements in chemistry have not been surpassed. Some of her dramatic writers have been excelled only by our immortal bard. Her painters and sculptors occupy no inferior rank in the scale of merit. But there is a sprightliness of disposition, a buoyancy of spirits, a happy adaptation of the mind to circumstances, perfectly peculiar and characteristic.

"In our sketch of Parisian manners, the fair sex must not be omitted. They have been little exposed to the contamination of revolutionary crimes, and retain much of the character of former times. The inexperienced traveller will, perhaps, be a little surprized at the universal and unsparing use of rouge; he will smile at the profusion of tawdry ornaments with which almost every class of Parisian women decorate their persons, and be somewhat startled at the prominent display of their personal charms, the unreserved manner in which they address him, and their evident anxiety to attract his attention: but, if he attribute this to depravity of heart, or licentiousness of conduct, he will do them much injustice. The French woman has a peculiar sprightliness of look and vivacity of manner. Prompted by the excusable vanity of her sex, and sanctioned by the custom of her country, she expects, and seems even to court, the attention of the men; but an intimate acquaintance with her will convince the most prejudiced, that this may be perfectly consistent with sensibility, with modesty, and with virtue. The traveller will seldom find, in Paris, the retired and unassuming delicacy which was once said to constitute the character of the English fair; 'his heart untravelled,' will still return to those to whom he has been endeared from early years, and in whose private and domestic virtues he contemplates the perfection of female excellence: but he will ever be ready to acknowledge that in point of beauty, gaiety, intelligence, sensibility, modesty, and virtue, the pretensions of the Parisian women are of a very distinguished order.

"The French character is not less evident, in the lower classes of society. *The scenes of drunkenness and debauchery which sometimes disgrace the British metropolis, are rarely seen in Paris. Brutal quarrels and battles seldom disturb the hours of business or of rest.* A peculiar politeness of manners, approaching often to the ridiculous, pervades the lowest rank. The love of dancing seems almost innate. The porter and the shoe-black will frequently exhibit a gracefulness of attitude perfectly unknown in the lower ranks of society on this side the water. The promenade and the dance are the Frenchman's chief pleasures.

'Alike all ages. Dames of antient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze;
And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.'"

Without any invidious reference to other publications of the same kind, the present Guide must be allowed to be judiciously compiled and well-digested. It is satisfactory where most concise, and in no part unnecessarily diffuse, or minute.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Musick is agreeable, I might almost say, entirely from the combinations of notes naturally agreeable, or from the proper contrast of those notes; from the variety of emotions produced by these combinations, and from these emotions being judiciously contrasted; and I suppose good composers, whether acquainted or not with this general theory, have recourse to these principles."* Dr. G. Gregory.

3. *Rudiments of Thorough-bass, for young Harmonists; and Precepts for their progressive advancement, exemplified by national airs, solfeggios, serenades, cavatinas, duos, grounds, variations, preludes, modulations, embellishments, sonatas, trios, quartettos, crescendos, cadenzas, overtures; with annotations, anecdotes, fac-similes, and an harmonical synopsis; also, a succinct account of the Rise and Progress of the Philharmonic Society, recently established in London: being an Appendix to an Introduction to Harmony. By* Wm. Shield, *Musician in Ordinary to his Majesty. 4to. pp.* 90. Robinson.

AFTER such a promising title, and such a copious table of contents as Mr. Shield has given to his Appendix,

dry, we should have expected a much larger work; especially from an Author whose most conspicuous defects are a want of methodical arrangement, and of perspicuous, unaffected language. The heads of his table of contents will best enable our readers to judge of his arrangement: 1. Rudiments of Thorough Bass, 14 pages; 2. Chords by *Supposition*, 11 pages; 3. National Airs, 18 pages; 4. "Surprizing modulations—melting strains—and seasonable mementos," seven pages; 5. Fac-similes of original MSS. nine pages; 6. Fac-similes continued, four pages; 7. Sacred compositions, ten pages; 8. Secular compositions, two pages; 9. The harmonical synopsis, five pages; 10. Cadenzas, two pages; crescendos, eight pages. The musical fragments and examples contained in this book are numerous and interesting, and they will be new to some of his readers: the literal part too much consists of feeble or irrelevant quotation, and of silly anecdote, such as the anecdote of a lady whose habits, like those of many other earthly angels, were not so good as they should have been. It would appear that this lady-story made the Author forget a promise to the purchasers of his work; for, in the table of contents it is set forth that page 85 would give "a succinct account of the rise and progress of the Philharmonic Society, lately established in London," whereas nothing at all is said respecting its rise and progress. This is a succinct affair indeed! With regard to the story, we cannot completely comprehend it, nor see its bearing, although it is printed in italics. As we cannot often divine the Author's real intentions, we shall let him speak for himself as much as possible.

He says, page 89,

"Retraction, directed by conviction, is a necessary exposition; I therefore acknowledge that I erred greatly when I supposed that this work might comprize the beauties of our resident composers (residentiary?); for, having filled many sheets with them, the revisal convinced me that their republication might be followed by prosecutions or injuries; in consequence of which I have only retained those which were extracted from original MSS., expired copy-rights, and foreign productions. I have appropriated a large portion of this work to vocal harmony, because the best part of it may be old, but never can be obsolete."

To back the preceding opinion, Mr. S. quotes, from the-Lord-knows-what Author, a succinct account of Queen Mary's music-parties, and the bass (or base) singing of David Rizzio. It is surprizing that Mr. S. should have given these names at full length, for he seems to have a great horror of all Authors' and Performers' names, or thinks he should deprive his readers of much pleasant exercise at discovery, by employing them as other writers do. See p. 30.

"Travelling from London to Taplow with the Father of modern harmony, and having, the preceding evening, observed his countenance expressing rapturous astonishment during the concert of Antient Musick, I embraced the favourable opportunity of inquiring how he estimated the chorus in Joshua, 'The nations tremble at the dreadful sound;' the reply was, he had long been acquainted with musick, but never knew half its powers before he heard it; and he was perfectly certain that only one inspired Author ever did, or ever would, pen so sublime a composition." p. 69.

"From the middle to the end of the last century, the overtures to operas were rendered so insipid by monotonous basses and a paucity of modulations, that, soon after the arrival of a great symphonist in London, he made the subjoined remark, for which I am indebted to a much-esteemed friend, whose memory and mimickry enabled him to write it with that deviation from grammatical orthography which may convey to the reader the composer's idiomatic way of speaking. 'I coud play de pase to an Italian oferture widout my left hand: dere is no ting but D, A; DA, DA; soamtimes G, and, for a vonder, C." p. 80.

At the end of the work, Mr. S. gives a description, partly in Italian, of a "delighting" stringed instrument, which he heard at Turin, the invention of Anselmo Montù, who names it *il cembalo espressivo, ossia il violino armonico.* It is said to consist of 16 instruments, namely, 11 violins and 5 basses. The sound is excited by the action of a bow, and is increased to "vast power," or diminished to a "dulcet piano," by the varying pressure of the performer's finger upon the keys of the instrument. It must have had some resemblance to Merlin's Vocal harp, or to Hawkins's Claviole. According to Mr. Shield, the inventor was

"An excellent harmonist, but bigoted to that school in which he was taught

to

to consider Rameau and Marpurg's *chords by supposition* merely appogiaturas: to exemplify his doctrine, in the most simple manner, he played common chords, minor sevenths, and their inversions, with his left hand, and added 9ths, 11ths, and 13ths, with his right hand."

Signor Montù, he says, also possessed "the *buono (buona) mano* and *dolce maniera*, as a performer on his 'delighting' new instrument." In point of theory, he would have agreed better with Mr. Kollmann than with our Author, who evidently follows Rousseau, and teaches chords by supposition.

Mr. D. Loeschman, Newman-street, has lately constructed a new Pianoforte, under the directions of Earl Stanhope, with single *steel* wires to each finger-key, of his Lordship's invention. The lower wires are about the tenth of an inch in diameter, and more resemble musical-bars than wires in their tone and effect. See *Philos. Mag.* Vol. XLV. page 386.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

About a league from Salsburg the remains of a Roman building have lately been discovered, in which has been found a mosaic pavement of incomparable beauty, 18 feet by 15, representing, in four divisions, each of four or five feet square, the history of Theseus and Ariadne: 1st, Theseus receiving the clue from Ariadne; 2d, His combat with the Minotaur in the labyrinth; 3d, Theseus conducting Ariadne on board his ship; 4th, Ariadne alone, immersed in grief. The centre represents the labyrinth. Some parts are damaged, but those which are preserved are as perfect as if just made. It is expected that a corresponding chamber will be discovered, where, it is hoped, the story of Ariadne and Bacchus will be found.

Lord CLIFTON has presented to the Literary Institution of Exeter a marble table, exhibiting upwards of 50 specimens of the rich and beautiful marbles which Devonshire produces.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

Des. ERASMI ROT. CONCIO DE PUERO JESU, olim pronunciata à Puero in Schola Joannis Coleti Londini instituta, in qua præsidebat Imago Pueri Jesu docentis specie. — The text will be taken from the latest Frobenian editions, which have been collated with two others of earlier date (Froben. 1519, and Cervicorn. 1519.) and with that of Le Clerc, in Erasmi Opera Omnia, Lugd. Bat. 1704, fol. The principal variations will be noticed; and the marginal notes in the early copies will be retained.—The edition now undertaken will be uniform in size with the large-paper copies of "Preces, Catechismus, et Hymni, in usum Scholæ Paulinæ, MDCCCXIV;" and 100 Copies only will be printed for sale.

A Second Volume of Sermons by the Rev. ARCHIBALD ALISON.

A new edition of the Sermons of MARTIN LUTHER, accompanied by a fine full-length portrait of that great Reformer, from the large German Print.

"The Importance of Religion both to the Society and to the Individual: a Sermon preached at the Assizes holden at Bury St. Edmund's, March 30, 1815." Also, "Infidelity subversive of Morals and destructive of Happiness; a Sermon preached at the Assizes held at Bury, the 31st of July 1815." By the Rev. S. COBBOLD, late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Discourses partly Doctrinal and partly Practical, by Rev. JOHN MORLEY, rector of Bradfield.

An Edition of the Alcestis of Euripides, by Professor MONK.

Dr. BUTLER'S new edition of Æschylus.

Biographical Memoirs of Dr. MATTHEW STEWART, Dr. JAMES HUTTON, and Professor JOHN ROBISON, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh; with notes, by Professor PLAYFAIR.

Paris during the interesting month of July 1815, in a series of letters, addressed to a Friend in London, with engravings. By W. D. FELLOWES, esq.

The Field of Waterloo, a Poem. By WALTER SCOTT.

Waterloo, and other Poems. By Mr. EDMUND L. SWIFT, Barrister-at-Law, a descendant of the Dean of St. Patrick's.

A Novel, intituled "The Antiquary," by the Author of "Waverley" and "Guy Mannering."

"Love, Rashness, and Revenge, or, Tales of three Passions." 2 vols. 12mo. By Mr. RIPPON PORTER.

An Introduction to Prudence; or Dissertations, Counsels, and Cautions, tending to prudent management of affairs in common life. By THOS. FULLER, M.D.

The Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant, consisting of friendly advice, and real histories, by Mrs. TAYLOR, of Ongar, Author of "Maternal Solicitude," and "Practical Hints to Young Females."

The Beauties of Dr. YOUNG'S Night Thoughts.

Conversations on the Duties, Advantages, Pleasures, and Sorrows, of the Marriage

Marriage State. Intended as an accompaniment to the Letters lately published on the same subject, by J. OVINGTON.

A Chemical Table, by Mr. CROWE, Surgeon in the Royal Navy; exhibiting an elementary view of Chemistry, intended for the use of Students and young Practitioners in Physick, and also to revive the memory of the more experienced.

A new and practical Course of Book-keeping, in which double entry is rendered intelligible to all capacities; and single entry, by being approximated to double, is made to possess equal proof and certainty of correctness. By T. THOREAU, Accomptant.

An enlarged edition of "Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders in general," &c. By Mr. FAITHHORN.

Works preparing for Publication:

A Second Volume of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with Human Happiness and Improvement; by the Rev. ROBERT MOREHEAD.

Observations on the pouring out of the fifth Apocalyptic Vial of Wrath upon the Kingdom of France; together with a reply to Mr. Faber's late pamphlet. By Mr. FRERE.

A Volume of Practical Sermons by the late Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Rector of Simonburn.

A new Edition of the Works of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL.

A new edition of Dawes's "Miscellanea Critica." By Mr. KIDD.

A Greek and English Lexicon is preparing, under the auspices of the University of Cambridge, by the Rev. E. V. BLOMEFIELD, fellow of Emanuel College, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, who will be assisted by many of the ablest Scholars in the country.

A new Edition of the Greek and Latin Classics, of the Elzevir size, is printing by Mr. HAMILTON of Weybridge. Virgil, Horace, Terence, Juvenal, and Persius, are already completed.

Some Account of the Mediterranean, 1810 to 1815, political and scientific, literary and descriptive. By ARTHUR BURROW, late Travelling Fellow to the University of Cambridge, and D. A. Commissary-general in the Mediterranean.

Mr. PYNE is preparing for the press Annals of the Royal Residences of Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, Kew, Kensington, Buckingham House, St. James's, Frogmore, and Carlton House, to be embellished by 100 coloured Engravings, fac-similes of drawings by the first Artists, representing the apartments, with their painted ceilings, pictures, and splendid furniture. The letter-press will comprize the architectural history of each building, and a description of the pictures, statues, furniture, and other decorations, with a notice of each valuable work of art, its author, and biographical accounts of the illustrious or remarkable persons, whose portraits adorn the several apartments: also, Annals of the most interesting transactions appertaining to each Royal mansion; forming together the domestic history of the same from the time of Edward III. to the present period.

The Articles upon Sessions' Law, contained in Addington's Penal Statutes, Blackstone's Commentaries, Burn's and Williams's Justice, Const's and Nolan's Poor Laws, East's and Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, and Tomlin's Law Dictionary, alphabetically arranged. By the Rev. S. CLAPHAM, M. A. Vicar of Christ Church.

Elementary Fortification, illustrated by upwards of 500 diagrams in wood. By Lieut.-col. C. W. PASLEY, Author of the Essay on Military Policy.

Mr. J. B. SHARPE, Member of the College of Surgeons, is reprinting the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Madhouses: the evidence will be arranged under distinct heads.

The recently-discovered Correspondence of the late DAVID HUME, esq. (announced in page 155) took place, between the years 1760 and 1776, with the Countess de BOUFFLERS and the Marchioness de BARBANTANE, at that period two of the most distinguished women in France.

M. LANGLES, Professor of the Oriental Languages in the Royal Institute of France, and principal Librarian of the manuscript department of the Royal Library, &c. has in the press "The Antient and Modern Monuments of Hindostan." This Work, which, it is said, will be one of the most magnificent that ever issued from the press, will form *three* grand volumes in folio, and will be published in 25 monthly Parts, each containing six engravings from drawings made on the spot, executed by the first artists of France. The letter-press, containing a description of the Plates, and the history of the Works of Art, together with an historical and geographical Essay on Hindostan, will be accompanied by a Map. An English and a French edition will be published at the same time.

A new Work has reached a fourth edition at Paris, entitled *Loisirs de Buonaparte*, or the private hours of Napoleon, from his earliest years to the period of his marriage with the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa; written by himself during his residence in the Island of Elba.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Lines on the Death of the late JOSEPH PALMER, *Esq.* (*see p.* 185.)

NO solitary Mourner offers here
Of private grief, th' unmingled, partial tear;
Here mourns Mankind! *Here* Human Nature weeps; [sleeps!
For here, Man's kindest brother, Palmer
He walk'd on earth, as though he had been sent [ment;
On message bland from yon bright firmaFor oft the Seraph smile, and Godlike deed,
Shone like a glory round his mortal weed!
His mission done, his gentle task complete,
Heaven calls his spirit to the mercy-seat!
Alas! we dare not pierce beyond the tomb, [doom.
Nor judge on earth our fellow-labr'er's
But this we know,—when Palmer seeks the skies, [rise,
Ten thousand mingled blessings with him
And loud the Widow and the Orphan tell,
That Palmer's part on earth was acted well! * * * * * *

An Extract from the fourth Hymn of SYNESIUS;

Translated from the Greek *by* H. S. BOYD.

THE high, august, immortal King,
The Ruler of the world, I sing.
Let Earth be silent, while I raise
The voice of prayer, the note of praise.
Let all Creation's works incline,
And listen to the strain divine;
For all her works, O Lord, are thine.
Hush'd be the moaning of the breeze;
The murmur of the waving trees:
Be still'd the soft melodious note
Of each aërial warbler's throat.
Let tranquil æther, tranquil air,
Attend the hymn, attend the prayer;
And deep in Ocean's charmed breast,
Let all the gather'd waters rest.

The first Chorus of the Œdipus Coloneus of SOPHOCLES;

Translated from the GREEK *by* H. S. BOYD.

STRANGER, thy favour'd feet have found
The loveliest spot of Attic ground,
For beauteous steeds afar renown'd;
Colonus, sparkling fair and bright,
Beneath the pure unclouded light;
Where trilling slow her plaintive tale,
The clear melodious nightingale
Pours sweetest musick o'er the vale.
Amid the ivy shade she pines,
And mourns among the purple vines:
No tempest wild, no sun-beam fierce,
Th' impervious foliage e'er can pierce;
The holy haunt, where Bacchus showers
A thousand fruits, a thousand flowers,
And binding with their wreaths his tresses,
The Nymphs, who rear'd his youth, caresses.
Nurtured by celestial dews,
That heighten its resplendent hues,
There the golden crocus glows,
And there the pale narcissus blows,
Which did of yore the brow entwine
Of Ceres, and of Proserpine.
The sparkling rills, the silver fountains,
Nor fail to flow, nor idly sleep,
But, warbling down the verdant mountains,
O'er incense-breathing meadows creep;
Along the fruitful valley gleam,
And swell Ilyssus' cooling stream.
The Graces' band, the Muses' choir,
Unfold their charms, and breath their fire;
And she, who guides the snowy dove
With golden rein, the Queen of Love,
Does not contemn the hallow'd Grove.
A clear conviction fires my breast,
That Asian clime is not so blest
As this: not e'en the Dorian isle
Of Pelops wears so sweet a smile.
Can either realm exulting boast,
The pride and wonder of our coast,
The plant unsown by mortal hand,
That blooms along the magic land?
The terrour of invading spears,
The olive plant our children rears.
In vain might youth, or age essay,
Its glories in the dust to lay,
Or bear the blooming spoil away;
For Morian Jove regards it from his throne,
And blue-eyed Pallas claims it as her own.
Another source of admiration,
The mighty theme of deathless story,
Athena's proudest, brightest glory,
Inspires the song of gratulation.
Unmatch'd, our winged vessels sail;
Unmatch'd, our steeds outvie the gale.
O son of Saturn! through thy might,
We gain'd this proud and glorious height.
Here first by thee to bondage broke,
The fiery steed received the yoke
With humbled spirit: here, through thee,
O great and fearful prodigy!
High o'er the wave, the bounding oar,
Regardless of the billows' roar,
Danced to the tuneful shell, the nereids lyre, [symphonious choir:
Who hymn'd the deed sublime, in full

HORACE, *Ode* 16. *Book* 2. *To* GROSPHUS.
Otium Divos rogat in patenti.

WHEN dark'ning clouds the moon conceal,
Nor stars their certain signs reveal,
Surrounded by th' Ægæan seas
The Sailor asks the Gods for ease:
For ease the warlike Thracian pleads,
For ease with quiver grac'd the Medes,

Which

Which gold, O Grosphus, cannot buy,
Nor costly gems, nor purple dye.
Though wealth and pow'r be both possess'd,
They ne'er can clear the troubled breast,
Nor keep that swarm of cares aloof
Which fly around the gilded roof.
He lives the best whose wants are few,
Whose board paternal bounds his view:
Nor sordid gain nor abject dread
His slumbers light, chase from his bed.
Then why so many schemes project
What can such transient strength effect?
Why change our clime, and seek a sky
Where other Suns their warmth supply?
For, exil'd, who himself can fly?
Fleeter than nimble-footed hinds,
Swifter than cloud-compelling winds,
Corroding care the vessel scales;
And care the troop of horse assails.
The present time he most enjoys,
Whom future evil ne'er annoys;
And Fortune when unkind beguiles
With temper'd mirth and sportive smiles.
A work complete in every part
Is far beyond the reach of Art.
An early death Achilles shar'd,
Old age Tithonus' strength impair'd.
And time, perchance, may grant to me,
What may have been denied to thee.
An hundred bleating flocks are thine,
With neighing steeds and lowing kine.
And wool twice dipp'd in Afric dyes
With costly robes thy state supplies:
On me bestows unpartial Fate
In rural scenes a small estate,
A Grecian genius, and to learn
The low malignant crowd to spurn.

M. H. SHEPHARD.

Doctors Commons, July 26.

MR URBAN, *Scarborough, July* 31.

You will oblige a Constant Reader by inserting in your Collection of Poetry, the following Paraphrase of Bishop Huntingford's beautiful Translation of a passage from "Maximus Tyrius, Diss. 17. p. 195. (Markland's Edition.) See the Appendix to the second Volume of Bishop Huntingford's Sermons, p 559, 2d edit 1815.

WHAT is this dazzling, piercing blaze of light,
Which breaks the gloomy spell and shades of night,
And clothes creation in such bright array?
It is the glorious Sun, the eye doth say.
What is that solemn sound, which awful rolls,
As from earth's centre to its distant poles,
Filling the universe with sacred fear?
What is it? 'tis the Thunder, says the ear.
What do those sweet and wondrous changes mean? [scene;
Rough Winter yields to the soft Vernal
Bright Summer, next, succeeds the blooming Spring: [bring.
Then Autumn hastes her golden fruits to
The purple dawn that ushers in the day,
The dancing beams, that on the waters play,
The mists and shadows of approaching night, [vite,
And deep'ning glooms that gentle sleep in-
The earth, the sea, the skies, all things that dwell [they? tell!
On earth, or float on air, whence are
Tell me, my soul, whence all these things can be!
Whence, says the soul, but from the Deity?
His is that voice, which speaks from pole to pole, [soul;
The thunders his, which scare the guilty
The sun, which burns, and shines, so glorious bright,
Reflects his heat, and blazes in his light.
The varying seasons his great name declare,
And all the treasures of the purple year,
The earth, the sea, the stars, obey his nod,
And cry aloud, In us behold our God!
The dawn and twilight, the meridian day,
The evening, and still night, glad homage pay;
All things uniting to his glory shine,
And prove his workmanship and power Divine.

An ELEGY *to the Memory of* M. C. *jun. who died of a Pulmonary Consumption, May* 2, 1815, *aged* 16. *(See Part I. p.* 566.)

'SCAP'D from the bondage of disease and pain,
Nor longer to this nether world confin'd,
Accept, blest shade! this tributary strain,
From him thy glorious flight has left behind;
Who with parental fondness mark'd thy race,
And look'd with hope to thy maturer age;
Saw the rich promise of thy growth in grace, [stage.
While yet scarce entering on life's busy
What lowly reverence for thy Maker's name [youth!
Adorn'd thy course from infancy to
What happy progress shew'd thee still the same
Obedient to the voice of sacred truth!
Free from perplexing doubts and guilty fears,
Meekly receiving God's ingrafted word,
Short was thy passage through this vale of tears,
To dwell in peace for ever with the Lord.

Blandford, May 20. M. CHAMBERLIN.

Specimen of "Christian Melodies."
(Not yet set to Musick.)

THE din of discord Love expels,
Disarms that deadly foe,
Whose enmity and wily spells
Encircle man with woe.

But

But Love's distinguish'd charm divine
Expands the brother's heart—
While sacred wreaths those souls entwine
Who mutual bliss impart.

Mild Charity extends her arms
To clasp the human race—
Displays her lovely beauteous charms
In every Christian grace.

The Musick of her soul is love,
Her Melodies breathe peace—
Love's harmony ascends above,
While brethren's love increase.

Would that sweet Love might all inspire
With Christian amity;
Then would Ambition's flame expire,
And wars, and enmity. A. C.

Shipston-on-Stour, Sept. 11.

"The Glorious Land we Live in."

(Adapted to the celebrated Musick of Purcell's "*Fairest Isle.*")

Respectfully inscribed to
Nathaniel Atcheson, *Esq.*
Founder of the Pitt Club, *London.*

"FAIREST Isle of Isles excelling,"
Seat of Brunswick's gentle reign,
Freedom here hath fix'd her dwelling,
Circled by the guardian main.
Hither Commerce largely flowing,
Kindly yields her varied store,
Laws their equal aid bestowing,
Shield the Prince, and shield the Poor.

"Fairest Isle of Isles excelling,"
Land of Honour, Arts, and Arms,
Fam'd for breasts with courage swelling,
And for Beauty's loveliest charms—
May Britannia's envied nation,
All its blessings long retain;
Honour'd hold its lofty station,
Rule the waves, and martial plain.

Scarborough, July 31.

On **** *****.

Inhumanæ senium depone Camœnæ.

THOU note of the Mandrake, whose pestilent breath
Comes charg'd in thy groan with infection and death;
Why pervert thy fair talent, and tarnish its fame,
To make it the herald of hatred and blame?
To the world of thyself a worse secret impart,
And disclose the dark passions that lurk in thy heart?

Ah surely no Bard so ungentle had been,
So infected with envy, so blacken'd by spleen;
Had not some wicked spell, at a step-mother's call,
Converted the milk of thy Nature to gall;
Or a fury found means at thy birth to infuse
The spirit of Hate with the breath of the Muse.

Oh, like to the reptile we look on with dread,
Who yet bears a jewel so rare in his head;
Yet in spite of its virtue in haste we retreat,
And start when we view it by chance at our feet;
Who, cold as the marble that forms his hard bed,
And dark as the cavern where deep he was bred,
Sits brooding his poison and slime in his cell,
While his lips, as they work, the rank venom expel.

Or like the wild bee, when she winds her light horn,
And on airy wing circling salutes the blithe morn;
As she varies her banquet in Summer's warm hour,
Allur'd by fresh perfumes from flower to flower;
And drains the sweet dew that distills in their eye,
And loads with the nectar's bright treasure her thigh;
Yet to rob of her prize the sweet rifler we fear,
We eye the rich honey, and think on her spear.

While delighted we hear the light wanderer sing,
And deem the low murmur the carol of spring;
With the hum that so soothingly cheer'd us before,
When we think on her sting, we're delighted no more;
And deem in the wild note so mellow we hear,
The harbinger only of grief and of fear.

Then hail to the Man thy intemperate Muse sues:
With all the keen rancour of satire pursues:
And hail to the Prince, and hail to the Son,
Who has done as his Father himself would have done;
Who, without all the cant of affection and beauty;
Has drawn filial regard in the true line of duty,
With steady adherence his Sire has pursued,
And all the warm wishes he felt for our good;
His counsels adopted, his scruples revered,
Those scruples by faith and by conscience endear'd;
Foregoing his friendships, old statesmen retain'd,
Suspicions deluded, new confidence gain'd;
His people secur'd from all future alarms,
By wisdom in counsel and glory in arms.

Then these be his laurels, and these be his plume,
No fairer can wave, and no brighter may bloom.
Then away with thy satire, away with thy verse,
Or find some fitter theme for thy Muse to rehearse:
If, desponding, in hope's early promises cross'd,
Unsocial, to life's sweeter sympathies lost;
With Childe Harold go cherish thy mind's sullen gloom,
Or disconsolate sit at the Giaour lone tomb.
But know that while thus his career he maintains,
In wisdom and duty he thus holds the reins;
In spite of thy satire, in spite of thine art,
Shall the Prince of the Realm be the Prince of our Heart!

July 1814.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Lords, *July* 10.

On the Earl of *Shaftesbury* reporting the Apothecaries' Bill, Earl *Stanhope* said, that the object of the Bill was an honest one, and had his approbation; but the mode of its execution was full of oppression. As he was always a friend to honesty, he approved of the object; but, as he was always an enemy to oppression, he opposed the enactments of the Bill. By the principal enactment, two assistants, appointed by the Warden and Company of Apothecaries, were to be allowed to enter any Apothecary's shop in England and Wales, to search for improper drugs, which they were authorized to destroy. Chemists and druggists were to be exempted from this jurisdiction. The penalty was to be divided between the searchers, and the Apothecaries' Company, who appointed them. Now he conceived that it was unjust that the drugs seized should be destroyed; for it was possible they might be good and proper, yet, by their destruction, the evidence of the apothecary's innocence would be lost, and with it his character and trade. He did not likewise approve of the clause rendering it imperative on apothecaries to make up prescriptions: they might think the prescriptions injurious, or they might not have the ingredients, and yet they were to be fined for their conscientiousness. He also objected to the penalties of 20*l.* and 50*l.* as too high for Welsh apothecaries. Instead of being private, the Bill ought to have been a public one.

The *Lord Chancellor* admitted the validity of the Noble Lord's objections; but urged that the Bill contained many useful enactments, and it ought not to be rejected because it did not do all the good that might be done by a more perfect Bill.

Earl *Stanhope's* motion was then negatived; and the Bill ordered to be read the third time.

In the Commons, the same day, the Marquis of *Tavistock*, under the evident impression of the strongest feelings, which continued during his speech, and had nearly prevented him from proceeding several times, addressed the Speaker to the following effect: — I am persuaded that it must be quite unnecessary for me to say that I am at this moment labouring under feelings of the most painful and afflicting nature. I wish, however, shortly to state to the House the reasons which induce me to depart from the usual practice in moving for a new writ, in order that I may pay a humble but sincere tribute of affection to the memory of my departed friend. Sir, it is not on any consideration of private friendship—it is not on any contemplation of his many virtues as a private individual; it is on the reflection of the great space which he occupied in this House — it is on the recollection of his splendid abilities — it is on the conviction which we who thought with him on political subjects entertain of the advantage which the Country derived from his exertions, that I found my excuse for this address — that I even claim the concurrence of all those who hear me in the feelings which agitate me at the present moment. I am well aware, Sir, that a great majority of this House thought his opinions erroneous. But — I speak it with confidence—I am sure that there is not one of his political opponents who will not lay his hand on his heart, and say that he always found in him a manly antagonist. The House of Commons will, I am persuaded, ever do justice to the good intentions of those who honestly dissent from the sentiments of the majority. Accustomed to defend his opinions with earnestness and warmth, the energies of his admirable and comprehensive mind would never admit the least approach to tameness or indifference. But no particle of animosity ever found a place in his breast; and, to use his own words on another melancholy occasion, "he never carried his political enmity beyond the threshold of this House." It was his uniform practice to do justice to the motives of his political opponents; and I am happy to feel that the same justice is done to his motives by them. To those, Sir, who were more immediately acquainted with his exalted character — who knew the directness of his mind, his zeal for truth, his unshaken love of his Country, the ardour and boldness of his disposition—incapable of dismay, his unaffected humanity, and his other various and excellent qualities, his loss is irreparable. But most of all will it be felt by the poor in his neighbourhood. Truly might he be called "the poor man's friend." Only those who like myself have had the opportunity of observing his conduct nearly, can be aware of his unabating zeal in promoting the happiness of all around him. Thousands of individuals have benefited by the generosity of his heart; and the county, the principal town of which he represented, contains imperishable records of his active philanthropy, as well as that of the good man who went before him. His eloquent appeals in this House in favour of the unfortunate — appeals exhibiting the frankness and honesty of the true English character,

racter, will adorn the pages of the historian; although, at the present moment, they afford a subject of melancholy retrospect to those who have formerly dwelt with delight on the benevolence of a heart which always beat, and on the vigour of an intellect which was always employed, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. Sir, I am conscious that I need not intreat pardon of the House at large for thus indulging in the praise of my lamented friend; but I owe an apology to those who loved him, for the feebleness with which it has been bestowed. I move, Sir, that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new writ for the election of a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Bedford, in the room of Samuel Whitbread, esq. deceased.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, that he had not enjoyed the honour of being so personally acquainted with Mr. Whitbread as the Noble Lord who had just spoken with the best of eloquence—that of the heart. He hoped, however, he might be permitted to add his testimony. He was one of those who felt the value of such a character, and must pay it his tribute. It was truly said, that the character of Mr. Whitbread was that of an Englishman in its most forcible sense. Even his defects, and indeed defects there were inevitably among all mortals, were such as were associated with the great qualities of the English character; so that, in his view of it, there never was a more complete and true Englishman. All persons acquainted with public life knew his indefatigable perseverance, his superior talents, and his devotion of them to the public business. Though he had so often differed from him on various subjects, yet he should feel himself grossly wrong, if he did not always render full justice to his integrity, his public spirit, and his love of his country. He had witnessed these qualities, when he had seen him acting against the dearest feelings of private affection and friendship. Such a man as this was invaluable in his life, and his loss was truly lamentable. There was a melancholy satisfaction in seeing that those who differed frequently from him in opinion, respected his principles, venerated him, and regarded him as a public treasure. He (Mr. Wilberforce) could never forget him on another account. He had been always one of the most able and most zealous advocates of that great cause in which he himself had embarked for the benefit of the human race. Wherever the comforts, the rights, the happiness, of individuals were concerned, he was ever ready to exert his great powers, the more in proportion as they were friendless and unprotected, with a view to the advantage of society. He begged pardon for intruding on the House, but trusted that the occasion justified it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he could have little to add to what had been already said with so much propriety and so much feeling; but to the Noble Lord, and to other friends of the deceased, it might, perhaps, be satisfactory to know, that those with whom he most differed in political opinion, were always ready to do full justice to Mr. Whitbread's manly sincerity of heart. They had never even supposed him for a moment to be actuated by any other feeling than that which prompted him to do his duty to the publick.—The writ was then ordered.

House of Lords, *July* 11.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Appropriation, or Consolidated Fund, the Duke of Wellington's Mansion House, the New Paper Stamps, the East India Postage, and other Bills.

July 12.

At two o'clock the Prince Regent, who had come from Carlton House in state, entered the House of Lords. The Usher of the Black Rod was immediately dispatched to the House of Commons, requiring their attendance. The Speaker and a great number of Members accordingly made their appearance in a few minutes. As soon as the Speaker had reached the bar, he pronounced the following speech:

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, his Majesty's faithful subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, attend your Royal Highness; and, according to our antient privilege, we crave leave to present with our own hands our grant of Supply, which concludes the labours of the Session. — In the ordinary course of our proceedings, much of our time has been occupied in discussing measures of great importance to the State, with respect to its agriculture, shipping, and finances. We have endeavoured so to regulate the Corn Laws with prudence and firmness, that protection and encouragement may be given to the agricultural interests of every part of the United Kingdom, without endangering the prosperity of our trade and manufactures. We have endeavoured also to derive new means of maritime strength from the valuable resources of our Indian possessions; and, after devising and preparing such plans for adjusting the public revenue and expenditure as might suit a period of returning peace, we have been called upon, by unlooked-for events, to renew our exertions and sacrifices upon the most extended scale of war.—Scarcely had we closed our contest with America, and scarcely had the Congress of Vienna laid

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the first foundation of those arrangements which were destined to consolidate the peace of Europe, when, in direct contravention of the most solemn engagements, the Disturber of Europe, and Destroyer of the human race, re-appeared upon the throne of France, and the world was once more in arms. In the short space of three months, by rapid strides, the fate of Europe has been again brought to issue; and the conflict was tremendous, but the result has been glorious. The most warlike Nations, headed by the most renowned Commanders, have met in battle; and as Britons, we have the triumphant satisfaction to know (however much that triumph may be saddened with private grief), that it is now no longer doubtful to what Name, and to what Nation, the world will henceforth ascribe the pre-eminence for military skill and unconquerable valour. To consecrate the trophies, and perpetuate the fame of our brave countrymen who fell in that unrivalled victory, we have declared it to be our ardent desire, and it will be the distinguishing glory of your Royal Highness's days, to erect, in the metropolis of this Empire, such a lofty and durable monument of their military renown and our national gratitude, as may command the veneration of our latest posterity. — Great, however, and glorious as this Victory has been in itself, it is not to the joint exertions and heroic achievements of the British and Prussian arms in that memorable conflict, that we must limit our admiration. We have also to contemplate with equal pride and satisfaction its immediate consequences, military, political, and moral. We have seen the illustrious Commanders of the Allied Armies advancing at once into the heart of France; and Paris, twice conquered, has again opened her gates to the conquerors. The Usurper of a Throne, which he has twice abdicated, has sought his safety in an ignominious flight, and the rightful Sovereign of France has once more resumed the sceptre of his ancestors. With these awful scenes passing before us, we may presume also to hope, that the period is not now distant, when the hand of Providence will finally extinguish the remaining effects of that guilty and perfidious spirit of domination which has so long raged without controul, and restore to desolated Europe the blessings of peace and justice. But, Sir, whatever may be the final issue of these great transactions, we look forward with confidence to their satisfactory conclusion, under the auspices of your Royal Highness; and we doubt not of the happiest results from the same Councils which have planned, and the same hands that have executed, those wise and vigorous measures which have hitherto been crowned with such signal success. — On our part, it is our humble duty to strengthen the means of your Royal Highness's Government; and towards effectuating that purpose, we, his Majesty's faithful Commons, do this day present to your Royal Highness a Bill, intituled "An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of Six Millions for the service of Great Britain;" to which, with all humility, we intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent.

The Royal Assent was then declared to the Vote of Credit Bill, the Bread Assize Bill, and a number of minor Bills.—The public business having thus been completed, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent addressed both Houses in the following terms:

My Lords and Gentlemen, — I cannot close this Session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.—At the commencement of the present Session I entertained a confident hope, that the Peace which I had concluded in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies would meet with no interruption; that, after so many years of continued warfare and of unexampled calamity, the Nations of Europe would be allowed to enjoy that repose for which they had been so long contending; and that your efforts might be directed to alleviate the burthens of his Majesty's people, and to adopt such measures as might best promote the internal prosperity of his dominions.—These expectations were disappointed by an act of violence and perfidy, of which no parallel can be found in history. — The usurpation of the supreme authority in France by Buonaparte, in consequence of the defection of the French armies from their legitimate Sovereign, appeared to me to be so incompatible with the general security of other Countries, as well as with the engagements to which the French Nation had recently been a party, that I felt I had no alternative but to employ the Military Resources of his Majesty's dominions, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to prevent the re-establishment of a system which experience had proved to be the source of such incalculable woes to Europe. — Under such circumstances you will have seen, with just pride and satisfaction, the splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms and those of his Allies.— Whilst the glorious and ever-memorable Victory obtained at Waterloo, by Field-Marshals the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, has added fresh lustre to the characters of those great Commanders, and has exalted the military reputation of this Country beyond all former example, it has at the same time produced the most decisive effects on the operations of the War,

War, by delivering from invasion the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, and by placing, in the short space of fifteen days, the City of Paris, and a large part of the Kingdom of France, in the military occupation of the Allied Armies; —Amidst events so important, I am confident you will see how necessary it is that there should be no relaxation in our exertions, until I shall be enabled, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, to complete those arrangements which may afford the prospect of permanent peace and security to Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,— I thank you for the very liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year. — I deeply lament the continuance and increase of those burthens which the great military exertions of the present Campaign, combined with the heavy arrears remaining due for the expences of the former War, have rendered indispensable, and which his Majesty's loyal subjects, from a conviction of their necessity, have sustained with such exemplary fortitude and cheerfulness. — You have already seen, however, the fruit of the exertions which have been made; and there can be no doubt that the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms at the opening of the Campaign has led to the restoration of the Kingdom of Naples to its antient Sovereign, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion. — I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of his Most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in his Capital, to which his Majesty has himself repaired.—The restoration of Peace between this Country and the United States of America has been followed by a Negociation for a Commercial Treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two Countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both. —I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labours of the Congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a Treaty, which, as the Ratifications have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but which I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in Parliament. — I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support which you have afforded me that I ascribe the success of my earnest endeavours for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present Session. In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honourable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquillity of Europe, and maintain the high character which this Country enjoys amongst the Nations of the World.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said, the Parliament was prorogued to the 22d Aug. next.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 25.—Extract of a Letter from Capt. Maitland, of the Bellerophon, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated in Basque Roads, the 14th inst.

For the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the Count Las Casses and Gen. Allemand this morning came on board his Majesty's ship under my command, with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bnonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—Conceiving myself authorised by their Lordship's secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.—That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the Count Las Casses, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; but that all I can do is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as his Royal Highness may deem expedient.

Letter to Visc. Keith, July 21.

Pactolus, in the Gironde, July 14.

My Lord—I arrived off this port on the 3d inst. and, in compliance with the wishes of Gen. Donnadieu, sent in a flag of truce, with an Aid-de-camp of the General's, for the purpose of communicating with the General Clausel, commanding at Bourdeaux; but as two days more elapsed without any answer or news of the Aid-de-camp, I sent another flag into a corvette lying in the river; and I learnt from her Commander that he had received the most positive orders from Gen. Clausel not to hold any kind of communication with us. In addition to this we received a proclamation,

mation, signed by that General, declaring Bourdeaux and its whole vicinity in a state of siege, and threatening with military execution any who manifested signs of disaffection to his Government. The Aid-de-camp, it appeared, was detained.—While this negociation was attempting, the Hebrus arrived with the charge of a small expedition, with arms and supplies for the Royalists, and when it became evident, that no good could arise out of any attempt to conciliate Gen. Clausel, Capt. Palmer made me a very strong representation upon the necessity which he conceived there was for his attempting to enter the Gironde, and open a direct communication with the Royalist party. After weighing the circumstances, I thought it my duty to accede to the proposal, and I united the ships for the prosecution of the service.—The General Donnadieu being anxious to pursue his mission on the coast, I dipatched the Larne with him to Passages.—On the 11th the squadron weighed from an outer anchorage we had taken, and formed to enter the river. We passed on with the royal colours of France at the mast head; the tri-coloured flag flew along the batteries, which were all in preparation, but no act of hostility occurred until we reached the heavy battery at Verdun, which opened its fire upon us, and continued until the ships reached the anchorage. No injury, however, was sustained, and the squadron did not return a gun, for I was unwilling to disturb the feeling which appeared so generally and so happily to prevail. Directly the ships were secured, a communication was sent up with a flag of truce to Gen. Clausel by the Comte de Lasteur, deputed by M. La Duchesse D'Angouleme; and we are in expectation of his answer. In the meantime nothing can wear a more favourable aspect than the face of things in this river.—I beg to assure you, that every measure shall be adopted, in conjunction with the Baron Montalembert, to arm and organize the royal party, and establish the power of predominance of his Majesty the King of France in the vicinity of wherever our means can operate.—I lose no time in dispatching the Falmouth to your Lordship, and Capt. Knight will explain our situation, as well as that we are taking every precaution in respect to the defence of that river, in the event of Gen. Clausel sending down any strong force to stifle the spirit of the people. I shall also write to Rear Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, and perhaps the Rear Admiral may strengthen our means here, so that we may fully avail ourselves of such opportunity of pushing the royal cause with vigour and celerity, and of cherishing the excellent disposition with which all here seem inspired. I have just learnt that the Enemy evacuated the fort of Verdun last night, and retired with his garrison. We have sent a force on shore to dismantle and destroy the guns, &c. This is the fort which disputed our entrance, and it is a very strong work.—I have also the pleasure to add, that the propositions of the Baron Montalembert, and his mission, have hitherto been every where attended with success. The forts and the positions are gradually pulling down their tri-coloured flags, and hoisting that of their legitimate Sovereign; and several of them have saluted the squadron upon their hoisting the white flag. While writing this letter another battery has hoisted the white flag, and there now remains only the fort at Meche with the tri-coloured flag.—Capt. Palmer, who was entrusted with the service, has throughout directed it, and the accident alone of my being the senior officer induces me to give the account to your Lordship. F. W. Aylmer, Capt.

Downing-street, July 21.—Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Leith, commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, addressed to Earl Bathurst.

Fort Royal, Martinique, June 10.

My Lord,—I am happy to inform you, that I have occupied the military points of Martinique by a British auxiliary force, which landed here on the morning of the 5th inst. The situation of Martinique was, indeed, critical; for the troops of the line, consisting of 1,300 men, who possessed the forts, shewed too much of the same disposition which has manifested itself in France. The majority of the officers were decidly for Buonaparte, some putting up the tri-coloured cockade, and others with similar sentiments, less avowed, pretending that they only wished to return to France. The soldiers were chiefly refractory conscripts, who had never served, and had no attachment to Buonaparte, but having escaped from the army under his severe system, finding themselves expatriated under the King's Government, was not likely to create an attachment to the Bourbon cause, they generally wished to return home. Le Comte de Vaugiraud acted with much good sense in anticipating the mischief which might have arisen, and which he had not the power to have controuled, by assembling the troops and releasing those of the officers who desired it from their obligations, informing them, at the same time, that they must quit Martinique, and declaring that any attempt to raise the standard of rebellion would be repelled by force, and punished as an act of mutiny, in defiance of the oaths of fidelity which they had taken to Louis the XVIIIth. I had desired Le Comte de Vaugiraud to give it to be understood, that the white flag was the only security of the troops, or of the colony,

colony; and I immediately assembled the force now in possession of the Island, in Gros Islet Bay, St. Lucia, within four hours' sail of Fort Royal, to give effect to the Comte de Vaugiraud's measures. This fine colony was several times on the point of being thrown into a state of revolutionary convulsion, by the conduct of the troops, all of whom, with the exception of the remainder of the 26th regiment, amounting to 450 men, including officers, who remain under the white flag, have been permitted to depart unarmed, and are actually gone. The militia of Martiniqne amount to about 6000 men, who are well disposed; one half only have arms; 150 are mounted. Immediately after the occupation of the military points by the troops under my command, the Government of the colony published a decree by which British vessels are received on the same footing as French.

JAMES LEITH, Lieut.-gen.

[This Gazette notifies, that the Prince Regent, as a mark of approbation of the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the 1st and 2d Life Guards at the battle of Waterloo, is pleased to declare himself Colonel in Chief of both the regiments of Life Guards.—It is also permitted to all the British regiments of cavalry and infantry to bear on their colours and appointments the word "Waterloo," in commemoration of their distinguished services on the 18th of June.]

War-office, July 29. The Prince Regent, as a mark of his Royal approbation of the distinguished gallantry of the Brigade of Foot Guards in the Victory of Waterloo, has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of all the Ensigns of the three Regiments of Foot Guards having the rank of Lieutenants, and that such rank shall be attached to all the future appointments to Ensigncies in the Foot Guards, in the same manner as the Lieutenants of those Regiments obtain the rank of Captain.—His Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards being made a Regiment of Grenadiers, and styled "The 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards," in commemoration of their having defeated the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guards upon this occasion.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, August 2. Dispatch received from Lieut.-gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, K. B. dated Kandy, Feb. 25, addressed to Earl Bathurst.

British Head-quarters, Kandy, Feb. 25.

My Lord,—For some days subsequent to the date of the last dispatch, which I had the honour to address to your Lordship, on Kandian affairs, dated Jan. 16, no circumstance occurred of sufficient consequence to be reported to your Lordship, the several divisions of the invading force being partly in movement, and partly preparing to move.—It was found, however, that great and apparently insurmountable difficulties would occur in provisioning the troops, on so many routes, with our scanty means of conveyance; and I determined in consequence on a modification of the plan. This alteration consisted chiefly in disposing the march of the troops in such a manner, that the 1st and 2d divisions, the 3d and 4th, the 6th and 7th, should arrive on the same line, and, at certain convenient points, unite together; an arrangement which, I am happy to say, brought the supplying of the army within our means, and laid the groundwork of a successful progress towards the several assigned places of destination above the hills.—On the 1st of Feb. I learnt, by a letter of the 30th Jan. from Major Hook, that the 1st division, under the command of that officer, had reached Ganeteyuni, situate at the foot of the Balani Mountains, and on the great road leading through the Pass or Gravat of that name towards the city of Kandy.—Lieut. O'Connell, with the 2d division, was close in the rear, advancing to the same point, from which Major Hook was then to diverge to the left towards Weywode, in the Seven Korles, to co-operate with Captain de Bussche, already in that quarter with a small force, formed to supply the absence of the auxiliary corps originally expected from Madras.—No serious opposition was made to the advance of these divisions. The first Adjkar of the King of Kandy, by name Molligodde, brother to the Dessave of the Three Korles, who had previously come over to the British territory, and himself Dessave of the Four Korles, kept hovering in front of Major Hook's march, with some followers, but had intimated, both to Major Hook and Mr. D'Oyley, that he was desirous to join the British standard, and was only prevented from doing so by his apprehension for the fate of his family, who were under the King's power in the capital, but whose liberation or escape he expected as soon as the troops should advance sufficiently near to Kandy to induce the King to retire from that place: he further gave it to be understood, that although he was obliged to keep up the appearance of firing, he would do no harm; and in all these points, although his assurances could not in prudence be fully confided in at the time, he afterwards faithfully kept his word. In the evening of this day (the 1st of February), I left Colombo to join the army, and proceeded

ceeded by the route of Avissahavella (usually called Sittawakka), and through the three and four Korles towards Lieut.-col. O'Connell's camp, at Ganiteynne. While at Kooroonagodde, on the 3d of February, a letter from the Lieut.-colonel, dated at Ganiteynne, on the 2d, informed, that the advance of that division, under Major Moffatt, of the 1st Ceylon regiment, having been detached to support a patrole which was conceived to be in danger, had advanced so near the fortified posts which commands the Balani Pass, that it was deemed advisable to attack it; and it had been carried, after a trifling opposition. At Attypittya, on the 4th, I received Major Hook's report, dated from Gerigamme the preceding day, apprizing me that he had taken possession of that strong position and the neighbouring hill fort of Galgederah, with hardly any resistance, and no loss. On the 6th I reached Ganiteynne, where it became necessary to halt for some days, to give time for the concentration of the divisions advancing from Trincomalee and the East side of the Kandian territory. Lieut.-col. O'Connell was encamped here, and Major Moffatt posted at Amenoopoora, one mile and a half beyond the pass, and a free communication open between the two corps. Here the Adikar Molligodde, by a message through Mr. D'Oyley, requested permission to surrender himself with the banners and records of the four Korles, of which he is Dessave, having received intimation of the escape of his family from Kandy. My consent being signified to him, he, on the 8th of February, came into camp in state, attended by a number of Chiefs of the four Korles, who had not previously appeared, and formally gave up the insignia and records of his Dessave into the hands of Mr. D'Oyley, whom I had deputed as Commissioner on the part of the British Government to confer with him. Learning by reports from Major Kelly, commanding the 3d division, and proceeding through the province of Saffragam and Ourah towards the Indulgasinha Pass, that he could be sufficiently advanced to support a forward movement on the part of Lieut.-col. O'Connell and Major Hook's divisions, I, on the 10th, directed Lieut.-col. O'Connell to ascend the Pass, and occupy Major Moffatt's position, sending his detachment a little in advance; and on the evening of the same day I joined the camp at Amenoopoora.—The Adikar Cheylapola, who had followed my progress as far as Ganiteynne, proposed to take a different route from thence; and being furnished with an escort of about 50 men, proceeded up the mountains, by a road to the right, leading into the province of Oudincora, the inhabitants of which he was desirous to communicate with. Late in the evening of the 11th, a report was brought to Mr. D'Oyley, that a division of the British troops, supposed to be that commanded by Major Hook, had reached Kattugaslotte, a ferry of the great river called Mahavilliganga, about three miles distant from Kandy; that the King had quitted the capital, and that the defences at Gonarooha, another ferry of the same river, about an equal distance from the city, were abandoned. A patrole, sent forward during the night, under the command of Major Brownrigg, reached Gonarooha early in the morning, and fording the river, ascertained the truth of the intelligence in all its parts. Batteries of great extent were erected here, reaching from the common place of crossing for a considerable distance along the opposite bank, and commanding the ford; but were entirely destitute of either men or guns. Hideous objects of the King's resentment here presented themselves, in the remains of poor wretches stuck up on poles on both sides of the river, seven of which were full in view at the ferry, and the whole number counted in that neighbourhood was nineteen. Major Moffat, with the advance of the 2nd division, being a few miles in front of the general encampment, was, by Major Brownrigg, on his return with the patrole, directed to proceed forward to Gonarooha, in consequence of my orders to that effect.—On learning the foregoing particulars, I, on the 12th, dispatched Major Willerman, Deputy Quart.-mast.-gen. towards Kandy, with instructions to prevent the possibility of injury to persons or property, by prohibiting the entry of the troops within the gates of the city, otherwise than as guards, under such disposition as Major Willerman might judge advisable. — Mr. D'Oyley, who had accompanied the patrole the preceding evening, and remained at Gonarooha until joined by Major Moffat's detachment, with which, before the arrival of Major Willerman, he had advanced to the city, which was found entirely deserted of inhabitants, and stripped of all property; empty chests, baskets and mats, were the only things found, except some few articles of furniture, not portable enough nor of sufficient value to be removed.—The detachment encamped without the gate —On the 13th in the morning I left the position at Amenoospoora with Lieut.-col. O'Connell's division, which I caused to halt at a convenient place on the other side of the river, proceeding myself to the King's granary, between Gonarooha and the town, where I passed the night, and on the following day entered Kandy with my personal suite, and fixed my head-quarters in the palace.—In the mean time I had learnt by reports from

Major

Major Hook, that he had been induced to advance, in prosecution of a plan formed with Captain de Bussche, who, with his detachment, had ascended the Jaltoewre, Gravet, and was in communication with the first division, at a short distance to the left.—Information which those officers had received rendered it probable that the King was about to fly, and that the only remaining hope of securing him was by a rapid and secret movement of those two corps. I was apprized by Major Kelly that he had, after a faint resistance by the Enemy, possessed himself of the batteries commanding the Idalgazinha Pass, and ascended the mountains. A subsequent letter of the 13th announced the further progress of this division as far as Maturate, and by one, dated in the afternoon of the same day, at Maugala Dobbada Ganeure, one day's march from Haugeraukette, received by me on the 14th, soon after the reaching the Palace, I was informed of Major Kelly having seized (together with a great deal of treasure) a number of women and children, whom he considered to be of the King's family; but this idea was afterwards found erroneous, though several of the women proved to be related and allied to persons of the King's retinue. The treasure is reported to consist of silver coins of different descriptions, household implements and ornaments of silver, to the weight of about 1000lbs.

No report had been received of Major Mackay's approach, with the 5th division, from Trincomalee; but I calculated with confidence that he must be within two or three days march. I had learnt by reports from Major-gen. Jackson, that notwithstanding the most zealous and anxious exertions on his part, the movement of the 6th division had been retarded much beyond the appointed time, by unavoidable and insurmountable difficulties in the means of carriage; and conceiving that the strength and disposition of the troops already in the field would prove sufficient to accomplish the objects of the campaign, I addressed Gen. Jackson on the 15th inst. countermanding the march of the 6th division, and the return of any portion of it that might be on the march.

It resulted from this situation of the troops, that the King, who was known to be in the Dessavany of Dombera, with a small number of adherents, was so environed, as to render his escape extremely difficult; and if he did succeed in getting through the pass leading to his last place of refuge, the mountains of Bintenni, Capt. Anderson, of the 19th regiment, commanding the 7th division from Batticaloa, would arrive at that point, with every probability of intercepting him.

I now made a claim on the Adikar Eheylapola, for the performance of his promise to raise the people of these provinces, so as to prevent the King's escape, and to ascertain the precise place of his retreat, to which a detachment might be sent to make him prisoner. This task the Adikar undertook with alacrity and confidence, offering to proceed to Dombera in person: dispositions were made for the proposed purpose, by preparing a detachment to accompany the Adikar, and dispatching another to form a chain of military communcation with Major Kelly's force at Haugeraukette.

Every thing being thus prepared, the Adikar set out for Dombera on the 16th, preceded by the detachment under the command of Lieut. Mylius, of the 1st Ceylon regiment, and accompanied by Mr. D'Oyley, who, on his arrival at Hakkeytugala, in the forenoon of the same day, found the detachment already there, and learnt that they had fallen in with a party of the King's people, and after a sharp resistance, but without loss on our side, had killed three, and wounded one, and captured a number of persons, two of whom were near relations of the King, and men of leading consequence, and almost all were related or allied to him.—This account, dated the 16th, reached me on the 17th, and the same day the prisoners were sent in. When conferred with, they claimed with earnestness their connexion with the East India Company's Government. The principal man, by name Mutal Sawney, made a merit of having received presents and marks of distinction from the Gentlemen in authority under the Presidency of Madras. Being asked as to the King's hiding-place, and the force along with him, he said, it was several days since he had seen him; he was then in Dombera; he could not say if he continued in the same place, but if not, he could only go to Bintenine; that his Court was in a great measure dissolved, and that there were no principal Sirdars or Chiefs remaining with him. These communications were by no means made in the tone of a willing informer, but appear to have been true. The dispersion of the Court we had every reason to believe, as on that and on the following day, several Nayakars (as they are called) or relations of the King, surrendered themselves. In so far also as regarded the King's place of retreat, the account of the prisoner agreed with the daily reports received from Mr. D'Oyley, who represented him to be still in Dombera, but did not venture to flatter himself or me that he could succeed in at once cutting him off from escaping to the mountains. His letter of the 18th stated, that the King had fled from his last known place of halting, and that the inhabitants of the two villages had

had appeared, and promised to co-operate in searching for him. The latest report that Mr. D'Oyley could then communicate was, that the King was concealed in a forest about a league and a half from Fildinya, and he had sent a detachment to endeavour to intercept him.—On the 19th in the morning, I had the satisfaction to know, by a letter from Mr. D'Oyley of the same date, that the King was in our hands; he had been surrounded the preceding evening in the precincts of Medda Maha Nuwera (the place from whence he was reported to have fled) by the people of Dombera, in conjunction with some armed Kandyans, sent by Eheylapola Adikar, and taken prisoner, with two of his wives, in the house of an Aratchy (a subordinate Headman), at a place called Gallebewatte, about a mile beyond Medda Maha Nuwera. His two remaining wives and his mother were known to be at Hanweylle, a short distance off; and being sent for with conveyances and an escort, were brought to Fildinya. I have since learnt, that the few Malabar attendants remaining with the King made some resistance, and wounded one of the assailants, on which the party retired a few paces, and fired upon the house; that the King then came out, and delivered himself up. It further appears, that his pursuers bound him and reviled him, and I fear plundered him of some articles of value. As no regular troops or any British Officer was present, it was impossible to give full relief; such of the cloaths as could be recovered were returned. The Adikar claims, and with seeming justice, considering the sentiments he must entertain towards the King, some merit in having, by strict orders, saved his life; and great probability arises from what did pass, that nothing less than high authority could have induced them to spare him. In another view, this is one of the many facts which concur to shew, that the feelings of the people towards him (exemplified in this his favourite province) to be, when divested of the terrors of tyrannical power, no other than those of hatred and contempt. —Besides the property taken by Major Kelly, further captures, to a considerable amount, have been made, and information has been received of many places where more treasure is hid.—In a military view, the resistance, and consequently the danger, has been comparatively trifling; but it would be the highest injustice to estimate, by the inadequate opportunities which have presented themselves, what might have been achieved if the occasion had called forth the full exertions of the troops. Of fatigue and hardship of weather they have had considerable trials, the roads being indescribably rugged, with frequent interruptions both of mountain and morass, and every difficulty that marching can possibly admit. These, however, with the dispiriting addition of frequent rain, only served to display their ardour, which no obstacles, no discouragements, could subdue. But that for which I hold myself principally indebted to the army which I have had the honour and good fortune to command in this undertaking is, their orderly behaviour, and abstaining from all acts of plunder, violence, and irregularity. They have, in consequence, been every where received by the Chiefs and inhabitants with unfeigned welcome, assisted with supplies, and means of carriage, and their camps frequented by all classes of the natives, with extraordinary freedom and familiarity. Your Lordship will readily perceive the happy tendency of this kind of behaviour, in encouraging and propagating that confidence, on the part of the inhabitants of these provinces, in the justice and moderation of his Majesty's Government, and the protection of his arms, which served to invite and attach them to the cause in which they were engaged, and led, under Providence, to a conquest, the attempting of which has in former instances proved so fatal, as to leave terrific lessons of caution and forbearance to future invaders; an enterprize which, I have no hesitation in saying, could not, with any common prudence, have been entered upon, except with the most credible assurances of the concurring wishes of the Chiefs and people, nor could ever have been brought to a successful issue without their acquiescence and aid.—The army has enjoyed in a very surprising degree the blessings of health. Our returns of sick are much below the number which might be expected in the same force, stationed in any of the garrisons of the Colony. I am now occupied in returning to their former stations such parts of the troops as will not be required to remain for the maintenance of the British Government in the interior. —I am not yet prepared to present to your Lordship any connected view of the complicated and important considerations, of a political and civil nature, which arise out of this great change; these I shall therefore reserve for a separate dispatch, and conclude the present with soliciting your Lordship to do me the honour of presenting to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent the expression of my humble congratulations, in being enabled, by the speedy and happy issue of a campaign, ending with the unparalleled good fortune of not losing a single life, to tender for his Royal Highness's acceptance, the duties of a new and industrious hardy race of people, and the possession of a territory boun-

bountifully endowed with natural gifts, and requiring only the blessings of a just government, and an equitable administration of justice, and the indulgent care and countenance of a humane and gracious Prince. My son, Major Brownrigg, is charged with the banner of Kandy, to be laid, with my most respectful duty, at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

IN the expectation of being able to give our Readers the Speech of Louis XVIII. on the opening of the Legislative Session, we detained this sheet from the press to the latest moment compatible with our period of publication. It had been determined, that the Members were to have assembled on the 23d inst. for the verification of their powers, &c.; and the business of the 25th was to be preceded by a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost, at which his Majesty, with the Princes, Peers, and Deputies, were to have attended. This ceremony was to have taken place in the Metropolitan Church; after which the train was to proceed to the Hall of the Peers, where the King was to deliver a Speech from the Throne to both Chambers, as is customary at the opening of our own Parliament. Circumstances, however, have occurred to overthrow that arrangement. The Duke of Otranto (Fouche) has resigned his office of Minister of Police; and his example has been followed by the entire Ministry.—The following has been given as the substance of the letter to the King with which Fouche accompanied his resignation:—"that he was prompted by no views of ambition, but solely by a love of his country, in accepting of office at the critical period of his Majesty's return; that he was in hopes of consolidating his Majesty's throne by pursuing a system of Government congenial to the wishes of the people; but that he had been constantly thwarted in his endeavours by a baneful spirit of opposition existing in different Members of his Majesty's Family, whose influence had already been productive of infinite mischief, and, if suffered to prevail, must eventually bring on their own ruin, and that of his Majesty and the Nation; that he begs leave to resign the power confided to him by his Majesty; in the first place, because he can exercise it with no benefit to the Sovereign or to his Country, as long as this fatal influence is allowed to subsist; and, in the next, because he cannot affix his name to a Treaty so disgraceful to France as that which is dictated to her by the Allied Cabinet."—We know not what credit is due to this statement; but, that the total change above mentioned was unexpected, at least at the present moment, has been inferred from his Majesty's feeling himself under the necessity of postponing the Session of the Legislature, which was to have been opened on the 25th inst. but has been suddenly deferred, by a Royal Ordinance, till the 2d of October, to give time, as the minor French papers say, for the formation of a new Ministry.

The tranquillity of France, and the security of its amiable Monarch, must greatly depend on the judicious choice of a new Administration; and speculation is, as usual, busy in assigning the various departments. No list of the new Cabinet has yet appeared which can claim the faintest character of authenticity; but all seem agreed, that the Duke of Richelieu will be the Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs. To guard against any evil design that may be meditated by disappointed and infuriated malcontents, considerable bodies of the Allied troops are about to return to the neighbourhood of the capital. The veteran Blucher is again in motion. He has returned to Paris, round which city a cordon of not less than four Prussian *corps d'armée* are forming, and his head-quarters have been re-established at Versailles.

The funds (whether from the rumours of plots, or from some unfavourable impression as to the forthcoming Treaty, or from the strange appreciation by Frenchmen of the importance of M. Fouche to the prosperity of France, we know not), are still looking down. The 5 per cents. were on the 22d inst. so low as 57 fr.

It is generally said, that a Treaty of Peace, between the Allies and France, has been signed, but would not be made public until the meeting of the two Chambers. In support of this belief, which gains daily more credit, may be quoted a Proclamation from the Prefect of the Lower Rhine, to the inhabitants of the department, containing these words: "Already do the bases of a solid peace seem to insure our happiness. The numerous armies which cover our provinces are preparing to depart. The charges of the war, which you have supported with so much resignation, are about to be alleviated; and France, restored entire to her legitimate Sovereign, is on the point of experiencing once more the blessings of a government conformable to the wishes of the Nation."

The South of France has been in a state of great agitation: at Nismes, Montpellier,

lier, Toulouse, and Marseilles, there have been violent tumults.

On the 1st of August, says a letter from Nismes, M. de Calviere, the person whom the Royal Commissioner had named, resumed the functions of Prefect, and 16 Protestants were massacred. They went about seizing them in their houses, and they cut their throats before their own doors. Many were massacred in the fields. The night between the 1st and 2d was the most cruel. M. de Calviere caused an order to be posted up, which seems to have somewhat calmed these pretended Royalists. On the 4th several country seats were set on fire. The peaceable citizens, the Members of the Urban Guard, have been again forced to flee, to save themselves from destruction. The Prefect sent an order to them to return, under the penalty of having the laws respecting emigration put in force against them. Those who returned into the town experienced either death or captivity. It is uncertain whether M. de Montealm or M. de Calviere is most guilty of allowing or causing the commission of all these horrors; but suspicion falls principally on the former, who is a Royal Commissioner, and whom it is said the King had, a considerable time ago, ordered to cease his functions. Nothing promises any security to the friends of order; for all the authorities, with the exception of two persons, are composed of the most timid and feeble men. The number of deaths is prodigious; but we have not an exact enumeration.—Horrors of the same kind are continued in the neighbouring towns.

A letter from Toulouse of the 17th August contains the following details: "Gen. Ramel, who commanded for the King the department of the *Haute Garonne*, was assassinated by a mob at his house in Toulouse at ten o'clock yesterday evening. He had been forewarned by the Restaurateur, at whose house he had dined, that there was a plot in agitation against his person; and in consequence, notwithstanding his wishes to the contrary, several friends accompanied him to his door. Scarcely had they taken their leave, when a troop of furious wretches surrounded the General's house, uttering the most dreadful cries, amidst which the words '*A bas le General Ramel*' were distinguishable. The General presented himself, sword in hand, and said, 'What do you want with General Ramel? Here he is.' He was answered by new shouts, and was immediately surrounded and assailed by the vilest rabble; he was able, however, to effect his escape, after receiving some thirty sabre and bayonet wounds, and a ball in the lower part of his belly, which penetrated his bladder. The General had still some strength remaining; he took refuge in a garret, and concealed himself under straw. The assassins, guided by the marks of his blood, followed him, discovered him, and fell again upon him. He was saved from their hands, and transported to a bed. While the Surgeon was administering the assistance of his art, they returned to the charge, fell again upon him like wild beasts, and never left him till they had glutted their rage, and given him more than eighty desperate cuts. He is since dead. Six persons were killed, and nearly a dozen wounded."

The Abbé D'Esrigny, a Member of the Electoral College of Gard, was assassinated near his own house at Marvejols. It appears, that he might have recovered, had medical aid been afforded sooner; but the surgeon dared not leave a village at only a small distance from Marvejols, without an escort of 300 men! The Abbé was therefore left 24 hours without assistance, and died in consequence.

The Prussians, it seems, continue to besiege and capture the French frontier fortresses. The town of Montmedy-Bas, below the fortress of Montmedy, was carried by assault on the night of the 11th inst. by the Prussian troops; and Longwy capitulated on the 15th. The Prussian troops who were at Dinant have received orders to march into France. It is observed, that the war was never carried on with so much vigour along the whole of the frontier, from the Meuse to Strasburgh, as at this moment. The Prussians carried the lower town of Montmedy at the point of the bayonet; the works and the narrow streets were covered with killed and wounded. The upper town was attacked with the same vigour, and would, no doubt, speedily surrender.

It is said, that Marshal Blucher has demanded two ships of war, in retaliation for those built by order of Buonaparte at Pillau and Custrin in 1806.

The most remarkable rebel, perhaps, in France, at present, is Barbanegre, who commanded at Huninguen. This Gentleman, on the 15th ult. had the facetiousness to open a cannonade on the adjoining villages, *in honour of the birth-day of the Emperor* Napoleon; and he afterwards carried his audacity so far, as to demand of the city of Basle a contribution of 300,000 francs!—Huninguen, however, has since been taken, and 3000 persons employed in rasing it to its foundations.

An article from Aix la Chapelle, of the 12th inst. states, that the Duke of Wellington has caused eight pieces of brass cannon, taken from the Enemy, to be delivered to Colonel Osterman, of the troops of Brunswick, in order to be employed in the monument which it is intended to erect to the memory of the late Duke of Brunswick.

Marsha

Marshal Ney arrived in Paris some time ago, under the escort of two gens-d'armes. This small escort was sufficient to guard a man who possessed recently the highest rank in the army. Ney was conducted, in the first place, to the Prefecture of Police, and afterwards to the prison of Conciergierie, where he underwent an examination which lasted five hours.

A justificatory Memorial has been drawn up by M. Berryer, one of the principal lawyers in Paris, in favour of Marshal Ney. The chief point of defence rests upon two assertions; that the crime of the accused was not a premeditated one; that he did not join Buonaparte till part of his troops had deserted him, and that his conduct was then regulated solely by the wish to prevent the calamities of a civil war. The Memorial denies that Ney had received money from the King: but it alludes remotely to the strong expressions used by the Marshal, when, on taking leave of Louis XVIII. he said he would bring back the Invader in an iron cage. This language is ascribed to the enthusiasm excited in Ney by the goodness of the Sovereign.

Ney is allowed permission to see his wife and children. No day is yet named for his trial.

Marshal Moncey has fallen into disgrace: being the senior Marshal of France, he had been nominated to preside at the council of war appointed to try Ney. Under some trifling pretext (Ney being formerly his friend), he declined this honour. The King, to punish his contumacy, issued an Ordinance, in which he declares, that as Marshal Moncey's refusal can be attributed only to a spirit of resistance, the more culpable from the rank he held in the army, he sentences him to be cashiered, and to be imprisoned three months.

An adventurer, called Felix, who traversed many departments under the name of Napoleon Buonaparte, has been apprehended and imprisoned at Vienne. His face has some resemblance to the original, and he is about the same height.

The official Paris Gazette contains an Ordonnance for the creation of a Gendarmerie Royale of 18,000 men. The private letters state, that in and about Paris foreign troops are daily accumulating; and the more peaceable and orderly part of the inhabitants are not ill pleased to see them there; as it is very much apprehended that, were they withdrawn, there would be an immediate convulsion. The police is not now what it was under Buonaparte. Thousands of persons from the rebel armies come and go at their pleasure; and the walls are scrawled over with most seditious expressions; one of the least offensive of which was as follows:

"Louis XVIII. *Roi de France & de Navarre, par la grace de* 900,000 *baionettes etrangers.*"

Louis XVIII. has consented to the total Abolition of the Slave Trade on the part of France.

While Lord Castlereagh was walking on the 5th inst. in the Champs Elysées, a led horse launched out against him with both his legs, and struck him on his thighs, just above the knees. The contusion on one limb is considerable; but his Lordship is not likely to be confined by it much longer.

Count Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely, Ex-Minister of State to Buonaparte, &c. has left Paris for Havre-de-Grace, accompanied by his son, to embark for the United States of America. He had been confidentially informed, that wisdom and prudence rendered such a voyage necessary.

The force of the allied troops now in the territory of France is said to be as follows:—Austrians, 250,000; Prussians, 250 000; Russians, 200,000; English, Hanoverians, &c. under the command of the Duke of Wellington, 80,000; Bavarians, Wurtemberghers, &c. 110,000; in all, 890,000. If we add the Staff Officers, and persons belonging to the retinue of the Sovereigns, the suites of the Generals and Officers, &c. &c. the number of the Allies in France will amount to near 1,000,000.

NETHERLANDS.

The Inauguration of the King.

Brussels, Sept. 21. Last evening the proclamation of the heralds, a salute of 101 cannon, and ringing of bells, announced the ceremony of this day. This morning at seven, the same salute was repeated. At half past nine, the States-General were assembled in the hall prepared for the purpose, to wait for his Majesty. At eleven the King left his palace, with a numerous and brilliant suite. His Majesty having taken his seat upon the throne, delivered the following speech:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The day on which I behold States General, chosen from all the Provinces of the Netherlands, assembled round this throne, fulfils one of the most ardent desires of my heart. The intimate and solid union of these Provinces was, near three centuries ago, the object of a Prince, who, more happy than many of his ancestors, and his successors, had been educated in this country, and who was never denied to possess profound knowledge of its wants, and a sincere attachment to its interests. Charles the Fifth was convinced that the Netherlands, to be happy and independent, should not only obey the same Sovereign, but also be governed by the same general laws. He, however, was not allowed to dedicate his life to this salutary work; and instead of the union so much

desired

desired by him, as well as by his disciple William I. it was necessary to submit to melancholy separation. At what period were the results of this separation more shocking, more fatal, than in these latter years, and what generation has been in a higher degree than ours the witness and the victim of them? The supreme authority had passed into foreign hands; even the shadow of our political existence had disappeared, and the name of the Belgic people was effaced no less than their power. But our characteristic manners, good faith, respect for religious ideas, attachment to the institutions and customs of our fathers, were preserved, and formed a scarcely visible, but durable bond of union between all these provinces. And thus it was, that immediately after these ever-memorable events, which permitted the establishment of the Belgic monarchy, its divers elements seemed voluntarily to present themselves, and in all the parts were seen a certain tendency to unite in one and the same centre. Now that this edifice exists, it is we, High and Mighty Lords, who are answerable to our country and to posterity for its preservation. In the important duties which are my lot, I depend upon your co-operation and your patriotic zeal. Difficulties may arrive; but no really great work is free from them; and how can they alarm Belgium, to which Providence has granted such signal favours? Free from internal dissentions and agitations, my subjects have been able to give themselves up, without constraint, to their ancient industry. Commerce flourishes. Tranquillity reigns in the country as in the towns; the temples and public worship are every where honoured. The ease spread over almost all the parts of the kingdom, has served to animate and relieve those which have suffered by the effects of war; and one would even say that this war itself has burst forth in our neighbourhood only to render Brussels a witness of the courage of our defenders, and of their intrepid allies, to make the virtues of charity and beneficence shine there with a lustre hitherto unknown; in a word, to inspire us to cherish every where mutual sentiments, benevolence, confidence, and esteem. It is for you, high and mighty Lords, to cultivate these precious seeds! Let us never forget that concord is the best guarantee of the common security. Manifest, on every occasion, that desire of good, that devotion to the general interests of the kingdom, which characterize the enlightened patriot; and by the influence of your example, let the love of liberty, and of the institutions which protect it, be soon cemented in every heart. Happy will be then the monarchy of the Belgians, and happy the Sovereign, who, strong in their confidence and their affections, shall guide them in the career of prosperity and of glory."

Count de Thiennes, President of the first Chamber, made a suitable reply.—

As soon as the Sitting had been opened, his Majesty repaired with his suite to the Place Royale, where he arrived at 1 o'clock. The streets, filled with immense crowds, resounded with acclamations and cries of "*Vive le Roi.*" The platform where the inauguration took place was richly adorned, a magnificent canopy of crimson velvet embroidered with gold was placed upon it, as well as elegantly adorned seats for the persons who attended this august ceremony. The Queen, and the Princesses Dowager of Orange and Brunswick, were at the balcony of an hotel opposite the platform. After the Oath (which was pronounced with an energy that did not escape notice), the solemn Declaration fixed by the 54th Act of the Constitution, was delivered in the two languages by the Presidents of the first and second Chambers. Then the King at Arms cried "*Long live the King!*" which was repeated by the multitude. Medals struck for the occasion were thrown among the people *; they are well executed, having on one side his Majesty's bust, with the inscription, "*Wilh. Nass. Belg. Rex. Luxemb. M. Dux.*" (William of Nassau, King of Belgium, Grand Duke of Luxemburg); and on the reverse, "*Patr. Sal. Reg. et Ord. Solen. Sacram. Asserta.*" (the public happiness confirmed by the solemn oath of the King and the States.) M. DCCC. XV.

The procession then repaired on foot to the Cathedral. His Majesty wore the cloak of the ancient Sovereigns, a noble and magnificent costume.—A canopy was erected for his Majesty, while the principal personages of the monarchy were ranged in the choir, which was adorned with the famous tapestry so renowned in that country, and which retain all the splendour of their colours. After the *Te Deum*, the King returned to the palace; and having the Queen on his right hand, and on his left the Princesses of Orange and Brunswick, the Prince Royal, and his brother Prince Frederick, a little behind (the company *d'elite* of the city guard being placed opposite the palace, and the other companies on each side), his Majesty saw from a balcony, the troops of all arms file off before him; and this review was interrupted only by cries of "*Long live the King,*" "*Long live the Queen.*" In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.

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* We hear, that 500 gold medals, 4000 silver, and 40,000 copper ones, were made for the occasion.

SWITZER-

SWITZERLAND.

The affairs of Switzerland appear to be at length settled, by the re-admission of the Canton of Lower Underwald into the Confederation.

SPAIN.

The Allied Sovereigns at Paris have strongly remonstrated with Ferdinand VII. respecting his past conduct to the Members of the Cortes, and those other of his deserving subjects who aided so much in the liberation of Spain. The last persons condemned by the Inquisitorial Tribunal of Ferdinand for being *Liberales*, have, in consequence, been lighter dealt with than any of those before condemned.

It appears, that a part of the Spanish army, under the command of the Conde de Abisfal, (O'Donnel,) lately entered France; although another division, under General Gastanos, had withdrawn, in consequence of the representations made to the Spanish Commander by the Duke d'Angouleme: the former, however, has since returned to Spain.

ITALY.

The Pope, we are told, has made some strong expostulations on the subject of the Piratical States to the Sovereigns at Paris; and observed, that, instead of desolating a fine country like France, they should unite their efforts to tame those scourges of Europe, and fosterers of the plague, which their superstition prevents their taking any precaution against.

King Ferdinand of Naples has issued a decree permitting the importation of corn into the port of Naples free of all duties; and offering, in addition, a bounty of three *carlines* per bushel on all so imported.

The fortress of Gaeta has surrendered to the King of Naples.

An article from Naples in the Brussels Papers states, that a convention was concluded between the Allied Powers, on the 4th July, by which the Ionian Isles will be formed into an independent republick, under the protection of Great Britain. The Dalmatian or Ragusan Islands of Lissa, Melida, &c. in the Adriatic, lately occupied by the English, have been incorporated with Dalmatia, and taken possession of by the Austrians.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Gottenburgh communicate, that the Swedish Government had determined to allow the export of timber and deals, at the same duties by foreign as by Swedish shipping: this concession is regarded as highly advantageous.

GERMANY.

By the Hamburgh Papers it appears, that a notification has been made to the Senate of that city, stating that England will exert itself to procure from France the restitution of those funds which Davoust stole from the Bank of Hamburgh.

Austria and Prussia have sent circular letters for assembling the Diet of the German Confederation at Frankfort on the 1st of November.

The Emperor of Austria has granted an asylum to King Joachim (Murat), within the limits of his dominions, with liberty to choose any town in Bohemia, Moravia, or Upper Austria, as the place of his residence; or, if he should think proper to live in the country instead of in towns of the said province, no objection will be made on the part of the Emperor. But he is to engage on his honour *(parole)*, in the presence of his Imperial Majesty, that he will not quit the Austrian dominions, without the express consent of his said Majesty; that he shall renounce the title of King Joachim, and adopt that of Count Lipona (an anagram of Napoli, Naples), and live as a private person of rank.

Jerome Buonaparte is permitted to reside with his wife at the castle of Elwangen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. He is said to have *saved* property to the amount of seven millions!

The German Papers contain a project for carving a new kingdom out of France for the Archduke Charles; to consist of the ancient Lorraine, Alsace, Franche Comte, and some other portions of territory; and including the fortresses of Besançon, Strasburg, Landau, Schlestadt, Befort, Verdun, Montmedi, Metz, Thionville, and other strong places, with a population of 3,500,000 inhabitants. Whether this project is merely imaginary, or is actually in contemplation, a short period probably will disclose.

WEST INDIES.

It is with much pleasure we announce the surrender of Guadaloupe, on the 10th of August, to a British military and naval Expedition fitted out in the West Indies under the command of Sir James Leith and Admiral Durham. The principal article of the capitulation is, that the Governor (Admiral Count Linois), the second in command (General Boyer), and all the troops of the line, shall be sent to France as prisoners of war, to be at the disposal of the Duke of Wellington. This service was performed with very inconsiderable loss on the part of his Majesty's forces: the shipping got so near to the shore, that the troops were enabled to land under their cover, without loss; and in the attack only 16 men were killed, and Capt. Lynch, 63d foot, severely, Lieut. Reickards, 96th foot, slightly, and 47 men wounded. The enemy had about 200 killed and wounded, but no officer of distinction was among the number. Both in this and in the affair of Martinique, Sir James Leith appears to have conducted himself, in very critical circumstances, with admirable promptitude, spirit, and decision.

COUN-

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 29. This day Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon from *Norwich*, at 35 minutes past three o'clock, in the direction for the sea; but, there being two currents of air, he so managed his machine as to take advantage of it, and after manœuvring a little, returned, and descended in the presence of the citizens of Norwich, and was in the gardens before five o'clock.

Aug. 11. The Marquis of Anglesea, on his way to his family-seat, was received with triumphal honours at the City of *Lichfield*. The Corporation addressed him in suitable terms of eulogy, and the Recorder presented the sword voted to him with appropriate congratulations. His Lordship made a grateful and modest reply, of which the following is the most interesting passage:—'In respect to that great, illustrious, and beloved Commander, under whom I have the honour to serve, I am quite unable to speak of him in any thing like due terms of praise. If I were to attempt it, I feel conscious that I should be obliged to abandon such an intention. In that arduous contest which has led to such important results, our troops, under any other commander, must, I conceive, have failed. With any other troops under that great Chieftain, the struggle must have been unsuccessful. It required and tried equally the skill and the value of our resources.—For myself, Gentlemen, I had little more than a plain duty to fulfil. With such zeal in my officers, and devotion in my soldiers, I had only to lead them into combat.—Gentlemen, I shall ever regard this token (the sword) of your esteem and approbation, with the proudest feelings of grateful remembrance; and shall gird this sword on my side with just emotions of pride. Though in future I cannot look forward to the hope of that activity and vigour which I have formerly enjoyed, but must in a degree calculate on an impaired state of bodily health, and an occasional languor and feebleness of mind consequent upon such indisposition; yet when I feel this sword by my side, I shall derive new strength and vigour from the recollections it will excite.—Gentlemen, I can add no more than that I shall ever remember with the liveliest emotions of pleasure, the honour which your kindness has conferred upon me."

Aug. 12. The accommodation coach going from Nottingham to Newark, by the way of Southwell, was overturned at *Averham*, three miles from Newark, and being heavily laden, particularly with outside passengers, many of them received very material injury.—Mr. Thomas Ringrose, farmer and grazier, of Langford, was so much bruised that he died on the 14th. Mr. Clarke, of Skegby, had an ancle sprained, and was otherwise much bruised; John Smith, of Newark, upwards of 70, had an arm broken; —— Ryder, of the same place, chairmaker, had a shoulder dislocated; Serjeant Brogden, of the Nottinghamshire Militia, had a leg broken, and the cap of his knee displaced; and several others were much hurt. A Coroner's Inquest on the body of Mr. Thomas Ringrose, returned a verdict that he met his death by the overturning of the coach, and that the said coach was overturned *owing to the improper conduct of the driver.*

Aug. 24. This day the Chapel at the East India College was consecrated by the Bishop of London, who was accompanied to that Institution by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Hight. Hon. John Sullivan; and was met there by the Chairman and several of the Directors of the East India Company. After the usual service on such occasions, at which several of the neighbouring Clergy and Ladies attended, and an able appropriate discourse preached by the Rev. Dr. Batten, the Principal of the College, a good part of the students received confirmation from the Bishop.

Sept. 1. A most alarming fire broke out at *Somersham*, Hunts, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, which, at one time, threatened the destruction of the whole town. Every exertion was used to stop the progress of the flames, which would, however, have been of no avail, had not the wind providentially changed; twenty-four houses and tenements, many barns, stacks of hay and corn, &c. were reduced to an heap of ashes. Property to the amount of nearly 4,000*l.* (of which 1725*l.* was insured) has been entirely consumed, and very few persons have saved any thing from the destructive element, except the clothes they had on.

Sept. 1. This day an inquest was held at *Woolwich*, on the body of James P. Mitchell, esq. a planter of Tobago, who was drowned while bathing just above Woolwich. The accident happened on the afternoon of Aug. 27th, the deceased having jumped out of a sailing-boat in which were several friends, after having expressed his determination during the whole day that he would bathe. Mr. D. Campbell, his friend, and an eye-witness, stated the facts, and that by the peculiar and eddying operation of the tide at the point where Mr. M. was drowned, the body while swimming was driven directly across the river, and the boat, in spite of every effort, in a directly contrary course! Mr. M. although a good swimmer and diver, was drowned within three minutes after he left the boat.

Sept. 2. As some workmen were employed in digging a cellar at Mr. Simms's, at the King's Holm, near *Gloucester*, they discovered

discovered a stone coffin, of large dimensions. On removing the lid (ten inches in thickness) they found enclosed therein a leaden coffin, containing a complete skeleton, with the arms folded across the breast. Several coffins of the same kind have, at different times, been found on these premises; also urns filled with ashes, ancient military weapons, Roman steelyards or balances, and coins of the latter empire. There is no doubt of *King's-Holm* having been a station of considerable importance; and it is generally understood, that the principal part of Gloucester lay there in the time of the Romans. (See accounts of Roman Antiquities discovered there, in Archæologia, vol. VII. 376—381, vol. X p. 132.)

A *Margate* hoy of large dimensions, propelled by steam, goes constantly to and from London to Margate. From its novelty, and the certainty of its arrival within a given time (about 12 hours), it is much thronged with passengers.

The 72d annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists commenced in *Manchester* on the 31st July, and concluded on the 18th of Aug. Mr. John Barber was chosen president, and Mr. Jabez Bunting, secretary. — Upwards of 360 preachers attended. On examining the state of the numerous societies in this extensive connexion, it appears that there is an increase of 8000 members. The reports from the Missionaries who sailed with the late Rev. Dr. Coke to Ceylon, as well as the other accounts from the West Indies, Canada, &c. were satisfactory to the Society. Nearly fifty preachers were admitted into full connexion, after passing the time of their probation (four years); and more than that number are taken on trial. The number of Methodists at present in the connexion is 180,661.

At the late *Northumberland* Assizes, in the case of Grey *v.* the Duke of Northumberland, in which a verdict was found for the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Bailey laid it down, that the Lord of a Manor owned the mines in the copyhold estates in that manor, but then that Lord could work only under ground; he could not break the surface without the consent of the copyholder, unless he could prove his right by custom.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Sept.* 2. His Majesty has continued to enjoy a good state of general health, and has been in cheerful spirits through the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished."

It having been deemed necessary for a re-marriage to take place with the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland in England, in the case of succession to the Crown, arrangements were made for the solemnization as soon as it was known that they were approaching towards England; for which purpose the Prince Regent, the Lord Chancellor, &c. had been detained in London for some time. The ceremony took place on Aug. 29. Although it was considered a private ceremony, yet some of the splendour of the Court was observed. The company invited began to arrive soon after five o'clock, including the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent. At six o'clock two of the Prince Regent's carriages went to Cumberland House, to fetch their Royal Highnesses. They arrived at Carlton House at a quarter past six o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the Duke of Mecklenburgh, Colonel Thornton, and a foreign Countess, who accompanied the Duchess to England, and Madame Deberg. The Duchess wore a white satin robe, embroidered with gold, with an immense train, supposed to be five yards. Her head-dress was a tiara and ducal coronet, with a profusion of diamonds and other jewels. The Prince Regent handed her from the carriage, through the State Rooms. In a short time after, every thing being arranged for the ceremony to be performed under the Throne, a temporary altar, covered with crimson velvet, having been put up, the Regent entered the room, handing the Duchess, followed by the Duke of Cumberland and their suite, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and Mecklenburgh; the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State, and the great Officers of the Household; Baroness Whetingham, and other persons of distinction. The Archbishop of Canterbury then proceeded to read what is called the long service upon this occasion: and the responses were made by the Bishop of London and the Rev. Mr. Blomberg, the Clerk of the Closet. The Regent did what is generally termed give away the bride.—After the marriage, the Regent entertained his Royal relatives and other distinguished characters with a most sumptuous dinner.

Thursday, Sept. 28.

Thomas Bell and William Lewis, esqrs. were this day elected to serve the offices of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—William Rayer, Thomas Hodson, Thomas Chapman, and John Gladstone, esqrs. (in addition to those before noticed), have been excused, by the payment of the usual fine, or otherwise.

The residence for the Duke of Wellington is said to be at length fixed in Cheshire, and purchase of land to have been agreed upon, consisting of about 12,000 acres. The mansion is to be as splendid as 200,000*l.* can make it.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 5. *Living in London;* a Comic piece, ascribed to Mr. *Colman.*

Aug. 22. *A Chip of the Old Block, or The Village Festival;* a Musical Afterpiece.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Aug. 19. *The King's Proxy; or Judge for yourself;* an Opera, by Mr. *Arnold,* the musick by Mr. *T. Cooke.*

Aug. 28. *The Maid and the Magpie, or Which is the Thief?* a Musical Afterpiece.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Sept. 12. *The Magpie, or the Maid of Palaiseau;* a Melo-dramatic Romance. The musick, the original French, composed by Piccini.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Sept. 15. *The Magpie, or the Maid;* a Melo-drama, with the original musick of *Piccini,* and additions by *Bishop.*

*** *The Magpie, or the Maid of Palaiseau,* which, with a slight variation in its title, and a little alteration in the characters, has been brought forward at three different houses, is a Translation of the *Pie Voleuse,* lately exhibited at Paris. The story, derived from a not unfrequent incident in common life, attended by a train of adverse results, all probable and natural, is skilfully wrought, and highly interesting and affecting: the moral excellent.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Captains, recommended for brevet rank for their conduct at Waterloo, to whom the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant promotion (see p. 81.):

Captains—Michael Turner, 1st dragoon guards; Edw. Whinyates, royal artil.; Peter Innes, 79th foot; Edw. Kelly, 1st life guards; Henry Madox, 6th dragoons; Hon. H. E. Irby, 2d life guards; Samuel Reed, 71st foot; Edw. Keane, 7th light dragoons; W. Baron Decken, 2d line bat. K. G. L.; Adam Brugh, 44th foot; Andrew Cloves, artil. K. G. L.; L. de Dreves, 3d line batt. K. G. L.; Lord John Somerset, 60th foot; Thomas Dyneley, royal artil.; William Verner, 7th light dragoons; Skinner Hancox, 15th light dragoons; W. F. Halsemann, 1st light infantry batt. K. G. L.; Conyngham Ellis, 40th foot; George Bowles, Coldstream foot guards; George L. Rudorff, 1st light infantry batt. K. G. L.; Hon. E. S. Erskine, 60th foot; William F. Drake, royal horse guards; Wm. Drummond, 3d foot guards; James Gunthorpe, 1st foot guards; Augustus de Saffe, 1st line batt. K. G. L.; James Shaw, 43d foot; Lord Charles Fitzroy, 1st foot guards; Charles A. F. Bentinck, Coldstream foot guards; Alexander Macdonald, royal artill.; Robert Ellison, 1st foot guards; Henry Dumaresque, 9th foot; James Jackson, 37th foot; Robert Howard, 30th foot; William Eeles, 95th foot; John Tyler, 93d foot; to be *Majors in the Army.*

East India House, Aug. 30. Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. Governor of St. Helena.

Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, appointed Governor of St. Helena, on the death or resignation of Major-gen. Sir H. Lowe.

Rear-adm. John Harvey, Commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands.

War-office, Sept. 2. Lieut.-col. Lord Fitzroy J. H. Somerset, K. C. B. 1st grenadier regt. foot guards, to be an Extra Aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Sept. 5. G. S. Douglas, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Berlin; and L. Harvey, esq. to the same office at the Court of Munich.

Foreign-office, Sept. 8. Edw. M. Ward, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Hamilton C. Hamilton, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Wurtemberg.

P. Cherry, esq. Third Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division, at Madras.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. G. P. Richards, M. A. Head Master of the Free Grammar school, Leeds.

Rev. R. G. Andrews, M. A. Master of the Free Grammar-school, Grantham, co. Lincoln.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. Basley, Cranford R. Northampt.

Rev. C. Luxmore, Cradley R. *vice* Hannington, resigned.

Rev. J. Mitford, Weston St. Peter R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Hall, perpetual curacy of Stoke, near Clare, Suffolk.

Rev. H. Atkins, Arreton V. Isle of Wight.

Rev. T. Ackland, Lectureship of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Rev. R. F. Onslow, Archdeacon of Worcester.

Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John, Severn Stoke R.

Rev. T. Barneby, St. Dunstan's R. Stepney.

Rev. G. Pyrke, Whitchurch and Ganerew united RR. co. Hereford.

Rev. W. Price, Killybebill R. co. Glamorgan, *vice* Gough, resigned.

Rev. E. Smedley, jun. M. A. Clerk in Orders of the Parish of St. James, Westminster.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. H. Hall, to hold Edworth R. Bedfordshire with Weston V. Herts.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 11. At Wanstead-house, the wife of W. W. P. Tilney Long, esq. M. P. a son.—12. At Berlin, the wife of George Jackson, esq. Charge d'Affaires at that Court, a dau.—19. At Hull, the wife of Rear-adm. Scott, a son. — At Earl of Harborough's, Stapleford Park, co. Leic. r. h. Lady Sophia Whichcote, a dau.—21. At Plymouth, the lady of Vice-adm. Sir Richard John Strachan, a dau.—23. At Wall, near Lichfield, the wife of Adam Blandy, esq. a son and heir.—24. In Dover-street, r. h. Lady Arundel, a son. — In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Sir B. R. Graham, bart. a dau.—27. The wife of George Pochin, esq. of Normanton Hall, co. Leic. a son and heir.—28. At her father's, the Earl of Mountnorris, Paris, r. h. Lady F. Wedderburn Webster, a son and heir.

Lately.—The widow of Lieut.-col. Currie, 90th foot, (who was killed by a cannon shot at Waterloo) a dau.—The wife of Rear-adm. Gardner, a dau.—At Cesseyhall, Norfolk, Lady Jerningham, a dau. —At Edinburgh, Lady A. Frazer, a dau. —At Edinburgh, the wife of Major-gen. Sir John Oswald, K. C. B. a dau.—In Dublin, Marchioness of Waterford, a dau. —At Hillsborough, Marchioness of Downshire, a dau.—At Black Rock, near Dublin, the lady of Sir Harcourt Lees, a dau. —At Sheephill, co. Dublin, the wife of H. Hamilton, esq. M. P. a dau.

Sept. 4. At Brighton, the lady of Sir Loftus Otway, a dau.—5. At Kenton-hall, Devon, the wife of John Stevenson, esq. a son.—6. In Charles-street, Manchester-square, Lady Ogilby, a son.—9. At Dunira, co. Perth, r. h. Lady Emily Drummond, a son.—11. Lady Duncannon, a son.— In Half-Moon-street, Mrs. J. B. Leonard, a son and heir.—At Grange, Lady Amelia Kaye, a dau. — At Ballyfuin, Queen's County, the lady of Sir Charles Coote, bart. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 29. James, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Boucher, vicar of Epsom, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late S. C. Colclough, esq. of Beaconsfield-house, Notts.

Aug. 3. T. B. Lennard, esq. eldest son of Sir T. B. Lennard, bart. of Belhossin, Essex, to Margaret, second dau. of J. Wharton, esq. of Skelton Castle, M. P.

John Stone, esq. of Bath, to Sophia, eldest dau. of the late R. K. Whatley, esq. of Holty-house, Sussex.

8. Capt. J. T. Williams, of the 2d or Queen's Royal foot, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir S. Shairp, of Russell-square.

R. Booth, esq. High Sheriff of Huntingdon, to Antoinetta, second dau. of Rev. E. Edwards, rector of All Saints, Huntingdon.

15. Charles Newdigate Newdigate, of Harefield-place, Middlesex, esq. to Maria second daughter of Ayscoghe Boucherett, of Willingham-hall, co. Lincoln.

19. Rev. Leveson Vernon, son of the Archbishop of York, to Hon. Caroline Mary Peachey, only dau. of the Earl of Selsey.

22. At Wickhambrook, Suffolk, Rev. Stephen Johnson, to Sarah, dau. of N. W. Bromley, esq. of Bansfield-hall.

At Haverhavesp, co. Montgomery, Boyce Combe, esq. (son of Ald. Combe) to Caroline, dau. of Rev. Evan Jones, of Haverhavesp.

23. At Ecklington, Charles, eldest son of Sir William Wake, bart. to Mary Alice, eldest dau. of the late Sir S. Sitwell, bart.

Mr. John Peter Wachter, of Rotterdam, to Ellen, second dau. of Mr. David Griffin, of Southwark.

24. Wm. Franklin, esq. of Roydon-hall, Essex, to Hannah, dau. of T. Collin, esq. of East-end.

25. Nicholas Westby, esq. of Thornhill, co. Wicklow, to the Hon. Emily Waldegrave, eldest dau. of Lord Radstock.

29. Hon. Butler Danvers, son of Countess of Lanesborough, to Miss Freemantle, of Stanhope-street, May-fair.

30. Major-gen. Donkin, to Miss Markham, eldest dau. of the Dean of York.

31. At Asingham, Rev. John Sayer, to Eliza, only dau. of Rev. Mr. Hodges, of Stowe-house, co. Gloucester.

Lately. — At Edinburgh, the Earl of Compton, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Major-gen. D. M. Clephane.

At Jersey, Capt. Prescott, R. N. to Mary Anne Charlotte, eldest dau. of Vice-adm. D'Auvergne, Duke of Bouillon.

At Dublin, Rev. W. Crosbie, to Miss La Touche, eldest dau. of Col. La Touche, M. P.

At Cork, Morris Townsend, esq. of Sheperton, to Jane, eldest dau. of Rich. Digby, esq. and cousin to Earl Digby.

At Limerick Cathedral, Archdeacon Maunsell, to Miss Warburton, eldest dau. of the Bishop of Limerick.

Wm. M. Smyth, esq. of Barbarilla, Westmeath, to Isabella Mary, eldest dau. of r. h. Wm. Forward.

Major Stafford, Londonderry Militia, to Letitia, dau. of the late Hon. A. C. Hamilton, of Beltrim-castle, Tyrone.

At Bermuda, Capt. F. Truscott, R. N. to Catherine, dau. of Hon. J. Hutchinson.

Sept. 12. At Richmond, Surrey, Edw. Davies, esq. of Asening-house, co. Glouc. to Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Henry Baldwin, esq. of Richmond.

15. At Stoke, Kent, G. Dashwood, esq. M. P. to Marianne, dau. of Sir W. Rowley, bt.

21. At Hackney, Alfred Wigan, esq. son of the late Lieut.-col. Wigan, to Eliza Pratt Lewes, only child of William Lewes, esq. of Lion-house, Stamford-hill.

THE

THE HEROES OF WATERLOO.

Mr. URBAN, *Margate, Sept.* 14.

I HAVE been for many years a constant Reader of your valuable Magazine, and have always read he Obituary with the same sensations with which I walk in Westminster Abbey. That every Hero cannot be honoured by the Abbey, must be attributed to the unlimited merits of Englishmen; and that any good and brave man should lie neglected on the field of Waterloo, will never be your fault. That the fame of a gallant youth should live on the records of your pages, is the duty and the wish of a sincere friend: may I therefore request the favour of your notice of Capt. James Gubbins, of the 13th light dragoons, who in the 35th year of his age, on the 18th of June, nobly fell at Waterloo, by a cannon-ball, at the head of his troop: the moment of his death was that of victory, and his life was closed in conscious virtue, as he had lived the admiration of all who knew him. JOHN LIPTRAP.

To our imperfect notices of the Heroes who closed an honourable career on the field of Waterloo, we have now to add the following:

At the head of his gallant regiment, Col. W. Fuller, of the 1st (or King's Dragoon Guards).

Lieut. R. Magniac, Royal Dragoons. He entered the army from a decided predilection for the profession; and, actuated by a high sense of honour, and a desire to distinguish himself, fell in his first campaign on that memorable day, "after behaving most gallantly." Although returned as missing in the official returns, the length of time that has elapsed without any intelligence, compels his afflicted family with the deepest sorrow to conclude, that he did not survive; and to seek the only consolation that remains to them in the testimonial of his commanding officer, "that he died like a brave and gallant soldier, in a glorious cause."

AMBROSE GODDARD, Esq. of SWINDON, WILTS.

The death of this Gentleman is already recorded in Part I. p. 572, as having taken place on the 19th of June. If the great age of this venerable man (in his 89th year) may seem to call for some farther record on the page of Mr. Urban, where departed worth occasionally finds its appropriate Register,—his public services, as Representative for the county of Wilts, for the space of 35 years, and, still more, the general tenour of his blameless and exemplary character, throughout the whole of a long life, have a stronger claim on the *general* attention and estimation: for, on the recollection of his friends, no recital or memorial will be wanted, to impress or to perpetuate the just and proper estimate.

After an education at Winchester-school, the earlier part of his life was passed in mercantile engagements at Lisbon; till, by the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the paternal inheritance in Wiltshire.

In the year 1772, the voice of a great majority of the electors called him to represent his native County in the House of Commons; when, after a warm contest, he was introduced to his seat, free of all material pecuniary expence to himself, in a manner equally honourable to the electors and to the elected.

Thus, selected by the public designation, not for the affluence of fortune, or preeminence of talents, but by the general estimation alone of the probity of his principles and character, he discharged that trust, through a long succession of Sessions, with conscientious integrity: and firm against the seduction of interested or sinister views, he maintained throughout a due jealousy of the political independence of his delegated station. In the vacillating Administration of Lord North, his convictions led him to oppose the American War; while the convictions of his coadjutor, Mr. Penruddocke, induced him to promote it. Both equally honest and sincere in their intentions, the difference of their views and opinions on this subject produced little or no interruption in the amity and harmony of their friendship. Through the arduous and eventful Administration of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Goddard generally, though not invariably, supported the measures of that illustrious Statesman. On emergencies of difficulty, which confounded the simple, and often puzzled the wise, he had due recourse to the sentiments of a confidential few, on whose integrity and judgment he thought he could rely. His diffident habits and the state of his nerves precluding him from public speaking, he was not the less solicitous that his silent vote should ever be on due and mature deliberation. After thus pursuing the steady and "noiseless tenour of his way" in the Senate upwards of thirty years; still returned at every General Election by the free and unanimous voice of the County; finding, at length, the infirmities of age advancing upon him, he became anxious to retire from political engagements: and as soon as the County could determine on the nomination of a successor (in Mr. Long, one of the present estimable Members), he resigned

signed his seat: and ever since—in domestic retirement — in the bosom of his family—unmolested by cares—undisturbed by ambition — much occupied in the views and duties which Christianity set before him, he passed the remainder of his days, with a general amelioration of health, in a serene and enviable tranquillity,—till it pleased the Supreme Disposer, by the illness of a few days, to bring to a termination his earthly course.

In his marriage with the only daughter of the Rev. T. Williams, of Pilroath, in Carmarthenshire, he was eminently happy. Blessed with a fine and numerous family, he had the affliction to see four lovely daughters, and a son, cut off successively by a pulmonary complaint, in early life; and, more lately, to see his eldest son (Thos. Goddard, esq. sometime M. P. for Cricklade), whose excellence of disposition and understanding, and manly powers of discrimination, had attracted high respect, and gave every assurance of future usefulness, called off this scene before him.

Pleasing as it would be to trace this worthy man through the scenes of domestic life—in the exercise of all the relative and social duties; as a magistrate—as a husband—as a father—as a brother, friend, and neighbour; and simple truth as would be the lines of encomium in this delineation, where nothing would be overstrained, but all still natural and easy, yet the Writer of this slight sketch must decline to dilate upon it. By the impression of what he conceives of the repugnance of his gentle and unassuming spirit to every thing of display or vain exhibition; ever averse to parade, and aloof from ostentation,— by this impression is the pen now repressed from any attempt at such delineation; and restrained to leave the example, in silence, to the recollection, to the consolation, and to the imitation of his surviving friends. D. W.

JAMES HOGBEN, Esq.

On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, 1814, died at his house in Berners-street, London, in his 75th year, James Hogben, esq. an early Member of the Surgeons' Company, now the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. Hogben was a native of Smarden, in the Weald of Kent; his professional studies in London were principally directed by his friend Dr. Hugh Smith, then of Tower-street, Physician, and some time Alderman of Tower-ward in this City. This learned Doctor possessed a wonderful acuteness in his profession, in which he was successful in a more than ordinary degree, and was remarkable for his disinterested humanity, as the kind Physician of the Poor. No worthy and learned Doctor ever lived more admired, or died more lamented, than Dr. Hugh Smith, of Chatham-place *. After Mr. Hogben finished his studies in town, he was induced to commence practice at Chigwell, on the borders of Epping Forest, which he pursued with the best success. During the intervals of business, he filled up his time with his favourite amusements of drawing, painting, and musick: numerous were his subjects, and various were the works of his pencil, as well landscapes and portraits, as the morbid parts of the human body. A natural modest diffidence of himself was ever predominant with him, and was insuperable. His manner was mild, tranquil, and unassuming; indeed he was so little confident of himself, and of his own abilities, that some of his most intimate friends knew but little of the extent of his studies, or the magnitude of his endowments, and to what degree he carried them, until his Anatomical Tables of the Gravid Uterus came forth, to the admiration of all professional men.

Mr. Hogben quitted Essex 40 years ago, and came to reside in London; he parted with his house and connexions at Chigwell to Mr. Thos. Burnett, a surgeon-apothecary of great ingenuity, and abounding with anecdote. [Mr. B. was grandson and last survivor of the name and family of the memorable Gilbert, Bishop of Sarum: his widow died lately there at an advanced age.] Mr. Hogben had passed a long and laborious life in the duties of his profession; he had a wonderful deal of merit, in having finished a work of the greatest utility to the Gentlemen of the Faculty, especially to young surgeons, by conveying to them in clear ideas, and displaying before them in a kind of mechanism (of which no adequate idea can be given by verbal description), the very elements of their profession — of a profession the most important of all others, of producing and bringing forth *man* into the world. The plates are, it is believed, more than thirty in number, of the size of nature, and of a

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* We are the more particular in discriminating Dr. Hugh Smith, as there was another Gentleman of the same name in Hatton Garden. Our Doctor had public mornings at his house for the Poor twice a week, which were ever abundantly crowded; but he never could be prevailed upon to suffer the proffered guinea of the wealthy to put the poor man out of his turn on the list of supplicants. He died in the year 1790, at his house, Stratford, Essex.

regular

regular series. It is not easy to conceive by any description the merit of these plates. They lie perfectly flat, but are so contrived, by an ingenious process of a pasteboard drawn together with small tapes or strings into the form of the head of a fœtus, that the forceps or vectis may be applied on them, to demonstrate, explain, and facilitate its application on the living subject. This highly meritorious work, with its accompanying volume of observations and instructions on the practice of Midwifery, ought to be in the hands of every young man, and of every older one, especially country practitioners.

In early life Mr. Hogben practised, for his amusement, on the German flute, till, being of a delicate form, and subject to cough, he found it affected his breathing, and gave him some alarm by an affection on the chest, so that he found it necessary, in order to continue the gratification which he derived from this instrument, to contrive an artificial breath for it. This he accomplished so perfectly and so conveniently, that he could sing as well as play at the same time. This notable piece of mechanism is now in the possession of his surviving brother, and is really a curiosity worthy of the attention of the Amateur.

Mr. Hogben was descended of an antient and reputable family, long seated in the Weald of Kent; many of them have been remarkable for their ingenuity, their natural endowments, and their studious acquirements. His father Thomas, and his grandfather, of the same name, were land-surveyors, a profession at that period not so universally consulted as in later times, nor so liberally remunerated for their labours; they were likewise well informed in general mathematicks, philosophy, and astronomy, and have left behind them many elaborate proofs of their talents in different treatises in manuscript, still in the possession of this worthy family. His father left many other children. His only surviving brother is Henry Hogben, esq. of Chalkwell-hill, near Sittingborn in Kent, a gentleman well respected not only in that county, but in many others in England, as a valuer of estates, the duties and fatigues of which he has followed for nearly half a century, with a permanent credit to himself and his employers, and who, blessed as he is with sound health, and a fine constitution, is still engaged in the same pursuits, wisely knowing that the human machine, when not in motion, is apt to corrode and grow rusty, and that exercise, moderately employed, is the best of physick.

In his person, Mr. James Hogben was above the middle size, elegant in his form, and with an engaging softness in his manners; no man was ever more esteemed in his profession, or died more lamented by his friends. From the delicacy of his constitution, as we said, he was liable to frequent attacks of pleuritic and inflammatory pains of the breast: in the months of July and August he had a cold upon him, which was increased by his professional duties, and although it was not very urgent, yet it did not go off as heretofore, but floated off and on for many weeks, and the very best advice of the very best and most experienced of men had no visible effect to remove it. Thus situated, his disease gradually gained upon him, and at length deprived the world of his valuable life, to the grief of his relations, friends, and the republick of learning. Mr. H. was never married. On the Sunday after his decease, his remains were interred in the Church-yard of Stoke-Newington.

To sum up Mr. Hogben's character in few words, we shall only add, that to have applied his natural and his acquired endowments to the very best purposes which habit had made familiar to him, to the promoting the improvement of science, and, of all others the most important, the Obstetric Art, and that in a manner so perfectly new, plain, and useful, is certainly as great praise as a human being can merit; and the Writer of this Sketch of his Life takes great pleasure to himself, as one of his most early acquaintance and survivors, to be thus permitted by Providence to afford, however imperfectly, this short history of his useful life.

WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq. F. A. S. S.

Sept. 20. Died at his house, at Bennett's Hill, near Birmingham, at the age of ninety-two, William Hutton, esq. the venerable Historian of Birmingham, and author of various other works. This Gentleman owed much to Nature, and nothing to Education. He began the world with three guineas and a half, which he borrowed of his sister; and a chest of old books, which were sold to him on unlimited credit. Talents, industry, and economy, three qualities that do not often meet in the same person, jointly, made his fortune. His capacity was sufficient to embrace three objects at once, and to pursue them all with avidity and perseverance. He attended to the minutest concerns of his business, at the same time that he was purchasing estates with its profits, and writing books for his amusement. Mr. Hutton had retired from business twenty-two years; but, after he had ceased to receive

ceive any emolument from it, he attended it with the same regularity, first for his son, and afterwards for his grand-nephew, to whom it was successively given, that he had done for himself. Six days in the week he walked to the scene of his old employment, and back, a distance of four miles and a half; on the seventh, he walked to worship his Maker, and his carriage brought him home. One day, when he wanted but five days of completing his ninetieth year, his strength failed before he reached his house, and he was carried home in a chair. He went to Birmingham no more. He then took to walking round the drive before his own house, where he regularly walked, and counted, his four miles a day. Winter drove him to walk in the house; Spring again took him out; but Time had cut short his walks. He had numerous falls; but he was only raised up to walk again. At length, having fallen three times in eight days, he submitted to lean on a servant. The late summer he chiefly passed between his bed and his walk; going four walks every day, of a quarter of a mile each. He was dragged along, rather than led, by a servant; but nothing could prevail upon him to give up his exercise. This diurnal motion continued till within three days of his death, when he could not finish his last walk. He was then confined to his bed and a sofa; and all that remained was to die. He was so happily constituted, that ninety-two years had scarcely the power to make a wrinkle in his face. He has left behind him the History of his own Life, which he intended for publication.

DEATHS.

1813, *Dec.*13. AT the Island of Banda, Lieut. W. J. Daker, (Madras European regt.) son of Mr. Daker, of Whitecross-street.

1814, *Jan.* 19. At Trichinopoly, Major John Fortune (E. I. Company's 22d regt. N. I. Madras Establishment).

Feb. .... At Eunore, Capt. H. H. Torriano, of the Engineers (E. I. Company's service)

March 14. At Port Louis, Isle of France, Capt. A. Robertson (late of the E. I. Company's Marine service), son of A. Robertson, esq. of Foveran.

April 29. On board the ship Partridge, on his passage to India, W. C. Ord, esq. late of Bengal.

May 4. In the West Indies, in his 36th year, Lieut. P. Lowe, R. N.

May 31. At his father's, Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 21, C. W. Smith, esq. lieutenant of H. M. ship Tanais, second son of Col. J. F. S. Smith, commanding the Royal Artillery in Jamaica.

July 31. In Fludyer-street, of a pulmonic complaint, in his 37th year, Lieut.-col. Edw. O'Rourke, of H. M. Royal West India Rangers. The eminent acquirements of this officer render his premature death a public loss; while his amiable manners, so well known, and so highly esteemed, form so much additional reason for his family and friends deeply to lament that melancholy event. He has left a widow and two infants.

At Milbank, Mrs. Best, relict of G. Best, esq. late of Pershore, co. Worcester.

At Old Aberdeen, in his 65th year, Mr. William Duncan, Professor of Philosophy in King's College there. He was for many years, previous to his promotion to the Professorship, writing-master of Aberdeen, in which station he taught the first classes of children in that famous Town, with the general applause and esteem of the publick. Nor was he less distinguished as a Professor; but had not filled that station long, when he was unfortunately affected with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of his left side, and incapacitated him for the duties of his office, for which he had been obliged to employ an assistant some years before his death. He was a native of the adjoining county of Kincardine, where a respectable body of his name and family have been farmers for several generations. Several of their descendants have raised themselves to some degree of note at home and abroad. He has left a widow, but had no issue.

At Barrowmount, Kilkenny, Ireland, Sarah Anne, wife of Col. Ralph Gore, second daughter of the late Geo. Winne, esq. of Plymouth.

July .... Near Boston (N. A.), aged 23, the son of the Hon. Judge Dawes. While returning from South Boston in a small sprit-sail boat, he slipped from the gunnel on which he was sitting perhaps too carelessly, into the water, and was drowned.

Aug. 1. Wm. Ambrose Sotheby, esq. late lieut.-colonel of the 1st Guards.

At Abingdon, in his 43d year, Richard Stone, esq. formerly of Sunning.

At Ayr, T. M'Clelland, esq. agent for the Bank of Scotland.

Aug. 2. In Great Cumberland-street, Marianne, wife of Major-gen. Sharpe.

At the Hotel at Clifton, on her way to Cheltenham, the wife of Right Hon. Col. M'Mahon, secretary to the Prince Regent.

At Barrington, co. Somerset, far advanced in years, F. Webb, esq. a gentleman well known for his literary acquirements; *of whom more hereafter.*

Aug. 3. At Clara-house, King's County, Mrs. Cox.

Aug. 4. Aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Marriott, widow of W. Marriott, esq. whom she survived only three weeks.

At

At an advanced age, J. Harwood, esq. of Exning, brother of the late Sir Busic Harwood.

Aug. 5. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Henry Halcomb, scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, youngest son of John Halcomb, esq. banker, of Marlborough.

Aged 81, Mrs. Knight, of Leicester.

Aug. 6. At Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Portal, widow of Wm. Portal, esq. late of Castle-street, Holborn.

Aug. 7. Hon. J. Talbot, brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Rugby, co. Warwick, the wife of Rear-admiral Chambers.

At Clifton, Helen, dau. of the late G. Buchan, esq. of Kelloe, N. B.

Aug. 8. At Uxbridge, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Willes, only surviving dau. of the late Right Hon. Justice Willes.

At Somersham, co. Huntingdon, Mr. John Rumball Leeds, upwards of 50 years a very respectable farmer and grazier there.

At Downham, Norfolk, Zachary Clarke, one of the people called Quakers; the greater part of whose life was spent in relieving the distresses of his fellow-creatures. Some years since he established a free school on Dr. Bell's system, and has since employed a teacher to superintend it. He also annually distributed provisions, money, and firing, to the poor widows in Downham and two or three neighbouring villages. Having formerly, at different times, observed that various charitable donations to the poor in his immediate neighbourhood were misapplied, he, at a very great expence, collected an account of every charitable bequest in his native county, which he published in an octavo volume, and by which means many legacies that had been improperly applied, or entirely neglected, have been recovered, and distributed agreeably to the wills of the owners.

Aug. 9. At Lincoln, aged 18, William, youngest son of the late Alderman Henry Swan. He was lately elected to a Scholarship at Oxford.

At Bath, Mrs. Morris, of Bitton.

Aug. 10. Aged 78, John Hull, esq. of Clapton.

At Syston, co. Leicester, aged 60, Matthew Sheffield, gent.

Aug. 11. In her 53d year, Mrs. Agnew, wife of Capt. Agnew, Russell-square.

Mr. C. Spence, of Old Bond-street, dentist to his Majesty. He was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Norris in the early part of his life; and was an excellent vocal performer at the Music-room at Oxford.

Rev. Charles Buck, minister of the City Chapel, and author of several useful publications.

Aged 68, John Thurston, esq. of Hoxton.

Aug. 12. At Kennington, Thos. Field, esq. many years Captain and Governor of Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight.

At Brompton, the wife of Lieut.-col. Newton, late Major of brigade in the Western District.

At Bath, the Countess Dowager D'Alton. She was sister to the present Lord Trimbleston, and widow of the Count D'Alton, who fell before Dunkirk when that fortress was besieged by the Duke of York.

At Worcester, in his 89th year, Rev. Thos. Evans, D. D. the venerable Archdeacon of Worcester, who had been a Prebendary of the Cathedral upwards of 40 years. He also held the rectory of Severn-Stoke.

In his 41st year, L. W. Hartley, esq. of Middleton-lodge, co. York.

Aug. 13. At Putney, the wife of Capt. Losack, R. N.

In his 66th year, J. Newberry, esq. of Dulwich, of the firm of Messrs. Henry Meux and Co.

At Boyle, Ireland, in his 34th year, Major P. P. Dennis, of the East Essex militia.

Aug. 14. In New Cavendish-street, aged 67, Adam Callander, third son of the late J. Callander, esq. of Craigforth, Stirling.

Aged 72, Rev. C. G. Clemens, late minister of the Congregation of the United Brethren at Bath, and formerly of Bristol.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 62, Mr. Robinson W. Craggs, for nearly 30 years Postmaster of that place, and one of the oldest members of the Corporation.

Aug. 15. At Richmond, aged 23, Lucy, fourth dau. of Sir Thomas Turton, bart.

Aged 41, Mary Anne, wife of Thomas Allen, esq. of Stratford-green, Essex.

Harriet, wife of Peter Augustus Lafargue, esq. of Husbands Bosworth, co. Leic.

Aug. 16. "This evening, about half-past seven, the following most awful and distressing scene occurred in the parish of Harefield, two miles from Uxbridge, on the road to Watford:—Mrs. and Miss Murray, the wife and daughter of the Commissary-general, were lately returned from Lisbon, and were travelling in a post-chaise to Yardley-Bury, Hertfordshire; changed horses at the White Horse at Uxbridge, and when they arrived at the top of the hill leading to Harefield, the horses were frightened at some supposed nuisance by the road side, and set off with great impetuosity down it: by a sudden jerk, the pole dropped from its place in the front part of the carriage, which instantly pressing upon the horses, increased their speed, and they became totally unmanageable: the carriage very soon came violently in contact with a strong hedge by the road side, upon which the driver, who was most improperly seated upon the bar, was thrown. The ladies finding themselves in a most perilous situation, adopted

adopted the desperate resolution of jumping out: Mrs. Murray was the first unfortunate victim; and at about 40 yards further, Miss Murray, who was seen in the door-way of the carriage by a female visitor at Mr. Ives's farm, as it passed the gate close to the house, threw herself from it. She was immediately placed in a chair, and carried into Mr. Ives's house, in a state of insensibility; at this moment a person entreated, for God's sake, assistance for a lady at a short distance behind; when, melancholy to relate, Mrs. Murray was found to be quite dead. Surgical aid was obtained from Uxbridge without loss of time, but, alas! without avail, as Miss Murray was released from her sufferings in an hour and a half.—Thus has the happiness of a most united family, and the sincere and affectionate interest of their friends to this part of it, in one untimely moment, been literally dashed to the ground!—The Writer of this melancholy narrative can only hope and trust, that the Almighty Disposer of all events will graciously support the afflicted husband and parent, and two lovely remaining daughters, through this trial of unparalleled distress, and grant to them that peace of mind, which neither from the world, or by nature, they can possibly expect. W. Parslow.—*Yardley, near Buntingford, Herts.*"

Whilst singing a song, at a dinner on nominating the Mayor of Gloucester, fell from his chair and instantly expired, Merrett Stephens, esq. banker, of Gloucester. By the death of this gentleman, society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the poor, one of their best benefactors.

At Bath, the wife of Rev. Mr. Ravenhill, of Shirehampton.

Mr. T. Randall, of Paulton, Somerset. He was seized with a violent hemorrhage on the lungs a short time after his arrival at the Star Inn, Winchester, from Cowes, Isle of Wight; and though medical assistance was immediately obtained, he expired in the course of two hours.

At Fowey, Cornwall, of a decline, G. Fortescue, esq. captain in the Royal Cornwall militia, having survived his only brother but five days, who died of the same complaint.

At Messrs. Jacksons, Louth, where he was on a visit, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Benj. Crosby, of London, many years a bookseller in Stationers'-court, London.

Aug. 17. In his 74th year, Capt. John Toone, of Islington.

Aged 67, Richard Jeffries, esq. banker, Basingstoke.

Aged 21, Tendrick, son of Adrian Moens, esq. of Bristol.

Aug. 18. In Haydon-square, aged 18, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Evitt, solicitor.

Mrs. Mills, of Denton-house, Oxon.

Aug. 19. Aged 34, Mary, wife of Robt. Wray, esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Walworth, in his 96th year, Christopher Roberts, esq. captain and commander in the Royal Navy.

At Margate, aged 44, D. Baker, esq. of Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

Aug. 20. Catherine, wife of Douglas Thompson, esq. of Chiswick.

Of a mortification, in consequence of a fall in jumping over a ditch, Mr. Charles Carter, of Eton, boat-merchant.

In his 72d year, Edward Child, esq. banker, of Abingdon, Berks.

At his son-in-law's, Dr. Bourne, Oxford, in his 84th year, James Burr, esq. formerly steward to George and Robert, Earls of Litchfield, by whom, and an extensive circle of friends, he was highly esteemed.

Whilst dressing himself, without any previous indisposition, Mr. Ragg, surgeon, of Wigston, co. Leicester, a gentleman eminently distinguished in his profession, and greatly esteemed for his benevolent disposition.

In her 24th year, Letitia Alicia, daughter of Rev. L. Jones, of Miroshill, co. Carmarthen.

Aug. 21. At Camberwell-grove, G. Curling, esq.

At Rochester, aged 76, Mrs. Browne, widow of the late Dr. Browne, of St. Margaret's.

At Bushy-park, near Dublin, in his 18th year, Abraham, second son of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P.

Aug. 22. Aged 77, Mr. Lionel Booth, of Duke-street, Portland-place, Registrer of Pamphlets, Newspapers, and Advertisements, at the Stamp-office, the duties of which office he had performed many years with credit to himself, and benefit to the publick. Possessed of an active and intelligent mind, improved much by travelling, and with a cheerful disposition, it had been through life his great pleasure, besides the most strict performance of the several duties enjoined upon him, either from his public or private station in life, to edify and improve all by the purity and playfulness of his conversation, which received additional effect from his unassuming exterior, and the regularity and temperance of his life. His latter days were as exemplary as his life; serene and cheerful to the last, he viewed his end with perfect composure, recommending himself to the mercy of his God and Saviour. All who knew this honest and good man, will not fail retaining a most lively recollection of his several excellencies and kindnesses. His remains are deposited in the burying-ground of St. John's, Mary-le-bone, and on his grave-stone is a reference to the place of his birth, Saxmundham, Suffolk, where his family has long been

been resident, and of which he was the head in a direct line, and of whom there are many remembrances in the church-yard of this Parish.

At the Earl of Dysart's, Piccadilly, Elizabeth, lady of Sir Herbert Croft, bart.

At her father's, Coram-street, Frances M. Y. fifth dau. of Geo. Bridges, esq. of Lawford-place, Essex.

In her 21st year, Eliza Harriet, only daughter of Mr. Holland, of Orton Hall, near Atherstone.

At Sidbury, near Worcester, in her 35th year, Lucy, wife of W. Saunders, esq. last surviving daughter of Col. O'Toole, of Newtown (Wexford), by Lady Catherine Annesley, one of the three daughters of Richard, sixth and last Earl of Anglesea.

At Wells, Miss Penny, sister of G. Penny, esq. of that place.

Aug. 23. At Hextable-house, Kent, the wife of T. Scotland, esq. of Antigua.

At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, in her 41st year, Catharine, wife of Rev. Richard Winsloe, vicar of Ruishton, Somerset, and rector of Boscastle, Cornwall.

At Hinckley, Mr. Thos. Wallin, an eminent brazier and tin-plate worker, who from a slender beginning, had amassed a very considerable property. He was a man of singular habits, and attained to a very advanced age; he possessed a strong and hale constitution, and lived to see most, if not all his contemporaries drop into the silent grave before him—those who half a century ago formed a pleasant society of choice spirits, among whom were several of strong intellectual powers.

Aug. 24. At Pentonville, aged 66, Mary, wife of Wm. Styan, esq. late of Lombard-street.

The wife of Mr. T. Day James, solicitor, Knowl-Hill, near Chew-Magna, Somerset.

At Bicester, in her 22d year, Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. A. Fletcher.

Aug. 25. At his chambers, Gray's Inn, C. Forhill, esq.

In Sloane-square, in his 21st year, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Cyril, third son of the Rev. Wm. Lipscomb, and fellow of New College, Oxford. In him were united a mind of no common endowments, a disposition most amiable, and manners most engaging. His memory will long be cherished by a large and affectionate family, of which he was the delight, and the respectable society of which he was an ornament.

In New-street, Spring-Gardens, aged 59, Peter Wm. Baker, esq. of Rauuston house, co. Dorset, M. P. for Corfe Castle.

At Blackheath, in his 85th year, Rev. Robt. Cooper, rector of St. Michael, Wood-street; St. Mary Steyning, London; and joint lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At Hammersmith, aged 69, Wm. Keene, esq. formerly of South Audley-street.

At Cheltenham, aged 20, T. Tudor Randolph, son of the late R. Randolph, esq. of Virginia, and nephew of J. Randolph, esq. member of the American Congress.

Mr. Hugh Freeman, builder and auctioneer, and one of the Common Council of Oxford.

Aug. 26. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 52, John Spalding, esq. of Holm, in the stewartry of Kircudbright.

Aged 76, Rev. George Wells, LL. D. rector of Maningford-Bruce, and in the commission of the peace for Wiltshire.

Mr. George Oldham, banker, Bristol.

At Picton-castle, co. Pembroke, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Milford.

Aug. 27. In Rathbone-place, aged 71, Sarah, relict of Henry Watson, esq.

The wife of Edward Porteous, esq. of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Cheltenham, T. Tulloch, esq. of Ellies'own, co. Roxburgh.

At Glasgow, R. Dennistown, esq.

At Ostend, Mathew Mackenzie, esq. of Cadogan terrace, Sloane-street.

Aug. 28. At Windsor, in her 78th year, Mrs. Du Val, relict of the late Dr. Du Val, prebendary of Windsor.

At Ewell, aged 68, Rev. John Myers, A. M. late rector of Walton on the Hill, and vicar of Witley cum Thursley, Surrey.

At Knowle-house, Devon, in his 64th year, George Montagu, esq. many years a lieut.-colonel of the Wilts militia. He possessed talents of the highest order, and as a writer of Natural History, his name will descend to posterity with praise and admiration. He had chosen a retirement in the fine county of Devon singularly beautiful, for the prosecution of his inquiries into the works of Nature; and some very rare MSS. were in preparation for the press at the time of his death. Col. Montagu was of very antient and honourable descent, being, on the paternal side, from the family of Montagu, of Lackham-house, Wilts, closely allied to the noble houses of Manchester and Sandwich; and on the maternal side, from the family of Hedges, of Alderton, co. Gloucester, of whom Sir C. Hedges, secretary of state to Queen Anne, was a distinguished ornament. Col. Montagu possessed a long correspondence between her Majesty and her favourite secretary, which, with the family estates of Lackham and Alderton, descend to his son, Geo. Montagu, esq.

At Perrymead, in his 79th year, Francis Ansty, esq. He has bequeathed to the Bath General Hospital, the Blue-coat School, and Casualty Hospital, 100*l.* each; to the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary, 300*l.*

Aug.

Aug. 29. At Bretby, co. Derby, in his 60th year, Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, K. G. F. R. & A. S. He was born Nov. 28, 1755; succeeded Philip Dormer, the late Earl, March 21, 1773; married first, Sept. 16, 1777, Anne, daughter of Thomas Thistlethwaite, D. D. of Norman Court, Hants, who died Oct. 20, 1798, and by whom he had one daughter, who is since dead; and secondly, May 2, 1799, Lady Henrietta Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath, by whom he has left issue, two daughters and one son, George Augustus Frederick, Lord Stanhope, born May 23, 1805.—His Lordship was at one time master of the Mint; at another, joint postmaster-general; and was appointed, Feb. 4, 1798, master of the horse, which he retained till May 1804.—The noble Earl was equally remarkable for the virtues of the Christian and the Nobleman, and may be justly said to have fulfilled all the duties implied by his motto: *A Deo et Rege*. He had been unwell for some time, but was not considered in any danger till a few days before his death. He had not been in town during the last two years. His Lordship, who was the fifth Earl, was but distantly related to his celebrated predecessor, being descended from Arthur Stanhope, who was sixth and youngest son of the first Earl, who obtained the title in 1628.

Robt. Langley, esq. of Waterhouse, Bath.

Aug. 30. At Hinckley, aged 23, Wm. Berry Brown, esq. eldest son and heir-at-law of the late Thos. Brown, esq. captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards, by Mary, his first wife, daughter of the late Mr. Berry, of Market-Harborough. [By his second wife (the relict of the late Major Monkley, daughter of —— Chapman, esq. barrister-at-law, niece to Sir Benjamin Chapman of Bath, and at present the Lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir James Ord), Capt. Brown left issue two sons, Benjamin and Thomas, both of whom are educating for the service of their Country, and who, on coming of age, will be entitled to handsome legacies, bequeathed by their great uncle the late Wm. Brown, esq. of Hinckley.]—The premature death of Mr. W. B. Brown was occasioned by intense study and application to business, which, with the sudden change from a country to a town residence and habits, brought on a complaint, which in a short time terminated fatally. This melancholy event has occasioned a chasm in the circle of his connexion and friends that will not easily be repaired. He was brought up to the profession of the law, his knowledge of which was extensive, and his conceptions of it honourable and manly; and he possessed talents of the first order, which he cultivated with extreme ardour and assiduity.

Suddenly, aged 46, J. Sullivan, esq. of Ballylegate, co. Waterford.

Aug. 31. Dr. Clarke, of New Burlington-street.

At his chambers in the Temple, in his 71st year, W. Shrigley, esq. who had been 35 years clerk in the First Fruits office.

At Hampstead, in his 73d year, Mr. John Edward, F. S. A.

Lately.—In London, Counsellor Leckey, son of Alderman W. Leckey, of Londonderry.

In Bryanston-street, Portman-square, Anne, daughter of the late Jonathan Mallet, esq.

Bedfordshire.—Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Brereton, head master of the grammar-school at Bedford.

Miss Gadsby, sister to the Rev. Thomas G. vicar of Woorton.

Berks.—At Reading, aged 20, of a decline, John, son of J. H. Greene, esq. who lost an amiable daughter at the age of 17, six weeks before.

Rev. Philip Nind, vicar of Wargrave.

Cornwall.—At Polwin-house, near Helston, Capt. Bryan, R.N.

At Manacan, near Helston, aged 71, Miss Robinson, daughter of the late Rev. W. R. of Nanstoe.

Cumberland.—At Wigton, aged 91, Mary, relict of Rev. Michael Horne, rector of Nether Denton.

Derbyshire.—At Tichfield, Mrs. Brett, relict of the late John B. esq.

At Ticknall, Rev. James Eyton, rector of Stanton-by-Dale, and perpetual curate of Ticknall.

At Wiln Mills, aged 71, John-Lovat Thacker, gent.

At Ridgeway, near Repton, aged 31, Thomas Taylor, esq.

Devon.—At Plymouth, J. O. Champion, esq. barrister at law, of the Island of Trinidad.

At Exeter, aged 21, the wife of John Turner, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

At Totnes, Jane, wife of Richard Marshall, M. D.

At Sidmouth, aged 82, John Carslake, esq.

At Pascoe, near Crediton, Christopher Hamlyn, esq.

Dorset.—At Dorchester, aged 89, Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Dr. H.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Sarah Hoddinott, of Sherborne.

Durham.—At Durham, aged 64, Jos. Grainger, esq. land-surveyor.

Gloucestershire.—At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, the wife of Cornelius Wooley, esq.

At Cheltenham, William Lewis, esq.

Mr. Robert W. Hall, an eminent land-surveyor, of Cirencester.

At Gloucester, very suddenly, in consequence of a fright, Anne, sole daughter of

of Samuel Richardson, esq. late of Hensol Castle, co. Glamorgan.

Hants — At Southampton, the wife of Rev. T. Mears, rector of St. Michael and St. John's, in that town.

At Hill, near Southampton, the wife of T. Tomlin, esq.

The wife of James Ayles, esq. of Havant.

At Hill, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. Oakley.

Herefordshire. — At Ledbury, aged 23, Jasper, second son of the late Rev. Congreve Selwyn, rector of Pixhill, and vicar of Yorkhill, co. Hereford.

Aged 82, Rev. Thomas Proctor, vicar of Orleton.

At Weobley, aged 70, Frances, relict of H. Gough, esq.

Hunts. — At her mother's, near Kimbolton, Miss Martyn, grand-daughter of Professor Martyn.

Kent. — At Maidstone, aged 60, John Stone, esq.

At Maidstone, aged 79, Mr. James Doyes, a superannuated master of the royal navy, and formerly a merchant of considerable eminence. The vicissitudes experienced by this gentleman, both of a public and private nature, are singularly interesting. His acquaintance with, and participation in, the actions of many great characters of the age, form no inconsiderable part of the events of his life. His former affluence, when he was possessed of property in England, Holland, and the East Indies, and the comparative indigence of his latter days, form a contrast at once humiliating and distressing. He received the rudiments of his education at the same school with the celebrated Garrick, with whom, during the life of the latter, he ever maintained a friendly intimacy; as he did also with the Bard at Twickenham, to whom he was distantly related. He was thrice married, and has left a widow and several children by different wives. Two of his sons are officers in the navy.

At Tunbridge Wells, Richard Patrick Satterley, M.D. physician to the Middlesex and Foundling Hospitals.

At Hythe, aged 84, J. Fuller, esq.

At the Rectory, Cheriton, Harriet, wife of Rev. J. D. Brockman.

Lancashire.—At Manchester, D. Leech, esq.

At Manchester, aged 67, Samuel Hibbert, esq.

At Manchester, the wife of Dr. A. Taylor.

At Warrington, Edward Dakin, esq.

In his 60th year, Rev. Joseph Smith, of Liverpool.

At Weast-house, Eliza, youngest dau. of William Craven, esq.

At Sutton, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Kirkham, relict of William Kirkham, esq. late of Little Budworth; a lady of extraordinary beneficence, being a contributor to almost every Institution calculated to benefit mankind.

At Preston, aged 19, Lieut. James Buck, 21st light dragoons, youngest son of the late Rev. Mr. Buck, of Kirkham; whose brother Lieut. Buck, 33d regt. fell at the battle of Waterloo, in his 28th year.

At Ince, aged 63, Miss Gerard, only surviving daughter of the late Sir T. Gerard.

Rev. J. Baldwin, LL. B. vicar of Bowden, and perpetual curate of St. Peter's, Chester.

Leicestershire.—At Loughborough, aged 78, Thomas Palmer, gent.

Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Cooper, esq. of Lutterworth.

Lincolnshire.—At Scatterthorpe, aged 65, Thomas Hill, esq. chief constable.

At Moulton, of a puerperal fever, aged 28, Frances, wife of Rev. Maurice Johnson.

At Scartho, Rev. A. Jones, rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of Jesus college.

Monmouthshire. — At Pontypool, aged 72, Margaret, relict of Rev. Edward Hyett, Rector of Wolves Newton, co. Monmouth.

Norfolk.—At Yarmouth, aged 62, the wife of William Danby Palmer, esq.

At Colishall, aged 51, the wife of Rev. Joseph Church.

Northumberland.—At Black Hall, Dr. Featherstone.

At Middle Hendon, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Ralph Robinson, esq.

Salop.—Sarah, daughter of William Coupland, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Jeffreys, relict of Robert Jeffreys, esq.

At Ludlow, Richard Nash, esq.

At Whitley-lodge, near Hales Owen, aged 52, William Barton, esq. many years a medical practitioner in London.

The wife of N. Cooper, esq. of Dinthill.

Somerset.—At Bath, William Scott, esq. brother of Tho. Scott, esq. of Rock House.

At Bath, Solomon Watson, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Lysons, relict of Daniel Lysons, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Powell, relict of the late John Powell, esq. collector of the Customs at Bristol.

At Charlton Horethorne, aged 76, John Young, esq.

At Minehead, John Chappell, esq.

At Chilcompton, aged 42, Miss Annesley, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. A. vicar of Chewton Mendip.

The wife of Samuel Norman, esq. of Shepton Mallet.

Staffordshire.—In his 73d year, Charles Forster, esq. of Walsall, banker, and senior member of the corporation.

At Longdon, T. Shaw, esq.

Suffolk.

Suffolk.—Of a decline, aged 37, Hon. Mrs. Vanneck, of Leiston-house

At Bury the dau. of F.-S. Sekamp, esq.

In his 77th year, R. Reeve, esq. attorney, of Lowestoft.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Ray, relict of Richard R. esq. of Hawleigh.

Surrey. — At Mitcham, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Parrott, surgeon.

Sussex. — Aged 18, the daughter of S. Hemmings, esq. of Chichester.

Rose Edwards, many years housekeeper to Mrs. Newton, of Southover. She died in consequence of taking an infusion of hemlock for the purpose of repelling a scorbutic complaint, and which she had before been occasionally in the habit of doing, but, it may be presumed, in doses less potent.

Warwickshire. — At Henley-in-Arden, Janet, widow of Rev. James Graham, author of "The Sabbath," and other Poems.

At Edgbaston, aged 17, Catherine-Mary, daughter of John Ketland, esq. formerly of Philadelphia, N. America.

Wilts. — Rev. Mr. Nairn, of Amesbury.

At Connock, near Devizes, aged 95, Mrs. Warriner, relict of Gifford Warriner, esq. and aunt of A. G. Long, esq. M. P. for Wilts.

Aged 67, James Selfe, esq. of Trowbridge.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Marshman, relict of Rev. Robert M. many years pastor of the Baptist congregation at Westbury Leigh.

Worcestershire. — At Droitwich, aged 72, Rev. Dr. Thorpe, formerly of Buxton.

At Malvern, where he went for the recovery of his health, Robert Kingston, esq. late of Demarara.

At the Breach, near Stourbridge, Catherine, last surviving sister of the late Rev. Mr. Tristam, of Brookfield-house.

Yorkshire. — At York, aged 74, the wife of John Lund, esq.

At York, Mrs. Irwin, sister to the late J. Harrison, esq. and aunt to Lady Cholmeley, of Norton-place.

At Leeds, aged 75, William Thompson, esq. of the firm of Thompson and Co. bankers, Burlington.

At Burlington, in her 84th year, Mrs. Heblethwayte, relict of J. H. esq. late of Norton, co. York, mother to the late Dowager Lady Boynton, whose death is recorded in Part I. p. 568.

At Bridlington, aged 88, R. Graeme, esq.

At Halifax, Samuel Dyson, esq.

At North Allerton, James Deamer, esq.

At Sandall, near Wakefield, K. Dawson, esq.

WALES. — Thomas Humphreys, esq. of Garth Hall, Llantrissent, co. Glamorgan.

At Tyr-Coed, by falling from his horse in a fit, Thomas Parry, esq.

At Builth, co. Brecon, in his 75th year, Mr. Wathen, of Harley-court, co. Hereford.

At Guernsey, in his 93d year, E. Le Maistre, esq.

IRELAND. — At Massy Park, Limerick, at an advanced age, Hon. John Massy.

At Barrowmount, Kilkenny, the wife of Col. Gore.

ABROAD. — Drowned in the Canal at Ghent, while going from a small boat to a larger one, Capt. De Backer, Royal Waggon Train.

At Gibraltar, Lewis Marcell Cotman, esq. youngest son of Rev. John C. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Sea, Capt. Halliburton, of the East India Company's ship Glatton.

At Sea, Capt. Mansell, of the extra ship Coldstream.

At Goree, on the windward coast of Africa, in his 23d year, T. A. Cummins, second son of the late W. C. esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

Shot in the street at Charleston, South Carolina, by an insane person named Linen (who conceived that the Doctor's evidence as to his sanity had occasioned his being deprived of liberty), Dr. Ramsay, author of the "Life of Gen. Washington." The Doctor survived only a few days: he was about finishing several literary works, one of which has occupied him the last 40 years.

At Bengal, J. Branston, esq. a supercargo in the East India Company's service, third son of T. Branston, esq. formerly M. P. for Essex.

At Berhampore, East Indies, Wm. Hanson, esq. quarter-master of the 53d foot.

At the storming of the fortress of Kalunga, in the Nepaul country, Bengal, Lieut. R. H. Gosling, 27th reg. N. I.

Sept. 1. In Lincoln's-inn fields, in her 82d year, Mrs. Exley.

In Conduit-street, in his 26th year, Capt. Wm. Matthews, R. N. second son of Geo. Matthews, esq. of Spring-vale, co. Down.

At Ensham, Oxon, in his 60th year, Mr. J. Wastie, an eminent farmer.

At Bathampton, Mrs. Morgan, relict of William Morgan, esq. (son of Thomas Morgan, esq. of Ruperra, co. Glamorgan, who was lord lieutenant of Monmouth and Brecon, and M. P. for Monmouthshire.)

At Chichester, the wife of Henry Paget, esq. late of Bridgnorth.

At Ramsgate, Margaret, youngest dau. of James-H. Byles, esq. Shiplake-house, Oxon.

Sept. 2. At Charing-cross, aged 76, Mr. D. Pollock, many years sadler to his majesty and the royal family.

In his 80th year, Thomas Tatlock, esq. East-hill, Wandsworth.

Aged 75, Mary, wife of Richard Hirst, esq. Winchmore Hill.

At

At Stinsford House, near Dorchester, William O'Brien, esq. This gentleman, descended from an antient and respectable Irish family, appeared early in life at Drury-lane Theatre, where he was distinguished as the most perfect representative of the Man of Fashion that had ever been seen on the stage. His ease, elegance, and good sense, rendered him a great favourite with the publick; and he has ever since been held out as a model of the polished gentleman to those who have attempted the same line of character. In 1764, Mr. O'Brien retired from the stage, having married Lady Susan Strangeways, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Ilchester. Her ladyship, though very far advanced in age, survives. Mr. O'Brien long held the situation of receiver general of the county of Dorset. He was author of the farce of "Cross Purposes," which contains some happy touches of genuine humour, and many strokes of satire, justly levelled at the follies of the times; and a play called "The Duel."

At Bath, Mary-Anne, wife of John Benjafield, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

At Mark Hall, Cleveland, co. York, in his 9th year, William, third son of Hon. Laurence Dundas.

Sept. 3. At Bath, universally beloved and lamented, the amiable wife of Sir John Aubrey, bart. M. P. of Dorton House, Oxon, one of the most charitable, most benign, and the best-informed ladies of the age; to the rich she was an example, to the poor a friend. The shock in her neighbourhood is indescribable, the loss irreparable. A friend owes her ladyship's memory this inadequate tribute of justice and gratitude. She was only child and heiress of the late G. R. Carter, esq. of Chilton, in the same county.

Aged 67, (45 of which he had been in the Council-house,) Wintour Harris, esq. chamberlain of Bristol. He had risen, and was partly dressed, when his servant found him a corpse at the bed side. If parental and conjugal kindness, if sincerity and promptitude in friendship, if integrity, zeal, and ability in his profession, endear a man to his family, his friends, and the publick, this gentleman will be long remembered and regretted.

Sept. 4. At Eastbourne, Sussex, in a fit of apoplexy, which terminated his life in a few hours, in his 60th year, Joseph Palmer, esq. F.S.A. of West Molesey, Surrey, Rush, near Dublin, and Palmerstown, Mayo. Of this truly excellent gentleman and exemplary Christian, we hope to be favoured with further particulars. (See p. 254.)

At Missenden, Bucks, aged 70, Rev. T. Lloyd, of Peterley-house, Bucks, rector of Aston Sub Edge, co. Gloucester.

In his 29th year, Lieut. J. Rudge, 35th foot, second son of Rev. Archdeacon Rudge. On account of ill health, occasioned by a residence in the Grecian Islands, he was ordered home by the Medical Board to try the effects of his native air; but, with a constitution impaired by the climate, he sunk under the fatigues of a long and boisterous voyage, two days after he reached Gloucester.

At Heron Court, Southampton, aged 32, Viscountess Fitzharris. Her ladyship was the Hon. Miss Dashwood, niece of the Earl of Effingham, and married to the Viscount June 17 1806.

Sept. 10. At R. T. Gordon's, esq. Leweston, near Sherborne, Susannah-Sophia-Selina Lady Metcalfe, widow of the late Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, bart. of Portland-place, and Fonhill, Berks. She was the daughter of John Debonaire, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope; married, first, Major John Smith; and secondly, in 1782, the late Sir T. T. Metcalfe.

Sept. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 47th year, Henry Otway, esq. of Castle Otway, Ireland, and of Stanford Hall, co. Leicester.

At Pisiton House, Somerset, in her 12th year, Hon. Lady Theresa Herbert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.

At Guildford, Surrey, the wife of T. Henry Milles, esq. surgeon, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

Sept. 15. At Deal, in his 41st year, Mr. William Duncan, eldest surviving son of of the Rev. James Duncan, perpetual curate of West Worldham, Hants. He was a near relation of Professor Duncan, of Aberdeen, whose death, on July 31, is recorded in p. 278. He was on his return from St. Domingo, as supercargo of a merchant-vessel, but was taken so ill at sea, that he got himself put on-shore at Deal. He has left a young widow, but no issue. His eldest brother (Capt. James Duncan) died in the East Indies in 1804, and his death is recorded in our Obituary for that year, p. 1241.

Sept 16. At Islington, in his 80th year, Joseph Stanfield, esq. formerly an eminent ironmonger in Foster-lane.

Sept. 17. At Exmouth, Devon, in his 39th year, Mr. Thomas Leventhorp, of the firm of Messrs. Jones and Leventhorp, wholesale stationers, London. His courteous and polished manners, and ingenuous and manly mind, whilst they claimed the most sincere regard, rendered him one of the most pleasant and probably successful men in trade that the metropolis can produce. A painful disease, however, of three years' continuance terminated that life which, it may not be inappropriate to say, was an ornament to the branch of society in which Providence had placed it. He has left a widow and three young children.

TABLE

Receipts.		s.	d.
If £.2	and under £ 5	0	2
If 5	ditto 10	0	3
If 10	ditto 20	0	6
If 20	ditto 50	1	0
If 50	ditto 100	1	6
If 100	ditto 200	2	6
If 200	ditto 300	4	0
If 300	ditto 500	5	0
If 500	ditto 1000	7	0
If 1000	or upwards	10	0
If in full of all demands		10	0

Inland Bill of Exchange, Draft or Order to the Bearer, or to Order, either on Demand, or otherwise.

	Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.		For a longer period.	
		s.	d.	s. d.
If £.2	£ 5 5s.	1	0	1 6
Above 5. 5s.	20	1	6	2 0
Above 20	30	2	0	2 6
Above 30	50	2	6	3 6
Above 50	100	3	6	4 6
Above 100	200	4	6	5 0
Above 200	300	5	0	6 0
Above 300	500	6	0	8 6
Above 500	1000	8	6	12 6
Above 1000	2000	12	6	15 0
Above 2000	3000	15	0	25 0
Above 3000		25	0	30 0

Foreign Bills of Exchange, drawn in Sets, according to the custom of Merchants: for every Bill of each Set, s. d.

If the sum shall not exceed £.100... 1 6

		s.	d.
Above £.100,	not exceeding £.200	3	0
Above 200,	ditto 500	4	0
Above 500,	ditto 1000	5	0
Above 1000,	ditto 2000	7	6
Above 2000,	ditto 3000	10	0
Above 3000		15	0

Promissory (or Bankers) Notes re-issuable.

For any sum not exceeding £.1. 1s.		0	5
Above £1. 1s.	not exceeding 2. 2s.	0	10
2. 2	ditto 5. 5s.	1	3
5. 5	ditto 10	1	9
10	ditto 20	2	0
20	ditto 30	3	0
30	ditto 50	5	0
50	ditto 100	8	6

Bonds given as Security for Payment of Money.

Sums not exceeding £.50	£1.
Exceeding £ 50. and not exceeding 100	30s.
100, ditto 200	£.2
200, ditto 300	3
300, ditto 500	4
500, ditto 1000	5
1000, ditto 2000	6
2000, ditto 3000	7
3000, ditto 4000	8
4000, ditto 5000	9
5000, ditto 10,000	12
10,000, ditto 15,000	15
15,000, ditto 20,000	20
20,000,	25

Mortgages, same as *Bonds*, with a progressive Duty of 1*l.* for every 1080 words.

Letters of Administration for Effects.

Above £.20,	and under £ 50	10s.	
Above 50,	and under 100	£.1	
Above 100,	and under 200	3	
Above 200,	and under 300	8	
Above 300,	and under 450	11	
Above £.450,	and under £.600,	£.15	
Above 600,	and under 800,	22	
Above 800,	and under 1000,	30	
Above 1000,	and under 1500,	45	
Above 1500,	and under 2000,	60	

Of 2000*l.* and upwards the Duties are increased.—*Probates of Wills*, where the property is under 2000*l.* value, remain as before; those above that value are increased.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1815. By W. CARY, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sep. 1815.
Aug.	o	o	o		
27	66	75	60	29,90	fair
28	60	69	56	,91	showery
29	55	66	54	,98	fair
30	56	68	57	30,10	fair
31	54	67	55	,12	fair
S. 1	55	69	54	,10	fair
2	54	68	53	,02	fair
3	58	67	56	,03	fair
4	54	66	53	,03	fair
5	53	66	50	,04	fair
6	49	67	50	,10	fair
7	47	63	50	,19	fair
8	46	64	54	,18	fair
9	52	69	57	,20	fair
10	58	67	59	,21	fair
11	59	69	58	,21	fair
12	60	71	60	30,06	fair
13	60	77	62	29,97	fair
14	55	78	66	,86	fair
15	62	78	64	,82	fair
16	61	74	57	,83	fair
17	56	68	55	,92	fair
18	55	70	63	30,01	fair
19	60	71	55	,12	fair
20	55	62	54	29,99	fair
21	54	69	56	,94	fair
22	56	69	52	,70	fair
23	56	66	54	,72	fair
24	57	60	54	,70	fair
25	56	59	54	,84	fair
26	57	62	52	,72	stormy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 27, to September 25, 1815.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males - 1138	2245	Males - 857	1699
Females 1107		Females 842	
Whereof have died under 2 years old	446		

Aug. 29, Peck Loaf, 3*s.* 10*d.*

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*d.* per pound.

Between					
	2 and 5	174	50 and 60	174
	5 and 10	77	60 and 70	132
	10 and 20	56	70 and 80	105
	20 and 30	123	80 and 90	59
	30 and 40	158	90 and 100	8
	40 and 50	187	100	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	57	3	33	11	32	10	27	9	33	8
Surrey	61	8	36	8	32	0	29	8	39	0
Hertford	53	10	31	0	31	0	25	0	39	6
Bedford	57	4	32	0	32	6	25	0	36	0
Huntingdon	52	6	00	0	29	0	20	8	30	4
Northamp.	55	0	00	0	27	0	19	10	31	6
Rutland	56	6	00	0	31	0	24	0	35	6
Leicester	65	0	38	0	35	0	24	8	38	0
Nottingham	64	0	39	0	34	4	26	0	36	4
Derby	71	8	00	0	00	0	27	0	40	0
Stafford	69	0	00	0	28	5	22	7	43	3
Salop	69	7	49	4	00	0	29	1	00	0
Hereford	65	2	44	3	33	6	30	9	38	8
Worcester	66	3	39	4	36	10	30	2	38	4
Warwick	64	5	00	0	34	11	28	4	41	1
Wilts	54	4	00	0	31	6	25	10	37	4
Berks	59	2	50	0	31	1	29	5	35	5
Oxford	56	9	00	0	31	2	23	0	35	3
Bucks	58	4	00	0	33	6	27	10	35	9
Brecon	84	8	57	6	39	5	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	68	7	40	0	32	0	25	10	00	0
Radnor	73	2	00	0	32	9	30	4	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	64	0	39	6	32	4	25	9	36	2
Average of Scotland, per quarter:	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain 00 0 00 0 00 0.00 0 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	52	10	32	0	29	0	26	0	31	0
Kent	59	-	00	0	29	0	26	4	32	4
Sussex	59	1	00	0	30	6	28	6	36	0
Suffolk	53	3	28	0	27	10	21	5	30	0
Camb.	52	7	00	0	27	0	17	10	34	0
Norfolk	53	9	00	0	25	11	21	0	00	0
Lincoln	53	8	00	0	28	2	19	11	31	7
York	63	7	37	0	30	6	24	0	41	1
Durham	66	4	00	0	37	0	25	4	00	0
Northum.	62	0	45	10	27	7	24	6	00	0
Cumberl.	69	8	34	6	32	2	32	0	00	0
Westmor.	77	4	44	0	35	2	32	3	00	0
Lancaster	73	5	00	0	00	0	26	3	00	0
Chester	64	9	00	0	00	0	25	11	00	0
Flint	69	8	00	0	42	4	27	6	00	0
Denbigh	68	6	00	0	40	0	26	8	00	0
Anglesea	62	6	00	0	28	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	72	0	00	0	32	0	26	0	00	0
Merioneth	86	6	00	0	41	5	28	9	00	0
Cardigan	67	0	00	0	31	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	53	8	00	0	35	2	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	65	5	00	0	36	6	16	10	00	0
Glamorg.	70	11	00	0	32	0	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	64	5	00	0	32	4	27	11	36	0
Somerset	62	10	00	0	33	10	20	10	36	0
Monmouth	72	9	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	70	6	00	0	31	11	29	5	00	0
Cornwall	74	2	00	0	32	7	26	8	00	0
Dorset	61	2	00	0	32	0	25	6	40	0
Hants	56	3	00	0	32	4	26	0	36	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 25: 55*s.* to 60*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 16, 31*s.* 7*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, September 20, 64*s.* 8*d.*

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 25:

Kent Bags ..... 7*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 0*s.*		Kent Pockets ..... 6*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*	
Sussex Ditto ..... 6*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*		Sussex Ditto ..... 5*l.* 12*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*	
Essex Ditto .....10*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*		Farnham Ditto.....00*l.* 0*s.* to 00*l.* 0*s.*	

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 25:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 0*s.* Straw 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* Clover 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, September 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*		Lamb.....5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*	
Mutton .....4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*		Head of Cattle at Market September 25;	
Veal ..... 5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*		Beasts 2160	Calves 160.
Pork .....4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*		Sheep ..... 17,340.	Pigs 400.

COALS, September 25: Newcastle 45*s.* 3*d.* to 49*s.* 0*d.* Sunderland 48*s.* 6*d.*—00*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 86*s.* Mottled 96*s.* Curd 100*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 1*d.* Clare Market 4*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 0*d.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Sept. 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1165*l.*—Coventry, 770*l.*—Neath, 225*l.* ex div. 10*l.* clear.—Monmouth, 140*l.*—Shrewsbury, 140*l.* ex dividend.—Grand Junction, 180*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 17*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Union, 40*l.*—Huddersfield, 10*l.*—Rochdale, 50*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.* with dividend 4*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.*—West-India Dock, 144*l.*—London ditto, 75*l.*—Globe Insurance, 102*l.* 5*s.*—Sun Life Ditto, 6*l.* premium.—Rock, 10*s.* premium.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 29*l.* 10*s.*—East London Water-Works, 59*l.*—Chelsea ditto, 12*l.*—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.*—Vauxhall Bridge, 48*l.*—Southwark ditto, 20*l.* to 27*l.* discount.—Strand Bridge Annuities, 7*l.* premium.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3per Ct.	3 per Ct. Cons.	4per Ct. Cons.	5perCt. Navy	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr.Ct.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	5th Sea Stock.	3perCt. 5th Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	226	56½	56⅜	72	84⅝	14½		54⅞					6 dis.	3 dis.	6⅞ ½ pr.
2	Holiday														
3	Sunday														
4															
5															
6	shut	56½	56⅜	72	84⅝	14½							6 dis.	2 dis.	6⅞ ⅝ pr.
7	shut	56½	56½	72	84⅞	14½							6 dis.	1 dis.	6⅞ ⅝ pr.
8	shut	56½	56¼	71⅞	84⅞	14½		55		170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
9	shut	56½	56¼	72	84¾	14½		55	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	2 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
10	Sunday														
11	shut	56½	56¼	72	84¾	14½		55	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
12	shut	56½	56¼	72	84¾	14½		55	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
13	shut	56½	56¼	72	84¾	14½		55	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
14	shut	56½	56¼	72	84¾	14½		55	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
15	shut	56½	56¼	72	84¾	14½		55	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
16	shut	56½	56¼	72	84¾	14½		55	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
17	Sunday														
18	shut	56⅝	56⅝	72⅛	85	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
19	shut	56⅝	56⅝	72⅛	85	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
20	shut	56⅝	56⅝	72⅛	85	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
21	Holiday														
22	shut	56⅝	56⅝	72⅛	85	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
23	Sunday														
24	shut	56⅞	56⅞	72⅛	85⅛	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
25	shut	57	56⅝	72⅛	85⅛	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
26	shut	57	56⅝	72⅛	85⅛	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
27	shut	57	56⅝	72⅛	85⅛	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
28	shut	57	56⅝	72⅛	85⅛	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
29	shut	57	56⅝	72⅛	85⅛	14½		55⅛	3⅛	170½			7 dis.	3 dis.	6⅝ ⅝ pr.
30	Holiday														

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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and with Specimens of Arches, in Chronological Series, from English Cathedrals,
by Mr. John Carter, F. S. A.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Aug.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	30.08	63	34 D	Very fine.....	30.08	69	43 do.	Do.....	30.08	58	46 do.	Do.
2	30.08	60½	37 D	Fine.....	30.08	71	42 do.	Do.....	30.08	61	41 do.	Do.
3	30.08	64	35 D	Very fine; lowering.....	30.05	73	38 do.	Fine, but lowering & heavy.	30 03	65	38 do.	Fine.
4	29.92	64½	36 D	Very fine; cloudy.....	29.82	71	41 do.	Fine, but cloudy.....	29.75	59½	40 do.	Very fine.
5	29.66	63½	36 D	Very fine; aft.9 cloudy; at 2	29.56	66	29 do.	F. and C.; at 6 fine.....	29.52	54½	25 do.	Fine.
S 6	29.53	58	28 D	Fine, with clouds..[sm. rain.	29.55	62	48 do.	Do.; bet. 6&7 heavy shower.	29.67	51	41 do.	Fine.
7	29.80	58	38 D	Fine, with clouds.....	29.80	65	52 do.	Do.....	29.72	57	44 do.	Small rain.
8	29.64	61½	32 D	Cloudy with sm. rain, aft.10	29.66	66½	52 do.	Do.; at 8 a small shower...	29.70	57	37½ do.	F. & C.
9	29.77	61	35 D	Very fine..[fine,with clouds.	29.77	68	43 do.	Do.....	29.79	55	40 do.	Do.
10	29.75	59	36½ D	Very fine; aft. 10 cloudy...	29.71	67	43 do.	Cloudy.....	29.62	59	40 do.	Do.
11	29.42	58	38 D	Fine, with clouds; sm. show.	29.45	64	46 do.	Do.....	29.40	53	39 do.	Fine.
12	29.51	58	36 D	Fine, with clouds, & windy.	29.60	64	42 do.	Do.....	29.63	56½	32 do.	Fine.
S 13	29.72	60	32½ D	Fine, with clouds.....	29.82	67½	48 do.	Very fine.....	29.85	62	35 do.	Fine.
14	29.88	66	28 D	Fine, though cloudy.....	29.90	72	31 do.	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.90	66	11 do.	Fine; wet haze.
15	29.90	66	11 D	Hazy clouds with some wet.	29.90	68½	13 do.	F. & C.....	29.84	65	16 do.	Fine.
16	29.64	66	12 D	Very fine.....	29.59	65	38 do.	Do.....	29.67	57	31 do.	Do.
17	29.78	60	32 D	F. & C.....	29.81	68	38 do.	Do.....	29.81	60	35 do.	Do.
18	29.80	62	32 D	F. & C.; some sm. rain.....	29.68	65	21 do.	F. & C.....	29.62	62	18 do.	Do.; some rain.
19	29.54	60	18 D	Cloudy & sm. show.; aft.11	29.64	63	44 do.	Very fine.....	29.68	54	37 do.	Do.
S 20	29.75	60	30 D	Very fine; aft.9 cloudy.[fine.	29.78	67½	37½ do.	Fine, with clouds.....	29.79	52	35½ do.	Very fine.
21	29.80	59½	33 D	Fine.....	29.80	69	39 do.	Do.....	29.72	60	36 do.	Do.; a shower.
22	29.58	65½	4 D	Fine with clouds.....	29.58	72	21 do.	Do.....	29.53	65½	23 do.	Do. do.
23	29.47	66	7½ D	Cloudy with small showers.	29.61	69½	28 do.	Do.....	29.76	63	28 do.	F. & C.
24	29.89	63	22½ D	Very fine.....	29.95	72	31½ do.	Fine, with clouds.....	29.90	66	25 do.	Do.
25	29.90	66	5½ D	Cloudy with some sm. rain.	29.83	68	5½ do.	Cloudy with small rain.....	29.78	64	11½ do.	Rainy; fine.
26	29.82	64	11½ D	Fine; aft.10 cloudy with some	29.90	69	33 do.	Fine.....	29.93	59½	27 do.	Do.
S 27	29.93	60	11 D	Fine,with clouds...[showers.	29.83	67	27 do.	Do.....	29.72	62	24 do.	Do.
28	29.67	66½	23 D	Fine, but gloomy.....	29.67	70	33 do.	Fine.....	29.67	58½	32 do.	Do.
29	29.82	60	28 D	Very fine.....	29.87	66	40 do.	Do.....	29.89	56	30 do.	Do.
30	29.92	61½	32½ D	Fine, but gloomy.	29.92	68	35 do.	Do.....	29.92	59	26 do.	Fine.
31	29.92	64	18½ D	Fine.....	29.93	68	21 do.	Do.....	29.93	60½	23 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

AS the three following Inscriptions have poetical merit, be so good as to communicate them to the publick. Of the author of the third, William Thompson, A. M. a man of learning and genius, few biographical particulars are known; and his poem entitled "Sickness," and "Hymn to May," seem totally neglected by the present admirers of Poetry, though performances of far less interest and instruction are daily subjects of praise and eulogy. J. C.

AUSONIUS *ad Villam.*

HÆC mihi nec procul urbe sita est, nec prorsus ad urbem,
Ne patiar turbas, utque bonis potiar;
Et quoties mutare locum fastidia cogunt,
Transeo, et alternis rure vel urbe fruar.

These lines are translated by Gilbert West, esq. and were inscribed on a summer-house at his seat at Wickham in Kent. (See Part I. p. 387.)

For the Parsonage at Stradishall in Suffolk; Addressed to the Rector, PATRICK MURDOCH, *A. M. F. R. S.* 1738.

THUS safely low, my friend, thou canst not fall:
Here reigns a deep tranquillity o'er all;
No noise, no care, no vanity, no strife;
Men, woods, and fields, all breathe untroubled life.
Then keep each passion down, however dear;
Trust me, the tender are the most severe:
Guard, while 'tis thine, thy philosophic ease,
And ask no joy but that of virtuous peace,
That bids defiance to the storms of Fate:
High bliss is only for a higher state.

JAMES THOMSON.

In a Garden.

FROM busy scenes with Peace alone retired,
And the warm ray of Gratitude inspired,
For blessings past, and mercies yet to come,
Here let me praise my God, and fix my home!
With Isaac* in the fields for grace implore,
Here let me praise my God, and fix my
With Moses in each beamy bush adore!
His Providence for all my wants provides,
His arm upholds me, and his right-hand guides.
His breezes fan me in the noon-tide hours,
When Coolness walks amid my shades and bowers:
His bounty in the silver current flows,
Smiles in the blossoms, in the fruitage glows:
Bright with pomaceous † stores his gifts behold,
Th' espaliers bend with balls of blooming gold!
His radiant finger gilds the vernal flowers,
Fed with his balm, and water'd with his showers;
He bids the rose its crimson folds unloose,
And blush refulgent in the purple dews:
The lily he arrays with spotless white,
Rich in its mantle of inwoven light;
(Go, Solomon, and cast thy gems aside,
Nor glory in thy poverty of pride;)
The painted tribes their sunny robes display,
And lend a lucid softness to the day.
Grateful to Heaven each flower its incense pays,
And breathes its fragrant power away in praise.
Oh! thither may they teach my soul to soar,
Confess our Maker, and his steps adore!
Contented let me live, submissive die,
And hope a fairer Paradise on high!

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
of Queen's College, Oxford.

*** In p. 308, read Anne Boleyn was beheaded on the 19th of May, 1537.

* Gen. xxiv. 63. "And Isaac went out in the fields to meditate at even-tide."

† ——— "Whilst English plains
Blush with pomaceous harvests."
Cyder, by J. PHILLIPS.

FRAG-

Fragments of Literature.

No. X.

"*Psalmes, or Songs of* Sion: *turned into the language, and set to the tunes of a strange Land. By* W. S. *Intended for Christmas Carols, and fitted to divers of the most noted and common, but solemne tunes, every where in this Land familiarly used and knowne.*" 12mo. Lond. [1642.]

THE author of this little work signs his name, *William Slatyer*, to the Dedication. His Translations into English are upon a level with the more moderate compositions of Sternhold and Hopkins. At the end it is said,

"If any well-affected Gentleman shall be desirous to sing the Hebrew, Greeke, or Latine Psalmes, to these Tunes, or the Tunes of the Church, to his Lute, or other Musique, there are manie, or most of the Psalmes so fitted, and for a taste of them, these in Greeke and Latine here presented: the Hebrew to it, and all the rest being readie (if opportunitie were) to bee offered to publicke view.

Ψάλμ. ά.

Μακάριος ὅστις ἀσεβῶν
ἐν βελῇ ϗ βαδίζει,
Στήσ' εἶν ὁδῷ ἁμαρτολῶν,
καθέδρᾳ λοιμῶν καθίζει·
Ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ νόμῳ Κυρίϗ
τὸ θέλημ' αὐτῆ θήσει,
Καὶ ἡμέρας νόμῳ αὐτῆ
καὶ νυκτὸς μελετήσει.

Ἔσται παρ' ὄχθας ὑδάτων
πεφυτευμένον ὡσεὶ
Ξύλον, ὃ καρπὸν ἐκφέρων
ἐν καιρῷ ἀποδώσει·
Τῆ φύλλον μὲν ἐκ ἀποπίπτει
κάλα πάντα ὅσ' ἂν ποιῇ.
Οὐχ' ἕτως ἀσεβεῖς· ἐκρίπτει
τὲς ὡσει χνῆν ἡ πνοιή.
Οὐκ ἒν ἐν κρίσει, ϗ σπεδαίων
ἀσεβὴς ἐν βελῇ κεῖται·
Ὁδὸν ἔγνω Θέος γὰρ δικαίων,
ὁδὸς ἀλλῶν δ' ἀπολεῖται.

Idem Psal. I. Latinè.

Beatus vir, non ambulans
consiliis impiorum;
Non viâ stans, nec discubans
in sede derisorum;
Sed Lege Dei meditatus
interdiu, noctuque,
Est ejus Lege jocundatus,
quasi victu vestituque.
Et erit arbor ceu plantata
aquarum juxta rivos,
Fructus quæ feret, Deo grata,
dulceis & tempestivos;
Non comæ, folia defloruerint,
sed aget cuncta prosperè.
Non impii sic; ceu gluma fuerint,
quam rapiet ventus properè.
Non in Judicio, nec Sanctorum
in cœtu, impius stabit:
Quia viam novit Jah justorum,
impiorum reprobabit."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 25.

IN Park's *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. III. p. 101, there is a note on *Bocardo*, in Oxford, which says that it was "formerly a place of confinement, in *East-gate*, near Magdalen College, Oxford." Now I well remember the said *Bocardo* standing; correct therefore "A prison over the gate-way of the *North*-gate, Oxford, adjoining to the tower of St. Michael's Church. It was pulled down between thirty and forty years ago."

In the Castle Barber's Soliloquy, probably written by T. Warton, *Bocardo* is thus mentioned:

"Then think not that I ask amiss:
My small request is only this;
That I, by leave of Leigh, or Pardo,
May, with the Castle, shave BOCARDO."

—That is, may be barber to one prison, as well as the other. See *Oxford Sausage*, p. 184.

By the Newsman's Verses for 1772, in the same Miscellany, p. 223, it appears that *Bocardo* was taken down in that year:

"Rare tidings for the wretch whose lingering score
Remains unpaid: BOCARDO is no more."

A note says, "The City Gaol, taken down by the Oxford Paving Act."

In some Verses spoken in the theatre at Oxford in 1773, the fall of *Bocardo* is mentioned as a recent event. The Verses were written by Dr. Wheeler, then Professor of Poetry.

"Multa movent bilem. Quid censes optime? num jam
Antiqui muri venerabilis umbra *Bocardo*
Visitur Oxonii? Salve, haud ignobile nomen!

Te

Te Cives quondam, Te quondam Academia nôrat,
Militiæ sacrum, *Logicæ nec inutile pugnæ*,
Sed neque Juridicæ: quoties, Te Vindice, telum [torsit,
Haud imbelle manu triplici Dialectica
Versutumque hostem ferventi stravit arenâ! [an Artes
Occidis infausto nunc alite. Fallor? Te stante, hic steterunt; Te jam pereunte peribunt."

A note on the name *Bocardo* says:

"Castellum Portæ *Boreali* impositum, nuper dirutum; tum re, tum nomine, variis olim usibus accommodatum."

These Verses are to be found in Popham's "*Selecta Anglorum Poemata*," vol. III. p. 147. Soon after, in allusion to the logical *Bocardo*:

"Cui placet à solo missum enthymema *Bocardo*."

But we find this Northern Gate celebrated also in an older Poem, the author of which was Bishop Smalridge, entitled *Auctio Davisiana*. It is thus introduced:

"Est locus, improbulis benè notus civibus, urbis
Extremæ limes; *Borealem* nomine *portam*
Plebs indocta vocat; docti dixere *Bocardo*."

See Musæ Anglicanæ, vol. I. p. 175.

This must have been written while Smalridge was still resident at Oxford, and indeed before he had taken Orders. It was first printed in 1689.

The origin of the name is very obscure; but as BOCARDO is the technical word in the scholastic logick to express a syllogism in the fourth *figure* of the third *mode*, I should conjecture that it arose from some academical jest, now lost, comparing the prison to that syllogism. I know not of the word in any other mode of application.

Yours, &c. A. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 5.

MANY, perhaps, among your numerous Readers can tell who wrote, or at least may be able to give some account of, a book intituled "Counsels and Directions, divine and moral, to a young Gentleman at Oxford. London, 1685." I find some extracts which were made from it threescore years ago, or more, I believe, by an excellent Divine, who now "rests from his labours." Two of these extracts I beg leave to lay before your Readers, observing only by the way, that the unknown author appears to have been a Clergyman, as he says, "I have made it my business, ever since I have been a priest, to catechize the young, rather than preach to the old, and experienced much more fruit to accrue from the first, than from the last." P. 111.

"I have been told of a good old Churchman, who, affecting piety from his youth, had proposed to himself to read over the Holy Bible once every year (a commendable practice), and lived to perform the same *fourscore times*, in a regular course, besides his occasional reading of some portions thereof, as his studies and devotions did require; and did declare, that every time he read over the Bible, he discovered things innumerable, new and of great importance, that had escaped him in former readings; which afforded him incredible delight, as well as profit; and that these discoveries, which I speak of, were made not only in his consideration of the obscure and difficult texts (which required mighty study), but in the reading of those places, that were most plain and easy, which he thought he had thoroughly comprehended at the first view." P. 23.

"Next to the Holy Scriptures, I cannot conceive that any book is like to be more prevalent and persuasive with a young Gentleman to *own Religion* and the strict practice of virtue, with Christian fortitude, than the incomparable piece of our late martyred Sovereign, written during his solitude and sufferings: where, with sundry remarkable passages, worthy of notice in relation to the late wars, you will find a certain strain of devotion, scarce ever reached by any but the holy penmen." P. 98.

This, I suppose, may be regarded as an incidental testimony to the genuineness of the Εικων βασιλικη, the honour of which Gauden, Bishop of Exeter, in a letter preserved in the Clarendon State Papers, seems explicitly to claim to himself; and he was, as I conclude from his prolix, obscure, and embarrassed style, *about* as capable of writing it as I am of flying.

Yours, &c. R. C.

P. S. Was not *Icon Basilike* formerly used proverbially for a paragon of excellence? I remember, when a boy perhaps of twelve years old, to have heard a person (and he was "*Rusticus abnormis sapiens*," and certainly had never seen this portraiture of King Charles,) so use it: "He is *Icon Basilike*," or, "That is

Icon

Icon Basilike," pronouncing the latter word as three syllables, as *Lady-like*, &c. and, I think, corrupting the other into "*Ike and.*"

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 7.

WHEAT is subject to *blight*, and *smut*, and *mildew*. *Blight* entirely destroys the ear, leaving in its stead a black point, of the length of the ear, like the wick of an extinguished candle. A *smutted* ear, to a common observer, differs not so much from one that is sound; but, on crushing the grain, it is found to contain nothing but a blackish offensive powder. *Mildew* affects the stalk, and by obstructing the ascent of the juices, which should fill the ear, renders the grain lean and shriveled. These descriptions, if not strictly accurate, are I hope sufficient to be understood; and they are necessary, as the terms are perhaps in some parts of the country differently applied.

A gentleman of attentive observation, who lives in Oxfordshire, informs me, that a Barberry-tree growing by the road side, in the hedge of one of his neighbour's grounds, when the ground is sowed with wheat, a semicircular space contiguous to the Barberry-tree, about 30 yards in extent, is mildewed, the crop beyond that being clear and good. This he has noticed in three or four instances, when the ground has been cropped with wheat, the intermediate crops of barley or other grain sustaining, as he believes, no such injury.

The Rector of Abbots Roding (p. 232,) has not mentioned the distance between the two Barberry-trees in his garden and his neighbour's corn-field; but since, besides a garden-wall and a brook, "a small field" intervenes, one would imagine the corn-field must be beyond the reach of the pestilential influence of the Barberry-trees, if such they possess; but if the fact, however improbable, of this tree being injurious to wheat is established by sufficient evidence, we must, I presume, as in other cases, admit it, whether we can or cannot discover in what way, or by what "secret quality," it spreads its contagion. I have in my own little "parterre" a Barberry-tree, which is not distant above 50 yards from the corner of a field, which has been just sowed with wheat: and, if I live, I shall watch whether "angulus iste" is at all affected with mildew, or whether, as I trust, that and the other parts will be equally good. R. C.

The Jews at Cochin.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 8.

THE large body of Jews who dwell in Cochin, and derive their origin from those who were carried thither at the destruction of the first Temple, are said to be very rigid observers of the Mosaic Law, and that they had no intercourse with other Jews until the Dutch came to trade there. It is nearly 1500 years since the Emperor *Irway Barrimine* granted permission to Joseph Rabin, their prince or governor, to wear the five colours, the salutation, riding on horses or elephants, to convert any of the five nations to his religion, &c. according to a patent engraven on copper and preserved in their Synagogue with great care; some copies of which have been transmitted to England, and are in very few hands. They were at that period very numerous, in great favour with the Imperial Government, and well established; all which served to secure to them the exercise of their functions, rites, and obediences to the Mosaic Law, particularly in that of the Sabbatical year, in which they do not sow or reap, nor gather in the produce of their estates, awaiting the promised blessing of an extraordinary crop in the sixth year, sufficient for three years,—knowing if they fail in their duty and industry, they are liable to the fate of their ancestors—to be punished by famine and by captivity into other nations. Although we have a very considerable body of Jews amongst us, we do not see any proofs of their observance of this Sabbatical forbearance, nor of their distribution of the fruits of their fortunes during the seventh year, whenever it occurs; for whether they are possessed of lands and flocks, or of funded capital, the rule is the same; and the commerce of exchange in these times, which in the Mosaic period was merely the barter of cattle and of labour, must necessarily be governed by the same law analogously.

There can be very little doubt that the Jews at Cochin may have liberty to divert the seclusion in which they are left, to the purposes of their Law, better

better than those who dwelt in Chaldea during the Captivity, and better than those in England, France, or other nations, at present during their dispersion; because they are not here so separated—they live amongst us, and must obey the general laws of the country; but they return our legislative vigilance by an equally spiritual watchfulness against the admission of our Christian dispensation. Yet it is fair to demand of them, whether in all the cases where religious toleration prevails, they are strict observers amongst themselves of their Mosaic Law? Because, if they are not, we might perhaps partake of their sufferings; and their relaxation affords a strong argument in favour of our increasing efforts to effect their Conversion. And these remarks are peculiarly worthy the active notice of the London Society.

It seems also a very convincing argument to offer for their Conversion, that their general dispersion, and continued ruin of their Temple, Priesthood, and City, and the total ignorance in which they still remain as to the proper tribe to which they belong, and their numerous captivities since the incarnation of the Messiah, are proofs that it was intended thereby to close the Jewish Dispensation, and to establish that of the Messiah upon its ruins: and that the sin of their rejection of Him is punished by their present condition, which deprives them every where of the sacrifices and ceremonies of their former worship.

The comforts which many Jewish families have obtained and enjoy under protection of the laws of England, render them little stimulated, in a worldly sense, to make any inquiry so as to put to themselves the simple question, why they remain Jews? but the younger part of their Nation, like all other young persons, prone to intermingle and inquire more than their fathers, together with many poor, who seek for comforts which they cannot otherwise obtain, are coming fast into the pale of the Christian Church. I have, however, conversed with some few adults, whose ideas are far from being adverse to Christianity, while they still love the Mosaic Law; others who admit the Gospel history as they do those of Greece or Rome; and where I have met with a converted Jew, I have invariably found that he never had a wish to return; but that, on the contrary, he deemed his salvation secured by the Gospel. A. H.

BIBLIANDER'S *Apology for the* English *and* French *Versions of the Scriptures circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society: in several Letters.*

LETTER I.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

I AM convinced, with Dr. Nares, that "*New Translators are the very people we have to fear:*" and therefore, when an outcry is raised by a foreigner, from year to year, against Versions of the Sacred Volume which literary men of all nations, in former times, have admired for their general exactness and fidelity, I cannot help regarding such clamours with suspicion, lest "more is meant than meets the eye." My station and habits in life, as well as my constant secular engagements, preclude me from setting up as a Critick or a Biblical Scholar; but the veneration and gratitude I feel towards the good and great Divines who produced our authorized *English* Version of the Bible, will not allow me very hastily to treat their labours with coolness or neglect. The various letters of Dr. Theophilus Abauzit, who calls himself "ONLY AN HUMBLE ALIEN," and who has repeatedly complimented himself for his HUMILITY, appear rather to indicate a writer of an assuming and dogmatical spirit,—too self-confident to lay down the weapons of disputation, and too much hackneyed in controversy to acknowledge an inveterate error. My business, however, is not with the person who wrote the letters alluded to, but with the letters themselves; my conflict shall not be with the man, but with his arguments and allegations.

He charges the Bible Society (and, by consequence, several other Institutions) with giving currency "to inexact, obsolete, defective, and inadequate Versions, the daily food of Superstition and Credulity." One of the *French* editions of the Bible issued from this Country, is represented as containing "too many blunders for him to detail:" but, he also comes forward with authorities and objections "in proof of the *inadequacy*, even

even of the authorized *English* Version;" by which, I suppose, is meant, that the volume is unfit for the purposes of religious and moral instruction, inadequate as a rule of faith and practice! This critical writer says, "he is humbly of opinion that the way to render real service to religion, would be the publication of *improved* versions of the Bible:" but, as the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," as well as a dozen other Societies, persist in circulating "the authorized English Version," they must always (according to Dr. Abauzit) fail "of making men more enlightened, more happy, and better," than before! Now, Sir, I am persuaded that the worst translation existing, not even excepting the vile modern one of the Unitarians, "is able to make men wise to salvation through faith in Christ Jesus;" and that our own authorized Version is, upon the whole, quite as correct, if not so elegant, as any Translation published since the Reformation.

Here, then, I shall take my stand, and endeavour to meet the objections of your late Correspondent; but, especially, it will be my desire to shew that the stereotype edition of the French Scriptures, issued in 1807 and 1811, is undeserving of the harsh censure he has cast on this work, as if it were much less "faithful and literal" than the new Translation of the Geneva Professors.

I do not propose to follow, step by step, all the remarks of Dr. Abauzit, which are found in different Magazines for the last four years; and, to avoid prolixity, shall enter less fully into the objections made against the English Bible than the French: because his chief aim is manifestly to strike a blow at the British and Foreign Bible Society, and it is only by a side stroke that he attacks any other Institution. My present short address, Sir, is designed merely to introduce myself into the *arena;* to convince Dr. Abauzit that he will next month find an apologist for those Translations, which he has so long condemned without reserve or intermission. BIBLIANDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Kennington, Sept.* 1.

I AM now preparing the INTRODUCTION to the "Beauties of England and Wales," and I shall feel highly obliged by any communications relating to either of the numerous subjects intended to be noticed in this portion of the work.

It was promised in the first advertisements respecting the "Beauties," &c. that "a review of British, Roman, and Saxon History" should be prefixed to these extensive "Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive Delineations;" and it has appeared desirable to divide the introductory matter under certain determinate heads. The subjects proposed to be discussed may be thus stated, in brief outline:

Geographical circumstances of England.

Natural circumstances of England and Wales.

An Examination of British History, including Remarks on those who have written concerning it, and Observations on British Monuments, Coins, and other Relicks.

A similar Examination of Roman History, including Remarks on Roman Roads, Camps, Tumuli, Domestic Vestiges, Coins, and other Relicks.

An Examination of Anglo-Saxon History, including Remarks on those who have written concerning it; Observations on Saxon Coins, &c.

Remarks on Danish Antiquities.

The Progress of the Arts, &c. as connected with, or elucidative of, English and Welsh Topography; particularly Architecture, including Remarks on the Saxon and Norman Styles; on the Pointed, or Gothic, style; and on the progress of fashion in Architecture, from the decline of the Gothic to the present time.

Statistics. Under this head a comparative View of the Strength and Resources of Great Britain at different periods; a comparative analysis of Improvements in internal Polity; a succinct statement of the present general aspect of the Country, including an account of Canals, and other improvements, by which the purposes of commerce and the interchanges of social life are facilitated. Remarks on the Population of England and Wales, ascertaining, as nearly as may be practicable, the fluctuations at different periods, from the earliest stages of History.

Communications on any of these subjects are respectfully solicited.

J. NORRIS BREWER.

Mr.



Gent Mag Oct 1815 Pt I p 297.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

AN opportunity now offers of putting each of your Readers in possession of a specimen of *Polyautography* (or, as it is at present denominated, *Lithography*), of which ingenious invention some account was given in your vol. LXXVIII. Part I. p. 192; accompanied by a few notices of its first projector in England, Mr. André, and of his successor in the patent, Mr. Volweiler, with a portrait of the former Gentleman.

Since Mr. Volweiler quitted England for his native place, Frankfort on the Mayn, the art of producing *fac-simile* impressions (resembling those prints which are taken from copper-plates or wood-cuts,) from drawings made with a pen and ink upon slabs of stone, has been practised by Mr. D. Redman, who now resides at No. 26, Queen-street, Golden-square; where he has established a press, and obtains a livelihood for himself and family solely by this Art.

It is partly with a view to further the interests of this poor but industrious man and his family, that a young friend of mine (Mr. Henry Winkworth), at my particular request, has executed the Drawing of the celebrated *Magliabechi*, so famed for his great learning and surprising memory, from which the annexed print (*Plate I.*) is taken; and not only the annexed print, but, as you can certify to your readers, a whole impression equal to the extensive sale of your Magazine — an impression which it is well known few copper-plates will bear, without exhibiting manifest signs of being much worn.

This drawing was made with a common crow pen, upon a piece of lias stone dug out of a quarry in the neighbourhood of Bath; and is the first attempt at drawing in this way made by the Gentleman just mentioned.

The present lithographic-printer has resided nearly three years at Bath, during which period, he informs me, he printed a variety of drawings for Professors of the Art in that neighbourhood, and many more for Amateurs. Messrs. Munn and Varley, he states, have executed some of their beautiful drawing-books at his press in London, and Mr. Ackerman has availed himself of his assistance in some of his elegant publications.

His Majesty's Board of Ordnance have likewise erected a press at their Office, Whitehall, where, I understand, this mode of printing, performed for them by Redman, was found very serviceable in giving immediate circulation to military plans of battles, and other surveys, amongst the Staff-officers of the Army, the Ministers, and those connected with the department of the Commander in Chief, during the late War.

For Landscapes, Historical Sketches, and Designs, this mode of printing unquestionably possesses the advantage of affording to an Artist, in a few hours, the most correct copies of his own drawings, whether in line or in the manner of chalk; nor do I think it altogether undeserving of attention for Portraits. A more correct opinion may be formed of its capabilities, by reference to the *Specimens* published by the original projectors; a work, however, which, owing to the small number of copies sold before Mr. Volweiler left England, is now to be ranked as a book of prints amongst the *rarest*; and therefore likely in future times to bear, with those who are under the influence of the Calchographiamania, an immoderately high price.

If the present possessor of this Art has not produced works of equal delicacy and fineness to those produced by his precursors, it may perhaps be attributable to his not having been employed by Artists of equal eminence and skill; but I have no doubt that, should any of your ingenious readers in London, who delight in the use of the pencil, feel a disposition to multiply, at a very cheap rate, and in a very short time, copies of their original sketches, he will afford them satisfaction; and they will, by employing him, promote the happiness of an industrious man with a large family.

In addition to the different styles of drawing for lithographic printing described in the paper already referred to, Mr. Redman has exhibited a specimen produced in the same way as Mezzotinto prints, by scraping up the lights upon a black ground; and this print, I confess, somewhat surprised me by its novelty and close resemblance to that curious style of engraving.

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The character of Magliabechi, whose portrait is here exhibited, has been long since given to the world in English, in a little book printed at the press of the late Horace Walpole, esq. at Strawberry-hill, entitled "A Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill*," a poor English tailor, who nevertheless had a great taste for literature, acquired by conning the parchments which he bought to cut into measures. I shall therefore confine myself to a brief abstract of that Memoir, for the purpose of illustrating the print.

Antonius Magliabechius appears to have been a native of Florence, where he was born in 1633. He attained the elements of the Latin language in his infancy, and was apprenticed to the business of a goldsmith and jeweller; but his invincible passion for literature (invincible because so early excited) induced him to employ every leisure moment in improving his mind, and in acquiring knowledge. The death of his parents in 1673, when he was in the middle of life, divested him of every motive longer to pursue trade; and he accordingly abandoned it, and devoted himself wholly to his favourite pursuit.

By means of a *well-regulated and arranged memory*, and *habits of systematic study*, he acquired a more complete acquaintance with History than any other person in his age; and this eminence recommended him to the office of Librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

His literary correspondence was very extensive, and by no means confined to persons of his own class; for, amongst the numberless tokens of respect which he received from persons of the highest eminence, it is stated, that Lewis XIV. always commissioned the French literati who visited Italy to salute Magliabechi in his name.

His habits, it is however stated, were solitary and somewhat cynical; a circumstance which seemed but too naturally to arise out of the state of the age in which he lived; he never indulged in the pleasures of society or the gratifications of sense. He refused to be waited upon till compelled by age, and then accepted the boon with great reluctance; and he rarely took off his clothes to go to bed. In the midst of the coldest winter he made the same cloak a covering for the day and the night. His dinner was commonly three hard eggs, with a draught of water. He spent some hours every day at the Palace library. The mode in which he studied, reclining on a couch like a large cradle, and his partiality for the spiders who assembled around him, are anecdotes which his biographer might have omitted. The anecdotes of his extraordinary readiness at turning to authorities upon any literary question proposed to him, as they illustrate the powers of mind, are more worthy of attention. To those who visited him through motives of mere curiosity, he was distant and reserved; but to the truly learned, no man was more communicative, and many of the most eminent scholars of the time expressed their obligations to him. He had a small window in his door, through which he could see all those who approached him; and, if he did not wish their company, he would not admit them.

He is said never to have gone farther from Florence than to Pratz, whither he once accompanied Cardinal Norris to see a manuscript. He was taken seriously ill in 1708; and upon his recovery, Ferdinand wished him to lodge in the palace, and prepared a large and commodious apartment for him and his books, of which he possessed a very extensive collection, and had a most intimate acquaintance with the contents of each. He continued to reside in the Palace for a few months, and then returned to his own cottage, where he died at the advanced age of 81, in 1714.

His aspect appears to have been forbidding, and he is stated to have been very negligent of his person. His hair, according to the print, was very long, and completely entangled and disordered.

At a future period, Mr. Urban, I shall submit to you a few Observations upon Memory, suggested by the consideration of this most prominent feature in Magliabecchi's character, and with particular reference to the new scheme of M. Von Feinagle.

Yours, &c. T. Fisher.

* See a Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill, by Mr. Spence, in our vol. XXIX. 51; an account of Magliabechi, XLVI. 250; and memoirs of Hill, XXIV. 413.—Ed.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 18.

PERCEIVING in p. 149, some mention of the Lee Priory Press, I cannot refrain from indulging myself, and, I hope, such of your Readers as are lovers of Old English Poetry, by noticing one of its recent publications, which has afforded me peculiar pleasure. Among the Poets of the early part of the sixteenth Century, the name of William Browne is eminently distinguished; but it must be owned, that his published works have not quite justified, in modern estimation, the repute in which we find him to have been held by his contemporaries. The work to which I refer, "The original Poems of William Browne, never before published," sanctions, in my opinion, the judgment of the Editor, and amply vindicates the celebrity the Poet acquired. These compositions, now first printed from the manuscript copy, do indeed, to borrow the Editor's words, possess "a simplicity, a chasteness, a grace, a facility, a sweetness, full of attraction and delight." I am not one of those who, presuming to despise the effusions of modern genius, discover some wonderful merit in every production that is old, and who can devour with insatiable avidity all the quaint metaphysical jargon of many Poets contemporary with Browne. But, in testimony of the value of a volume like this, I am happy to concur with the most ardent of black-letter enthusiasts.

That is a noble Ode, commencing,

"Awake, fair Muse, for I intend
These everlasting lines to thee!
And, honour'd Drayton, come and lend
An ear to this sweet melody; [string,
For on my harp's most high and silver
To those Nine Sisters whom I love I sing."

"The Happy Life" has all the charm, and ease, and unaffected flow of moral feeling, of Horace's more serious lyrical pieces.

Of his Sonnets the following may be a specimen:

"So sat the Muses on the bank of Thames,
And pleas'd to sing our heavenly Spenser's wit, [flames,
Inspiring almost trees with powerful
As Cælia, when she sings what I have writ:
Methinks there is a spirit more divine,
An elegance more rare, when aught is sung [mine,
By her sweet voice, in every verse of
Than I conceive by any other tongue.
So a Musician sets what some one plays
With better relish, sweeter stroke, than he [weighs,
That first composed; nay, oft the maker
If what he hears his own or others' be.
Such are my lines: the highest, best of choice, [voice."
Become more gracious by her sweetest

There is an extraordinary coincidence with this in the following thought of Cowper, who could never have seen these poems:

"My numbers that day she had sung,
And gave them a grace so divine,
As only her musical tongue
Could infuse into numbers of mine:
The longer I heard, I esteem'd
The work of my fancy the more,
And ev'n to myself never seem'd
So tuneful a Poet before."

It is hardly necessary to observe, that this rare volume is adorned with all the beauty of typography for which the Lee Priory Press is so remarkable.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

MOST of your Readers well know that the subject of DEATH is shrouded by a gloom that renders it always unwelcome—it is generally shunned, as much as weak people defer, because they cannot resolve, to make their wills, lest the very act should accelerate their dissolution, although the one would give the fittest preparation for the event, and the other be better done while the mind is not hurried by its near approach. These alarms arise from the delay of reflecting upon it: Children are never taught it as a lesson of instruction, although thousands of their own age are falling round them; Youth are generally too much occupied with the progress of every other part of education than what concerns their latter end, which is then supposed, often very falsely, to be far off; and Maturity is busy in the promotion of worldly prosperity to a degree which renders them perfectly satisfied, if, by uniting Christian morals with their secular concerns, they are above leading intemperate lives. Thus the subject of Death gains but few disciples until a period of life when there is scarcely time left to study it in its full view. Some philosophers have said that the dread of dissolution arises from our love of life, a first principle, which was given

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us in order to increase our sphere of active usefulness to each other, and which would have been greatly injured if we had been made careless and prodigal of the present blessing. This very active energy lays another basis of this dread, in the increase of our worldly connexions and fortune; the more we succeed and accumulate "this world's goods" around us, the more we dread any separation from them *, and the more incapable does our power become of subduing the fears of privation—we cherish them rather as if they would part from us, than as if it were at all probable that we should first be called from them. In cases of deep affliction or adversity, this dread of Death is greatly diminished, for we then feel by experience (the surest monitor) how inadequate they are to provide for us all the support we find necessary; and not unfrequently, in the keenest sorrow or disappointment, we are ready to give up our life. It is too true that many in such cases would rejoice to relinquish it, not so much because they "seek a better country," as that they are tired of this, or of their load of misfortune!

Now, Sir, as I have known from long experience how sincerely you sympathize in all the moral concerns of your Readers, to whom I may add of mankind in general, I should esteem your advice in the following suggestion to reduce this dread of Death; to enable every good Christian to look at it, and wait for it, as the gate of life and bliss; and to render the present stage of existence happier on that account.

I propose to reduce this dread of Death by making it *familiar*. We may easily trace this effect in the most difficult trials we undergo: habit is our second nature; by habit we may surmount dangers—bear fatigue—blunt the edge of sorrow—endure pain—discipline our mind and our limbs to services which could never be anticipated; habitual fortitude, courage, self-denial, improvement, may grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength; fears and alarms that raise their hideous forms to the most fervid imagination, and terrify to stupefaction, may be tamed, so as to lose all their magnetic force, by approaching them by degrees, and familiarizing them to the mind! Frequency of intercourse and familiarity are proverbially said to produce contempt; and if this be correct in all other things, who shall say that Death affords an exception? Human nature must in all its cases be governed by the same principle: what operates in one, will be found in all. We dread the hour of our departure because we never render that hour familiar: even the death of our dearest friends, and the tolling knell of our acquaintance and neighbours, have not always the effect, though we sometimes follow them to their grave, and mingle affectionate tears with their very ashes, of awakening us from the dream, while the day is approaching when another friend will follow us to the same "bourne from whence no traveller returns:" the buoyancy of animal spirits puts off what we dread to consider! But the dire effect of this frailty, when the time really comes for our departure, would be softened, and converted into joy, if these intermediate events were united to exemplify the benefit of a *previous familiarity* with the case.

Very tolerably good Christians, and very zealous believers too, have not unfrequently been found at this awful moment to have, as it were, merely turned over some of the leaves of their Gospel, which were written for their instruction, and to have profited too little of its sacred promises! Religious subjects in general are now avoided in the company of our dearest friends, and that of Death in particular is seldom or never heard from any of our lips!—We hear of it in sermons, and that is deemed quite sufficient for all the information, or even sympathy, which the matter requires. It is, Sir, of great importance to conquer this unwise course; and, as I know you to be the patron of early education, as well as of many establishments for the amelioration of mankind, I would recommend you to begin a plan of rendering Death familiar, by introducing it into the vocabularies, moral sentences, grammatical exercises, and other works, that are circulated freely, in this age,

* As Dr. Johnson once replied to Mr. Garrick, who was shewing him the decorations of his villa at Hampton: "These things are what make Death terrible!"

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through all parts of the United Kingdom and of the world. The tutors should have questions relative to this event, to the certainty of its approach, to the advance of years, to all the stages of human life, and to the subsequent judgment, and the promises of future bliss, as a reward for a willing and grateful obedience: these should be answered by such short details as should awaken in the pupil's mind, from the earliest period, increasing but familiar encouragement; and expectation of his coming to those promises, which neither eye hath ever seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, for those that love God and keep his commandments. Assuredly this would be a great improvement of catechisms and spelling-books, till the child's curiosity, if it were nothing more, should be awakened, so as to excite him to conduct himself in such a manner as to hope to attain this extraordinary reward, which is never to be withdrawn!—He would thus grow up familiarized rather with a fixed security of obtaining heavenly bliss, than of dreading the moment of Death; and he would consider Death as so secondary, though instrumental to bring him to it, that he would at least overcome his fears insensibly, and reflect only with a grateful cheerfulness on what is far beyond it, and to which he is hastening. Thus his life would be a constant preparation for Death, which would render him habitually good, and he would banish one grand enemy to joy. By this means his present days would be far happier; he would supply the deficiency of his present information in spiritual things above-mentioned; the gloom that overcast his brow when he turned to this subject would be dispelled; and the unmixed purity of an Eternal Life in glory would unite to secure his mind from the dangers of falling away, through a dread or uncertainty whether his hopes of happiness were secure!

Now, Sir, if I am in the least correct in these suggestions, as fair consequences resulting from my plan of familiarizing the thoughts of Death, and so preserving it ever present, but subdued in all its terrors by a concomitant life of righteousness,—let me flatter myself that I have done much for my fellow-creatures—have blunted the edge of sorrow, and laid open a cheerful vista to Eternal Glory! But I cannot hope to accomplish such a change without your assistance: the extensive circulation of your works, and the morality of all your lucubrations, will afford to my doctrine considerable strength: and without this help I almost despair of success; for you will reach the attention of many who would otherwise turn over this letter, and seek another of more entertainment. The cheerful virtue of your own life, and its desired extent, are the best evidence I can offer for the benefit of that preparation which I would render universal. A. H.

Strictures on the Sermons of the Rev. J. Eyton; *continued from p.* 12.

WERE the doctrine inculcated by the Author of these Discourses in the passage already quoted by us from page 13 (*viz.* "Nor does it appear that God himself could have forgiven sin, without a full and sufficient atonement and satisfaction being made for it"), really agreeable to Scripture and to Truth; it would obviously and undeniably follow from it, that the Redemption of the human race through the mediation of Jesus Christ is in reason to be regarded, not as the beneficent result of pure grace and mercy on the part of God the Father, but, on the contrary, as a transaction differing in no material point whatever (as far as the First Person of the Blessed Trinity can be truly said to have been at all concerned in it) from any common act of strict legal justice.

The correctness of this inference, indeed, is not only clearly and necessarily implied, but even explicitly asserted in various parts of Mr. Eyton's Sermons. We shall content ourselves at present with citing, in proof of this, the following brief passage from page 15: "O sinners! flee for refuge to this hope set before you. Turn ye to this strong hold; and *the very justice of God*, that most formidable of all his attributes to the transgressors of his law, will then secure your deliverance from the wrath to come."

How far the maintenance of a doctrine such as this is capable of being in any measure reconciled with that fundamental principle of Natural Religion, which teaches us to regard the

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spontaneous and immutable benignity of the Supreme Being as the only *original* source of all good gifts, is a question which well merits the most serious consideration of every sober mind.—For our own part, thoroughly persuaded, as in sincerity we must needs profess ourselves to be, that between the legitimate deductions of sound reason and the genuine (or rightly expounded) doctrines of the Gospel, there really subsists, in every instance that can be named, the most perfect harmony; we hesitate not a moment to avow our entire rejection and cordial reprobation of the doctrine above advanced; in other words, we hesitate not to pronounce it in the highest degree irreverent and unscriptural not to consider the work of Man's Redemption (however voluntarily undertaken and benignantly completed by Jesus Christ) as actually *originating* wholly and exclusively in the gracious purpose and designation of God the Father.

For let us only, for a moment, mentally admit the truth of the contrary doctrine; *viz.* that the whole human race having become obnoxious to the fatal penalty of sin, the perfection of God's moral nature must necessarily be considered as virtually precluding the possibility of their exemption from eventual ruin, unless the demands of his avenging justice were completely satisfied by means of vicarious sufferings undergone, and vicarious punishment inflicted, to an extent fully adequate to the measure of their guilt.

Now, the case thus stated, under what character do we, in reality, represent the all-adorable majesty of the Supreme Being? Against idolatrous worship we find St. Paul adducing an irrefragable argument, in a quotation from a Heathen Poet: sanctioned, therefore, by this precedent, in lieu of a more formal answer to the preceding question, we shall beg leave to refer our Readers to the truly Evangelical description of Mercy, given us by our own inimitable Bard, in the words of Portia*. For why (we may reasonably ask) does that description so highly and so universally delight us, but from its perfect conformity with the eternal principles of moral goodness? But if of Mercy it be with truth affirmed, that "it becomes" "the throned Monarch better than his crown," is it possible for any reasonable mind to question its being also (in a degree infinitely superior) "an attribute to God himself?" And yet, the attribute of God it can never be consistently esteemed by those, who allow themselves in the least to doubt his moral power of freely forgiving sins, whenever, and to whomsoever his unbounded goodness shall incline, and his unerring wisdom shall direct him to extend forgiveness.

The chief source of men's prejudices and misconceptions on this head has long appeared to us to be the following:—They are wont to consider the reconcilement of a sinful world to God, through the blood of Christ, as a kind of legal retribution; or (to express our meaning differently) as a transaction in which the *former* rigorously exacts the full penalty of human guilt, and the *latter* as generously pays it.

But although, viewing the subject in this light, we ascribe to our Blessed Saviour no more than what is, without question, justly due to his divine benevolence; yet towards God the Father we are guilty, in so doing, of infinite injustice: nothing, confessedly, being more abhorrent from the sentiments of rational piety, than *so* to represent the dealings of the Almighty, as to make him by comparison appear, in any instance, the object of *inferior* gratitude and love.

For the purpose of removing this dangerous (and, in the present times, but too prevailing) misconception from men's minds, they should be instructed duly to reflect on the utter inadequacy both of human language and of the human intellect, when employed in disquisitions so abstruse as those which relate to the moral attributes and moral government of God. It is in consequence solely of this inadequacy, that men are accustomed both to think and speak of the Supreme Being under two, not only distinct, but entirely opposite and conflicting characters: to represent him, at one time, as infinitely amiable in mercy; and at another, as equally terrible in justice.

But to the eye of unclouded Reason—to an intelligence (we mean) capable of discerning clearly, and appreciating justly, the general tendencies and

* Merchant of Venice, Act iv. sc. 1.

and final issues of God's moral dispensations, it is manifestly impossible that he ever should appear under any such dissimilitude and contrariety of character; since, by a mind so endowed, those dispensations of Divine Providence which we denominate *judgments*, and those which we term *mercies*, must necessarily be regarded as being, in respect both of principle and tendency, perfectly coincident; as all flowing equally from the same benignant source, and all equally conducing to the same beneficial end; in a word, as all in an equal degree suggested and directed in complete conformity with the harmonious influence of God's *combined perfections*. And therefore to impute to God the Father, with relation to the grand work of Man's Redemption by his only-begotten Son, a severity of disposition or proceeding which is at all at variance with the suggestions of infinite benevolence, guided by those of correspondent wisdom,—is to entertain an opinion on the (still mysterious) subject, at which genuine and consistent piety revolts.

The due consideration of which circumstance (we cannot refrain from observing further on the subject) will supply us with a ready and decisive answer to those objectors who (on the other hand) affirm, that it is wholly incompatible with a proper sense of the Divine Perfections to believe, that God's wrath, once excited against sinners, can ever be in any degree appeased by means of any *external* agency or suffering in their behalf: since, if there be any cogency and truth in the preceding argument and statement, we must needs acknowledge, that wrath or vindictive justice, regarded as a moral principle essentially opposite to benevolence and mercy, can at no time possibly exist in the Divine Mind.

Which admitted, we are at liberty to rely with entire confidence on the sovereign efficacy of Christ's mediation in our favour, without impeaching in the least the consistency or immutability of his Heavenly Father's will; because our reliance is, in this case, founded, not in a belief that the actions and sufferings of Christ, during his state of incarnation, tended to produce in the Divine Mind any *change* whatever of disposition towards mankind, but, in the contrary persuasion, that the real efficacy of our Saviour's sufferings and actions is to be ascribed exclusively to their *entire conformity* with his Heavenly Father's antecedent will and purpose in that respect. OXONIENSIS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *London, Sept.* 16.

AGAIN do I feel myself compelled to point out to the reprehension of your numerous Readers another lamentable instance of the worst species of the Bibliomania.

On the Cover of your last Magazine is a Proposal for printing a *Treatise on Decorative Printing*, by William Savage; in which Proposal I find the following passage: "At the end of the volume, defaced impressions of all the engravings will be given; and at the completion of the work an announcement will be issued to the subscribers, naming a day when the blocks will be destroyed; thus giving them the opportunity of witnessing the total demolition of them, *so as to prevent the possibility of the book being ever reprinted.*" Mr. Savage goes certainly a great way further than his illustrious exemplar: Mr. Dibdin indeed assures us that the plates of his Bibliomania were destroyed, and he also assures us that the blocks of his promised work shall in like manner be destroyed; but he is content that the work of destruction should take place in a corner; yet Mr. Savage boldly invites his subscribers to attend and witness the conflagration of his *blocks*, in order, as he informs us, that they may be assured of the impossibility of the work being ever reprinted. It will be curious, Mr. Urban, to witness this block-burning; and I hope you will favour us with a description of the scene, as well as the names of the *blockheads* who attend.

But, jesting apart, is it not disgraceful to see the ends of literature attained by such unworthy modes as these? If a republication like the fore-mentioned should be found of use, and worthy of extended circulation, why, in Heaven's name, is it to be locked up in the cabinets of those who merely purchase it on account of the *limited* number of copies printed?

I have not sufficient time to point out at length the disgusting folly of creating

creating a fictitious value for reprints by means like the above; I must content myself with bringing it before the notice of some of your Readers, who have the same feelings in regard to it as, Yours, &c. PHILO LIB.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 29.

THE Rev. Joseph Townsend, in his "Tour in Spain," vol. I. p. 33, describes the country near Paris as "all open common field, divided, as in England, and all over Europe, *excepting Ireland*, in small scattered lots." Mr. Townsend, I must presume, had never been in Ireland, but wrote according to the vulgar prejudices then prevalent. His intelligent countryman, Arthur Young, who wrote at least ten years before the date of the "Tour in Spain," and whose view of Ireland was not taken from his post-chaise window, but after a twelvemonth's residence and observation, thus expresses himself:

"To judge of Ireland by the conversation one sometimes hears in England, it would be supposed that one half of it was covered with bogs, and the other with mountains, &c. There are people who will smile when they hear that, in proportion to the size of the two countries, *Ireland is more cultivated than England*, having *much less waste land of all sorts.* Of uncultivated mountains there are no such tracts as are found in our Northern Counties, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, with the Eastern line of Lancashire, nearly down to the Peak of Derby, which form an extent of nearly a hundred miles of waste. The most considerable of this sort in Ireland are in Kerry, Galway, and Mayo, and some in Sligo and Donegal; but all these together will not make the quantity we have in the four Northern Counties: the valleys in the Irish mountains are also more inhabited, I think, than those of England, except where there are mines, and consequently some sort of cultivation creeping up the sides. Natural fertility, acre for acre over the two Kingdoms, is certainly in favour of Ireland."

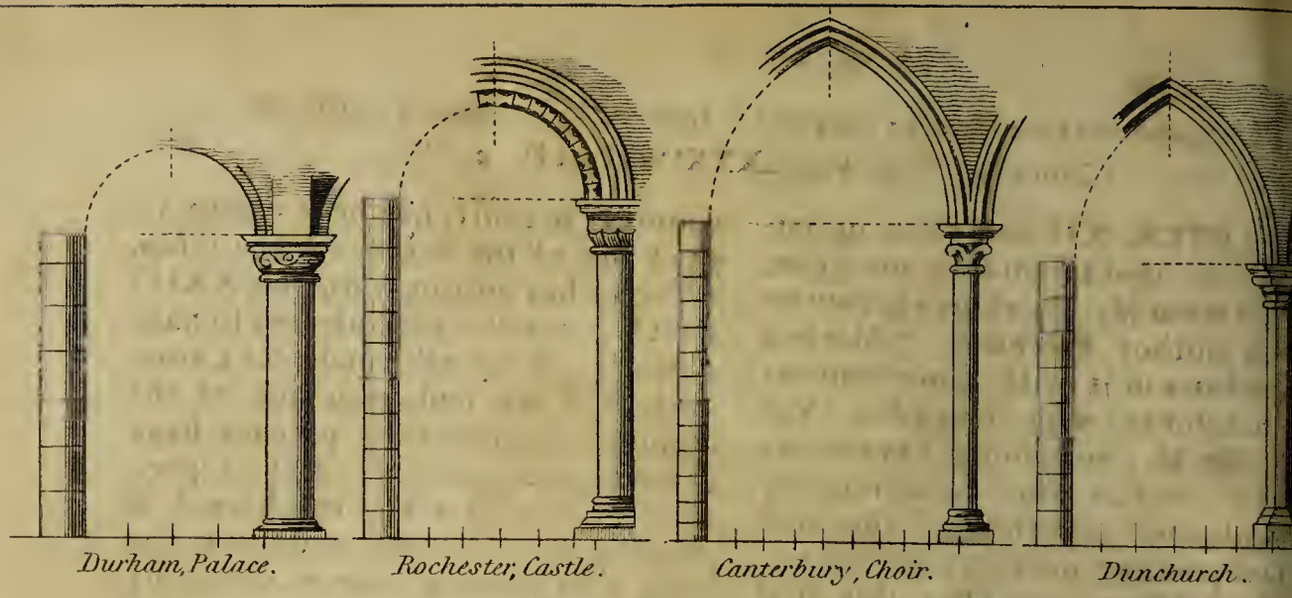
See Young's Tour in Ireland, Part II. p. 2. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 30.

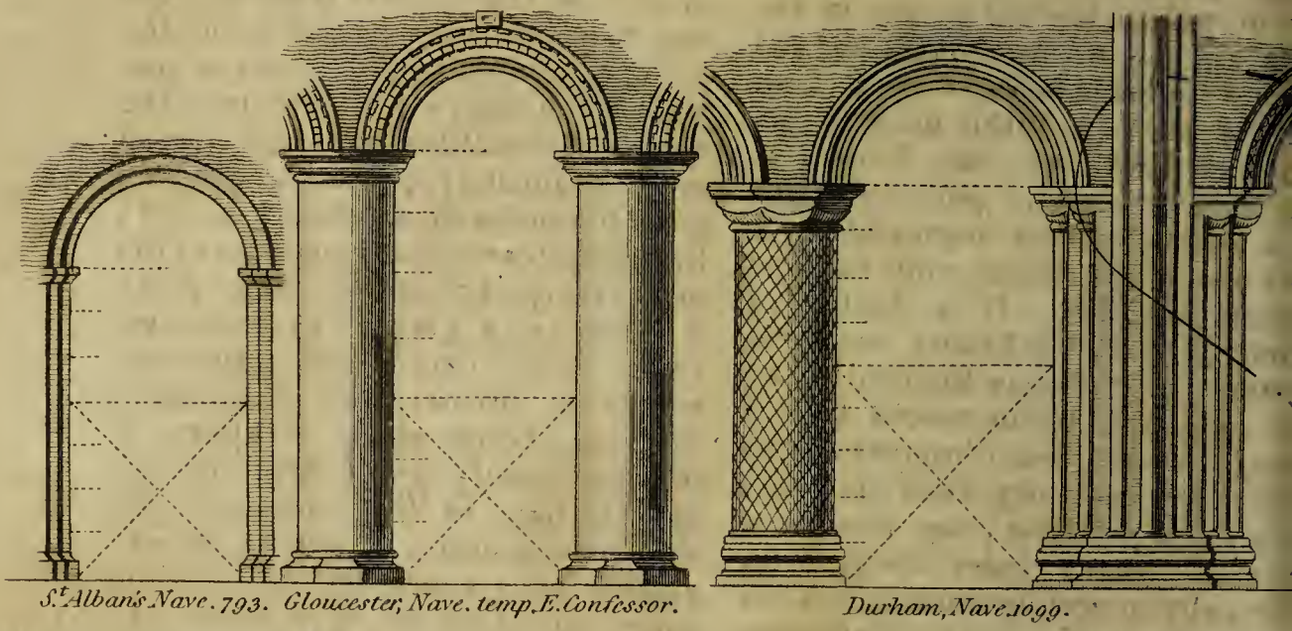
IN the Preface to Sir R. C. Hoare's Tour in Ireland, he speaks of Dr. Watkinson's Tour, in 1775, in that country. I think this is an error of the Baronet's. The "Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland," published in 1775, is *addressed to* Dr. W. but the author is well known to have been Dr. Campbell: it is a well-written and candid performance. Of Holmes's Tour, in 1797, I must observe, that the author is not always accurate; for he describes Lord Barrymore's Castle at Castlelyons as standing in 1797, though it was consumed more than 40 years ago by accidental fire, and praises (as an eye-witness) the beauty of the Earl's Park, long since broken up by the plough. The fact probably is, that Holmes took his account of Castlelyons from Smith's History of Cork, published in 1750. Had he really visited the place, he could not have fallen into such an error. Sir R. C. Hoare gives a long Introduction, containing an account of the first invasion of Ireland, and the original adventurers: for what purpose this is introduced I know not. The duty of a Tourist is to relate *what he saw himself.* As to the antient history of a country, he may occasionally glance at it, by way of illustration; but surely it is out of his line or province to fill his volume with long extracts from Cox, Leland, and other historians. The best part of the Baronet's work is the account of those ancient structures, monastic or military, which fell under his inspection; of those which he did not turn out of his path to see, *he gives long accounts from Archdale, Smith*, &c. The monument of the Boyle Family in St. Patrick's, which Sir Richard describes as "*sumptuous*," is, I imagine, the same which Mr. Twiss speaks of with contempt as "*a pile of wood.*" In p. 48, *Adare* is miscalled Ada*ir.* In p. 89 he makes a mistake in the heraldry of the Thomond Family; Mr. O'Bryen was heir to *all* the honours of his uncle the Marquis, save the English Barony of Thomond. In p. 149, Sir Richard speaks of "forts, or strong houses," dispersed over the country; by which he means the ruins of antient castles or forts, and not modern buildings, as would at first appear. The village commended in p. 154 for the beauty of its cottages is *Abbeyleix*, near to which is the seat of Viscount de Vesci. Sir Richard seldom wanders out of the high road; otherwise he might have driven through the beautiful grounds of that Nobleman, by entering at the gate opening to Durrow, and coming in again to the high road at Abbeyleix.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

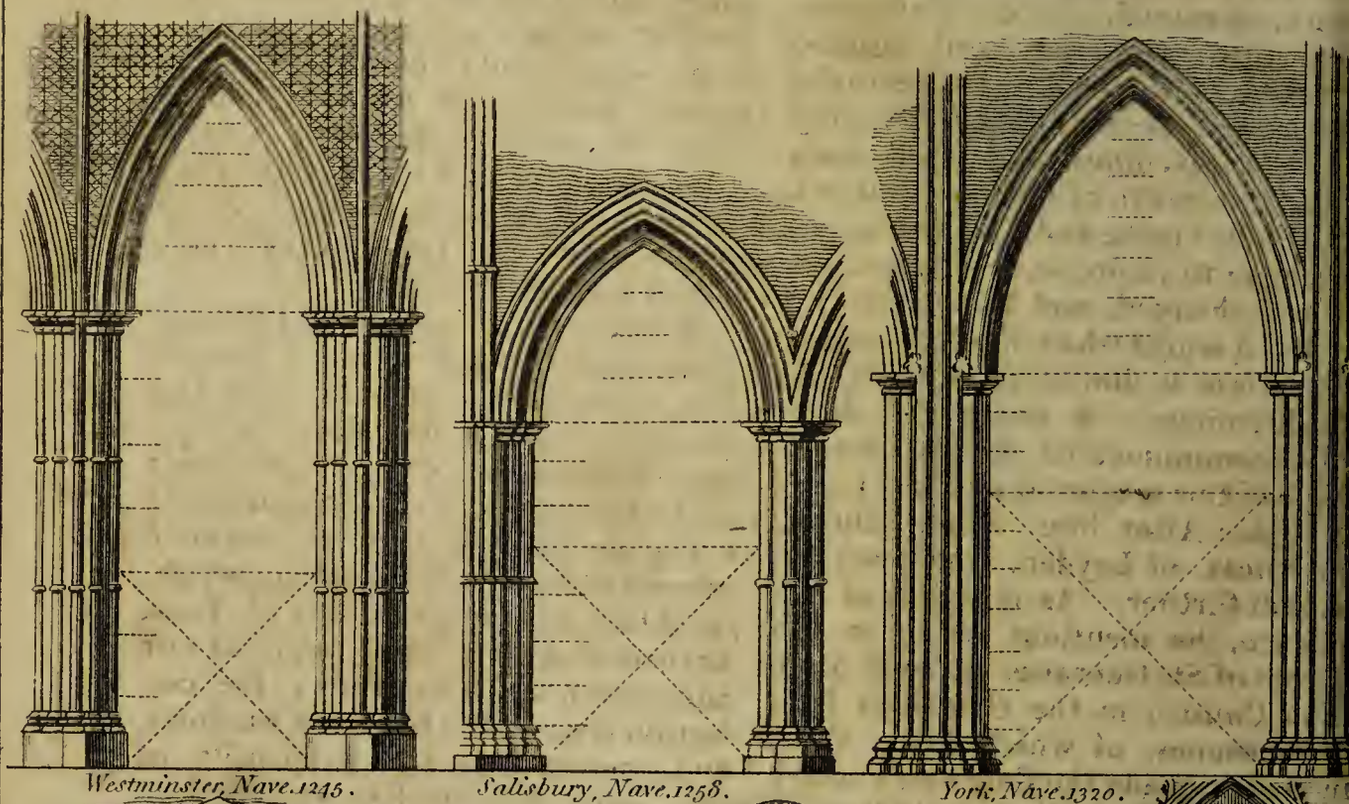
OBSERVA-



Durham, Palace. Rochester, Castle. Canterbury, Choir. Dunchurch.



St. Alban's Nave. 793. Gloucester, Nave. temp. E. Confessor. Durham, Nave. 1099.



Westminster, Nave. 1245. Salisbury, Nave. 1258. York, Nave. 1320.



Bath, Choir. 1595. 10 ft. St. Alban's. D.o Durham York. 10 feet.

Steyning, Ch. Chigwell, Ch. Barfreston, Ch.

Observations *on* Mr. Hawkins's "*History of* Gothic *Architecture.*"

(Concluded from Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 315.)

CHAPTER XII.—Taken up entirely about painting on glass, selected from Mr. Hawkins's favourite French author Felebien. "Marked the shadows in it with some touches and hatchings with black." (Not *black*, Mr. H.; you should have wrote *brown.*) "For the carnations or flesh-colours." (Nothing of this kind in glass-painting previous to the sixteenth century.) "Thus this first sort of works, such as we see in the more antient of our churches, and which were made before the sixteenth Century, are of a Gothic manner, and extremely barbarous," &c. How is all this, Mr. H.; what! pin your faith on a man who thus stigmatizes, or more properly *explains*, your beloved epithet, Gothic? If a barbarous manner prevailed in France, as above, it was far otherwise in England at the same periods; let us attend to our more remote glass illuminations,—Canterbury, Salisbury, York (its North five sisters, or lights), and numerous other instances; these designs run principally in architectural forms, as square, diamond, or circular compartments, containing small figures, surrounded by exuberant and beautiful foliages on blue, red, yellow, (the only three natural colours) & green grounds (green a mixture of blue and yellow). "When in France and Flanders painting began to improve, this gross manner was changed, and the honour of the finest works which have been done upon glass is due to the French and the Flemings. A painter of Marseilles communicated the first knowledge of this species of painting to the Italians. After him, Albert Durer, and Lucas, of Leyden, improved the art still further. As instances of excellence, he mentions those in the church of St. Gervaise, at Paris, after John Cousin; in the chapel of Bois de Vincennes, of which Lucas Peni, an Italian, made the Cartoons; in the castle of Anet, in that of Gaillon, in the church of St. Ouen at Rouen, and in other places." As usual, no description wherein these excellencies were made manifest.

Had Mr. H. been an impartial writer, blest with candid or national feelings; had he, indeed, been read in the history of this art as practised in this country; in short, had he in *reality* visited *one* of the "fifty" Churches, which he has informed us, (LXXXIV. Part I. p. 555.) "he recollected to have seen;" or if the all-wonderful Cathedral of York had been one of the number, he might then, perhaps, have given us as an example of the superiority of English art in this branch of painting over all other countries, the great East window therein, consisting of at least 114 subjects from the Old and New Testament, and from the civil and religious occurrences in our National history; and although the figures are multitudinous, they are all most exquisitely penciled, and the faces finished with a delicacy equal to the highest-wrought miniatures of the present day—the work of *one* John Thornton, a glazier, of Coventry, 1405! For "excellence" in this way we might further visit Tewksbury, Malvern, Gloucester; in short, it may confidently be affirmed, that, before the hand of Destruction, in the sixteenth century, wrought on our antient piles such fatal devastation, every sacred edifice throughout the land, of confined or extended dimension, (relicks still to be found therein) teemed with a full and resplendent shew of painted glass, all equally "excellent," all equally meritorious; Genius not being then confined to one great emporium of taste, as is the case at this time in London.

With us, in the fourteenth Century, glass-painting took a more general turn, pourtraying eminent characters the size of the life, introduced in complete architectural uprights, or fronts of buildings, aided by ornaments of every description, full of costumic interest and religious splendour, which, to obtain any adequate idea of, York Cathedral must be the school for our admiration and our study: the collection is complete to all the windows, and, considering the propensity of the many to mutilate and purloin such precious remains, exceedingly perfect.

"He (Felibien) proceeds to direct the mode of painting on glass, colours," &c. &c. Here concludes Mr. Hawkins's twelfth and last chapter, followed by an "Explanation of the *(copied)* Plates;" a kind of summary of

of the previous matter of his "History," and which he has occasionally touched upon in his progress therein, and I myself occasionally also in my "Observations." On this subject it will be necessary still to attend his amusing course.

Plate I. "An internal view of the Vestibule of the Church of the Abbey of Cluguy." See my Observations, vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 11.

Plate II. "An internal view of the Nave of the same Church." See ditto.

Plate III. "Compartments from a Picture in Mosaic in the Lateran Church at Rome." What have these to do with Gothic architecture?—Positively nothing. "Entrance to the Oratory of St. Thomas in the Vatican Church at Rome." Is such an insignificant jumble of incoherent lines, done in the way of a school-boy's scribble, to prove the origin or antiquity of the Pointed arch? Ridiculous! "Geometrical process of raising an equilateral triangle, from Euclid." See my Observations, vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 324. "Pointed arch taken from Campini, who conjectures that it is of the fifth or sixth Century." *Conjecture* is far removed from *positive proof.*

Plate IV. "Plan of the Church of the Nativity and Manger at Bethlehem; taken from Bernardino." No authority is adduced whether he drew it from the original, or what. "The exact correspondence between this and many Gothic erections is deserving of notice." Surely Mr. H. does not mean any of our antient erections; as for foreign ones, he may be correct enough, as it bears hard on a resemblance to the plan of a Roman basilica, or temple, let him call *them* Gothic, or what he pleases.

Plate V. "Ground-plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; from Bernardino. This church is acknowledged to have been often taken as the model for Gothic Cathedrals." Mr. H. is certainly making merry with his readers' judgment, as he cannot seriously mean what he asserts; for it is as plain as that I is not U, that its arrangement is wholly on a Roman temple idea, drawn from the phantasy of a foreign artist, fraught with heathenized uses of Pagan idolatry as well as architecture. In fact, there is not one disposure in the whole plan that runs in unison with a Christian church of the Gothic system, but the choir; an obligatory introduction on the man's part, he being a Catholick. After all, what reliance can be made on the Plate itself; as the church, Mr. H. informs us, was destroyed by fire about four years ago? He, Mr. H. however, through Fancy's aid, can discover "transepts, chapels round the choir, Virgin Mary's chapel," &c.; talks about "the *supposed identity of the spots*," &c. &c.

Plate VI. "A sectional View of the Arch and Cupola over the Choir of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 1048, may well be *supposed* the archetype for those which were afterwards introduced into modern Gothic architecture; and it is worthy of notice, that although the arch of the cupola is not pointed, but rounded at top, yet its curve, as has been ascertained by compasses, is exactly that of the pointed arch with the top a little rounded." If ever an author strained a point to suit his purpose, it is here most glaringly manifest—*pointed arch* with the *top a little rounded*, is exactly the *pointed arch!* Mr. H. has given us a complete Roman subject in semicircular arches, columns, dome, and cupola, without the smallest hint at any thing resembling Gothic architecture; for what can a dome-cupola, a *little rounded at top*, that is, a dome-head spun into a complete half oval, have possibly to do with centre towers, or lantherns, groins, or intersecting ribs, the strong characters of Pointed architecture?

Plate VII. "An internal View of the Elevation of the Vestibule of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In this, though circular, are seen the first ideas for the side-ailes and vaultings over them, so frequently occurring in Gothic erections." Mr. H. still maintains his presumptive dogmas in favour of foreign art, confessing at the same time that his specimen is "circular," that is, Roman model: his vestibule is Roman arrangement also; and as to his date, 1048, "his archetype," how futile, when we can produce examples of nave, side-ailes, transepts, lanthern, choir, &c. as early as 793 — St. Alban's. "An internal View of part of the Baptistery of St. John at Pisa." This subject has already been under observation, vol. LXXXIII. Part II. p. 323.

Plate

Plate VIII. "Plan of the Church of Milan." Shewing a disposure of five ailes in breadth, or nave and two ailes right and left; in length, the nave, transept of three ailes, and octangular termination, devoid of Our Lady's chapel, &c.; the choir, it is imagined, took its length out of part of the nave, transept, and part of East extremity, as in the Catholic service it was always necessary to insulate the choir for processions; see Westminster, Gloucester, York, &c. &c. Nothing of this is marked in the Plate before us; a mere plan of a huge structure, without religious arrangements, without any just proportion; a monstrous nave; transepts, one petty division each, and Eastern end but in two divisions. If Mr. H. has introduced this plan as an example of "symmetry," after the mode pursued by German architects, it is plain we English never IMITATED the same manner. St. Alban's, Gloucester, York, &c. present their transepts nearly in the centre of the extreme length, forming an elegant and beautiful expanse both for nave and choir. Let us but contemplate on the generally-allowed fine proportions of the English, and that of the generally-allowed clumsy ecclesiastical buildings of the Germans (Albert Durer) or Dutch; this part of the question is at issue.

Plate IX. "A sectional View of the Nave with its side Ailes, and the centre Tower of the Cathedral of Milan;" placed within a triangle and internal divisions of ditto, as a "method, rule," &c. "to explain the principles on which Gothic Architects acted." If by this geometric scheme Mr. H. can in reality discover any clue to ascertain the positive principle, whereby the relative heights, widths, and bearings of the main parts of the Milan edifice are determined, he certainly has the benefit and satisfaction all to himself, as I cannot, and I may predict not one of his readers, discover any thing of the matter. A random laying-down a number of inclined lines on an elevation, a mere scramble in the dark for professional points and bearings; a few of course are gained, but the greater quantity of them are non-effective, and of no use whatever.

Plate X. "A sectional View of the Nave, side Ailes, and centre Tower of the same Cathedral," may be commented on, *explained*, and rendered *useful*, in like manner as the preceding Plate.

Plate XI. "Plans of Gothic Columns, with Elevations of their Bases and Pedestals, as given by Albert Durer." These plans, it is true, express the lines of columns, but as for their elevations of bases and pedestals (as noted, volume LXXXIV. Part II. p. 314), the Plate exhibits no such matters; and it only remains to observe, that these plans have no reference to English or foreign Pointed architecture, if they may to the grotesque paintings of Durer; and the only elevation visible is turned in a congestion of breaks with cappings, pleasurably rising up in consequence, like the heads of a mixed assemblage of wise Authors, sharp-sighted Artists, and sagacious Amateurs. Those friends of Mr. H. who approve of his History will find therein much amusement or instruction, no doubt; but I, who am a professional man, can only derive benefit by learning that his Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture is wholly irrelevant to his proposed discussion, and that his ten copied Plates are still more at variance with the matter in hand; serving rather to mislead and confound, than elucidate and inform; and, what is derogatory to the honest pride of an Englishman, who it might be thought should do honour to his Country's arts, is his blind partiality, and fond credulity, in favour of that of foreigners!

INDEX.—A long alphabetical recapitulation of the principal portion of the History, with the continual repetition of the word "refuted," as applied to James Barry, James Bentham, Cæsar Cæsarinus, Rev. Mr. Dallaway, Capt. Grose, Mr. Knight, Dr. Milner, Bp. Warburton, and Sir Christopher Wren.

"Plate of Examples from our Antiquities, explanatory of the proportions of door-ways, windows, arched ailes. &c. &c." (Promised in vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 315.)

[The delay in bringing forward these concluding "Observations" has arisen from our want of opportunity, until this summer, of procuring some of the present examples; being desirous of rendering the necessary series as complete and regular as possible.]

Example I. *(see Pl. II.)* "Cylinders: height,

height, 6½ diameters; distance, 4 diameters;" applied to the columns in Chapel of the basement story of the Bishop's Palace, Durham. II. "10½ diameters; distance, 5½ diameters; applied to columns of arcade in Rochester Castle. III. 13 diameters; distance, 9 diameters; applied to arches of choir of Canterbury Cathedral." Additional. IV. 8 diameters; distance, 6 diameters; applied to arches in Dunchurch, Warwickshire. "Arched ailes." Saxon Architecture. V. Arches in the Nave of the Abbey-church of St. Alban's. Set up its distance (opening) in one diameter, diagonaled, in four parts, three of which give the height to springing of arch. VI. Arches in Nave of Gloucester Cathedral: distance, three parts; four give the height to springing of arch. VII. Arches in Nave of Durham Cathedral: distance, five parts; four give the height to springing of arch. Pointed Architecture. VIII. Arches in Nave of Westminster Abbey-church: distance, three parts; four give the height to springing of arch. IX. Arches in Nave of Salisbury Cathedral: distance, five parts; three give the height to springing of arch. X. Arches in Nave of York Cathedral: distance, seven parts; three give the height to springing of arch. XI. Arches in Choir of Abbey-church, Bath: distance, eight parts; three give the height to springing of arch. Saxon Architecture. XII. Door-way on North side of Steyning Church, Sussex: distance, ditto added gives the height to second line of square head. XIII. Door-way on South side of Chigwell Church, Essex: distance, two parts; two ditto give the height to springing of arch; one of which, divided in five parts, gives height of flat arch. Pointed Architecture. XIV. Door-way in Porch left of centre ditto of West front of Abbey-church of St. Alban's: distance, two parts; one gives height to springing of arch; five of the smaller parts give height of arch. XV. Door-way in centre Porch of ditto Church: distance, two parts; one divided into three smaller parts, four of which give height to springing of arch; four of ditto smaller parts give height of arch. Saxon Architecture. XVI. Window East front of Barfreston Church, Kent: distance, two ditto, which give height to springing of arch. XVII. Centre Window of West front of Durham Cathedral: distance gives height to springing of arch, which, divided into two parts, give height of arch. Pointed Architecture. XVIII. East great Window of York Cathedral: distance, two parts; one gives height to springing of arch, two ditto height of arch.

From this plain and easy method, diameters and parts may be affixed to any subject; and from these examples it is as plain and easy to discover, that no positive proportions regulated the designs of our antient Architects, as works of nearly the same date, Westminster and Salisbury, manifest such an extraordinary variation in their proportions.

J. Carter.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 5.

SCARCELY any female character in the Annals of English History excites more our sympathy and commiseration, than that of the unfortunate Anne Bolein. When we recollect that she shone for a short interval in the pomp of a Court, which was soon exchanged for a cell and a scaffold, the executioner and the axe, we are insensibly led to serious contemplation, and cannot fail to exclaim, "How little is elevated rank or regal greatness to be coveted!—How much better it is to be good than great!—How soon the bright morning of Prosperity ends in the gloom and darkness of Affliction!" The fatal instrument of her decapitation is yet exhibited to the Visitors of the Tower, and the last melancholy letter to the haughty Monarch her husband still preserved in the Records of the British Museum. After the awful catastrophe, what little decency was shewn to her lifeless body! The most abject pauper in a Parochial work-house is allowed a coffin; but the headless remains of the departed Queen were said to be deposited in an arrow chest, and buried in the Tower-Chapel, before the high altar. Where that stood, the most sagacious Antiquary, after a lapse of less than three hundred years*, cannot now

* Anna Bolein was beheaded on the 19th of May, 1586. Her Portrait, published in the Illustrious Heads, is engraved by Houbraken from the picture by Hans Holbein in the Collection of the late Earl of Bradford. The family name is differently spelt; as English orthography at that period was little attended to.

deter-

determine: nor is the circumstance, though related by eminent writers, clearly ascertained. In a cellar, the body of a person of short stature, without a head, not many years since was found, and supposed to be reliques of poor Anna; but soon after re-interred in the same place, and covered with earth.

Such a Narrative may impart instructive reflections, not only to Princes in the height of their power, but to the different classes of mankind; it may impress forcibly on its Readers the vanity of all human enjoyments; but at the same time suggest that Christianity offers to those that obey its holy precepts, arguments of consolation and of hope even in calamitous situations, when the most envied of earthly distinctions vanish and are extinguished. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 6.

AMONG the numerous Scottish Ballads, which have from time to time come under my observation, I have found few more interesting, or more deserving of notice, than the one entitled *Edom O' Gordon;* which is preserved in *Bp. Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.* Whatever may be the prevalent opinion with respect to the value and importance of performances of this nature, I am not at all ashamed to confess, that I never read this over without occasionally approaching somewhat to that state, in which Medea may be * considered as being, when Euripides applies to her the epithet ἀρτίδακρυς. If this be a weakness, I am at least weak in high company; as we have it from good authority that the great Bentley "never could read a touching story without tears in his eyes."—*Si erro, lubenter erro.* Closely allied to this sort of feeling was that which gave rise to the saying of † Sir Philip Sydney, that he "never heard the old song of Percie and Douglas (Chevy-Chase), that he found not his heart moved more than with a trumpet."

One of the stanzas of this little poem, wedged in under the circumstances that it is, appears to me to be so exceedingly beautiful, that I cannot refrain from attempting its translation both in Latin and Greek. It will be for your readers, Mr. Urban, to decide how far I may have succeeded in this attempt.—Of the poem at large I may say something on a future occasion.

Some account of the subject of this Ballad may be found in ‡ *Abp. Spotswood's History of the Church of Scotland*, p. 259. where we are told, that, among other enormities, the ruffian Gordon, having sent to summon the house of Tavoy belonging to Alexander Forbes, was, by reason of the absence of her husband, refused admittance by the Lady of the house: in consequence of which it was set on fire by Gordon and his party, and herself, her children and servants, in all twenty-seven persons, burnt to death. The stanza in question is supposed to be uttered by her on seeing her little son on the point of being suffocated by the smoke.

EDOM O'GORDON, *stanza* 21.

I wad § gie a' my gowd, my childe,
Sae wald I a' my fee,
For ane blast of the Western wind,
To blaw the reek frae thee.

Latinè.

Non equidem, credo, gazas invita superbas [latet;
Projicerem, Eoo quicquid & orbe Si modò, parve puer, Zephyri tibi flaminis usum [daret.
Unius, ut fumum spargeret, aura

Græcè.

||Πλῆθος ταλάντων, ¶μυρίον χρυσοῦ σταθμὸν, [λὴν,
Τέκνον, δίδοιμ' ἂν, §§χρημάτων θ' ὑπερβολὴ
Εἴ πως πριαίμην τοῦ Ζεφύρου πνοὴν μίαν,
Ὥστ' ἐκ προσώπου καπνὸν εἰργάθειν σέθεν.

V. L.

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* Med. 899. The modern Lexicographers, to a man, render the word *qui recens lachrymavit;* which is not the true meaning. Hesychius approaches very nearly to the right signification. Ἀρτίδακρυς· εὐχερης πρὸς δάκρυον.

† Spectator, No. 70.

‡ See it copied in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1775, p. 219.

§ Gloss. Wad or wald; would. Gie; give. A'; all. Gowd; gold. Sae; so. Fee; meed, reward, wealth. Ane; one. Blaw; blow. Reek; smoke. Frae; from.

‖ Frag. Incert. lxiv. 1. Eurip. edit. Barnes.

¶ Bacch. 810. §§ Med. 234.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Ramsgate, Sept.* 9.

As you have always shewn yourself a Friend to Literature of every kind, I flatter myself you will insert in your valuable monthly publication the following observations, which, if I am not mistaken, are calculated to promote its interest.

As nothing has a greater tendency to excite study and emulation among the younger Members of a University than the institution and endowment of Scholarships, it was a fortunate circumstance for the University of Cambridge, that when the Subscribers to the erection of a Statue in honour of the late Mr. Pitt found they had a surplus from their Subscription-money, they immediately determined to apply it to the institution of a Scholarship in that University where Mr. Pitt had been educated, and that it should be called, after his name, *the Pitt Scholarship*. This plan has been happily carried into execution; and if we may judge from the circumstance of there having been seventeen Candidates for the Premium attached to the Scholarship at the only election which has yet taken place, it promises to be of essential service to the cause of Literature.—When an example has been set, if it is a good one, it naturally excites a desire to follow it; and perhaps I am far from being the only person who, on this occasion, has had his attention drawn from Cambridge to Oxford; and as the late Mr. Fox, the great political rival of Mr. Pitt, was educated at this latter University, and distinguished himself there, and afterwards, by his fondness for, and cultivation of, classical learning, has been led to wish, that the Friends and Patrons of the University of Oxford would avail themselves of this circumstance, and call on those Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Clergy, who had their education at Oxford, to shew their regard for their *Alma Mater* by imitating the example set at Cambridge, and by entering into a Subscription for the institution and endowment of a Scholarship, to be called *the Fox Scholarship*. The benefit that would result to classical learning from such an Institution, weighs much more with me than the honour that would accrue from it to the memory of Mr. Fox, though this circumstance, I should hope, would have a very beneficial effect in promoting the Subscription, and creating a Fund for the Scholarship; as surely every surviving Friend (and I trust there are many) who retains and feels an affection for his memory, and those many amiable virtues and pleasing qualities which endeared him to all who had the happiness of knowing him, will be willing to embrace this opportunity of honouring the man after death, to whom during life they professed an attachment. I here allude to his personal, not his political friends; for the honour resulting from such a Scholarship I would wish to arise from the circumstance of Mr. Fox's acknowledged taste for, and skill in, Literature; not from his political sentiments or conduct, which have no connexion with the object in view, and about the merit of which there naturally subsists a difference and variety of opinion, whereas there is no person who can deny his claim to the distinction of an elegant Scholar.

I have not, Mr. Urban, suggested this proposal of a Scholarship at Oxford in consequence of any partiality I feel for that University, since the fact is, that I never was a Member of it; but, as I understand that there are fewer Scholarships at Oxford than at Cambridge, it seems much to be regretted, that advantage should not be taken of such an opportunity of increasing the number.

I am not without hope, that as your Magazine is so generally read, what I have thus ventured to suggest to the attention of the publick may meet the eye of some person or persons of rank and character, who have a sufficient regard for the interests of learning, and in particular for its promotion in the University of Oxford, to induce them to take an active part in this business, and to set on foot a Subscription for the institution of *the Fox Scholarship*, to which I shall readily and liberally subscribe.

A Friend to Literature.

Mr. Urban, *Westfelton, Salop, Sept.* 12.

As you have spiritedly and justly taken up the subject of Duelling, I beg leave to offer you the substance of a reply made one evening at Oxford, against an Officer who attempted to justify that unmanly and irreligious practice. Should it but tend to

to remove an error from any mistaken mind, I shall never deem misspent the committing it thus briefly to paper.

"Hear it, ye Senates, hear this truth sublime,
He that *allows* oppression, *shares* the crime." DARWIN.

"And so, Sir, you defend Duelling: then you defend what human laws forbid, and what God abhors: you defend what is disgraceful to mankind, and destructive to every thing that is good; what is the bane of society, happiness, and honour — and the contempt of religion, liberty, and law. 'Tis a madman's judgment, and a fool's revenge. — But why, Sir, do you defend it? Because (you say) it is the refuge of injured honour. Sir, I deny it. Instead of being the refuge, it is the fatal rock on which that honour splits for ever; it aggravates, not repairs the injury. But what is honour? Honour is the tie of friendship, love, and society — the sacred barrier betwixt man and man. And this, when injured, (you say) demands the most rigid satisfaction. Sir, I allow it; nor do I think any satisfaction Honour may ask too much for Honour to give: but that staking life to life — killing or being killed—can repair injured reputation, common sense absolutely denies. Let us put the case. I am your friend—I injure you—I will even say intentionally and grossly, by which I forfeit my own honour, and injure yours; you call me out — measure the distance—level, and kill me. Pray, Sir, how do you feel yourself? Is any thing added to your reputation—any thing to your peace of mind — any thing to your satisfaction? Little, I fear, in the opinion of the worthy, and as little in your own. Well; but suppose I only injure you unintentionally, or you only *imagine* I injure you (as indeed is most generally the case)—down with the pistols again—and down with your friend—whom the next day you find to have been more truly your friend than you were aware of. Sweet consolation! But suppose in either of the cases it had been your lot to fall; you would, to be sure, have the delightful satisfaction, when expiring, to think on my ensuing life of misery—to think that I should still live to be stigmatized as the injurer and murderer of my friend—the pest of society—and the abhorrence of mankind. You would indeed, I say, have that satisfaction; but that would be a poor satisfaction to the wife who had lost a tender husband—to the little babes who had lost a good father—and to the society that had lost a valuable member. Such is the satisfaction of the Duellist: such is the reparation for an injury the law would have quietly and justly repaired. Law! (then you say) why there are many injuries the Law observes not; and if it did, could I cowardly wait for its slow operations? Suppose a man insults my wife, daughter, or friend? These, Sir, are arguments easily started, and what thoughtless boys argue over a glass of wine. Sir, they are easily answered. If the Law deems any injury too trivial to observe, does it follow you should punish that injury with death? I think not. The operations of the Law are indeed slow, particularly when glanced on by the haste of hot-headed revenge. But then the wife, the daughter, and the friend: aye, that must be answered. Why, Sir, I would live to defend them—not die to leave them unprotected — nor kill the wretch that injured them, for then even the revenge, you seem so fond of, would be at an end. I say, Sir, I would live to see them righted. But how would you right them? Certainly, Sir, by some other means than standing for a villain to shoot at me. But now we will suppose that I am the aggressor, and that I received the challenge; for I perceive you think to catch me tripping in that quarter. Well then, Sir, I say I would refuse it. What, in all cases? Yes, in all cases: for even was I palpably the aggressor, and a villain, one would think that common remorse would withhold me from aggravating my crime by deliberately murdering him I had offended: or that some remaining spark of honour would prompt me rather to live in disgrace, or die by the just sentence of the Law; for assuredly the halter of the executioner is an honour when compared to the pistol of the Duellist. But had I accidentally injured, or given occasion for a supposition of offence when none was intended, assuredly would I refuse the challenge —come to an explanation— and even could I not convince him of his error,

I would

I would make him the best satisfaction in my power; for whether I meant offence or not, my opponent must feel the same while he thinks I did; and in any case it would be more laudable to apologize for a mistaken offence, than to persist in a known one, which common sense and common politeness would forbid. But suppose he refused to hear you? No man of sense, or real honour, Sir, would refuse such a thing; and as for a fool or a puppy, I would not give him the trouble. In all matters, particularly those trifles on which duels mostly arise, I think a common friend a far better arbitrator than the chance of a ball; and in serious matters every man has a defence in the Law. But there are some offences (you say) for which the Law can give no satisfaction. The utmost the Law can do, is to take away life; if the Duellist can do more, let him mount the Bench, and amend the Law. Consider the Duellist, Sir, a moment. Cast off the mist that Fashion has thrown over your eyes—view him as he is—and view a monster that Nature disowns, and Humanity shrinks at. Other murderers compared to him may palliate their crimes—the assassin has his reward—the murderer his interest—and the suicide the madness of the moment: these may urge them (yet not without agitation) to the crime. But the Duellist, cool and deliberate, murders his companion, nay, his friend, and boasts of the act of blood. Brutus slew his sons for military disobedience—Lavinius his daughter, to save her honour—and Cato himself, to avoid disgrace; yet we call those the days of ignorance, barbarism, and superstition. *Now* a man kills his companion for treading on his toe—his friend, for contradicting him—and his brother, for having a better dog; yet we call these the days of refinement, heroism, and reformation. Yet, what is more disgraceful, this villainous custom is held in most estimation by those who most ought to avoid it, and is one of the many vices that tends to make the modern Soldier so despicable a character. And what (you say) is an officer to do—is he to be a coward? No, Sir, he is to be brave, honourable, and obedient to the laws of war, which strictly forbid sending or receiving a challenge—or tacitly allowing it; and so much do they abhor a Duellist, that any one is censurable for taunting another for refusing a challenge: this is somewhere between the 30th and 40th Article. This every officer ought to read, and if he cannot read, let him get a drummer-boy to read it for him; for I fear many of our modern officers seldom employ their powers of literature farther than a play-bill or a *billet-doux*.—However, after all I have said, it is only my opinion; by which I shall abide, until I am convinced of a better. I have read nothing on the subject, and have heard but little, save what I collect from table-arguments after supper. Yet the little I have heard is sufficient to make me think a Duellist the abhorrence and detestation of this world—and, if there is a Hell, the common damned will there shun and avoid him."

JOHN F. M. DOVASTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, April* 8.

IN a recent erudite and quaint work by the Rev. H. H. Norris, one of the Curates of Hackney, I find, in allusion to the freeholders of that Parish, the Marquis of Downshire stated as possessing a "freehold 15 feet square in the old Church-yard," the burying-place of Sir Thomas Rowe, which descended to the Marquis as an heir-loom.—Curiosity led me to explore the Mausoleum erected thereon, wherein I found the following Epitaph on a handsome Monument against the interior South wall, which, from its quaintness, will, no doubt, prove acceptable to the Readers of your valuable work:

HERE (under fine of Adam's first defection) [tion,
Rests in the hope of happie Resurrec-
Sr Henry Rowe (sonne of Sr Thomas Rowe [low),
And of Dame Mary, his deer yoak-fel-
Knight and right worthy (as his father) late [Mate
Lord Maior of London, with his virtuous Dame Susanna (his twice fifteen years and seaven),
Their issue five (surviving of eleaven),
Fower named heer, in theis fower names forepast [last,
The fifth is found, if Echo sound the
Sad orphans all, but most their heire (most debtor), [better.
Who built them this, but in his heart a

Quàm piè obiit, anno Salutis 1612,
die Novembris 12, ætatis 68.

Yours, &c. A SUBURBAN.

The

The Bishop of St. DAVIDS' *Third Address to Unitarians.*

(Concluded from p. 212.)

Means employed to support Unitarianism.

Falsification of Authorities.

THE means employed to support Unitarianism shew the unsoundness of the system. They stigmatize whole chapters of the New Testament as spurious, in spite of the evidence of MSS. and the decided testimony of Griesbach. They pervert the sense of Scripture by contradicting the common principles of grammatical construction; and by defective statements of scripture doctrines.—They resist the authority of Scripture, and the testimony of the Primitive Church, by evasions the most frivolous, as in Tit. ii. 13.

But nothing shews the unsoundness of the Unitarian system more than the falsification of authorities alleged to support it. Even Hooker, Grotius, Locke, Newton, Bull, Wallis, Clarke, Watts, Newcome, Schleusner, &c. are claimed by Unitarians as favourers of their doctrine. I confine myself here to the authorities of BULL, CLARKE, and NEWTON. A passage of Bishop Bull, in which he condemns the worship of Angels, is represented by Mr. Lindsey and Dr. Carpenter* as an authority against the worship of the Son of God. But it is made to speak the language of Unitarianism, by the omission of all the words which relate to the worship of Angels, and to the usages of the Church of Rome†. Dr. Clarke's opinions were most adverse to Unitarianism; yet we have heard, for many years, of an Unitarian Liturgy *on the plan of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke.* An interleaved copy of the Book of Common Prayer, once belonging to Dr. Clarke, was deposited in the British Museum in the year 1768, by his Son. In this copy he has proposed many alterations in the language, but nothing that is contrary to the faith in the Three Persons of the Trinity. He has altered the expression of the Doxology, and of the commencement of the Litany; but he has retained in both the names of the three Divine Persons, and in the latter the threefold invocation. He has altered the expression of the Collect for Trinity Sunday, but has retained the service of the day. To the General Thanksgiving he has added a Doxology from the Revelation of St. John, which is a more solemn act of worship paid to Christ than the common Doxology, which he has altered.

It is indeed difficult to account for the proposed alterations in his *posthumous* notes on the Liturgy, so far was he, in his life-time, from wishing to derogate from the worship of the Son of God, as Mr. Whiston himself informs us in his Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Clarke: "However, I having heard that Dr. Waterland complains of two things in that Catechism, *viz.* that Dr. Clarke intimates, the Son is not himself to be properly worshiped or invocated; and that he puts a slight upon the positive institutions of religion; I can so far vindicate the Doctor, that I never, in all my conversations with him, found any occasion to suspect him in either of those points; nor do I find that in any of his former writings he has dropt any expressions of such nature; nor did he drop any part of what he had formerly advanced for the worship of the Son, in the second edition of his Scripture Doctrine." (P. 89.)

Yet the Unitarian Prayer Book, published first by Lindsey, and afterwards by Mr. Belsham, which wholly excludes the Divinity of the Son, is called "The Book of Common Prayer, reformed according to *the plan of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke.*" And many persons, no doubt, have been deceived by the title, and led to suppose that Dr. Clarke's opinions were favourable to Unitarianism. That the use of Dr. Clarke's name in this publication is a fraud upon the publick, you may be assured even on Unitarian authority. In the Preface to Disney's *Book of*

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* Letters to Mr. Veysie, p. 217.

† See a Tract entitled "*The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England,*" p. xv—xviii.

Common Prayer Reformed, which is almost a *fac-simile* of the Essex-street Prayer Book, it is very truly and candidly said: "It would be unwarrantable to prefix Dr. Clarke's venerable name to the extent of alteration comprehended in the following pages." The Unitarian Prayer Book should therefore bear the name of its real *Reformer*, Mr. Lindsey, who first published it.

I have elsewhere * shewn that Sir Isaac Newton was not a Socinian; and I have quoted from him language that conveys the sentiments of a sincere adherent to the Church, of which he was a Member. He could therefore be neither Socinian nor Arian. The following extract from Whiston's Memoirs of his own Life will confirm this conclusion: "On or about the year 1720, I take it to have been, that I was refused to be admitted a Member of the Royal Society by Sir Isaac Newton. The case was this: Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Edmund Halley, and myself, were once together at Child's Coffee-house, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and Dr. Halley asked me, Why I was not a Member of that Society? I answered, because they durst not choose an *Heretick*. Upon which Dr. Halley said to Sir Hans Sloane, that, if he would propose me, he would second it: which was done accordingly. When Sir Isaac Newton, the President, heard this, he was greatly concerned; and, by what I then learned, closeted some of the Members, in order to get rid of me; and told them, that, if I was chosen a Member, he would not be President†."

Assumption of fictitious Names.

I have told you that Unitarianism is *not Christianity*, because it denies the Divinity and Atonement of Christ, the Personality of the Holy Spirit, the Existence of Angels, and rejects almost every thing that distinguishes it as a new *revelation*. You call yourselves, or rather your Teachers call you, *Unitarians*, because you believe in the existence of *one* God. Heathen Philosophers believed in one God. Mahometans believe in one God; they also believe Christ to have been a great Prophet. Mahometans deny what you deny of Christ; but they acknowledge a higher nature in him than you do. You have therefore no more right to the name of Unitarians than all professing Christians, as well as philosophical Heathens and Mahometans.

Unitarian Christians is a term even more anomalous in its composition than *Roman Catholic*. The late Rector of Cold Norton called himself, with the same kind of propriety, an Unitarian Minister of the Church of England.

Anonymous and fictitious Correspondence.

In a cause so serious, so weighty, so universally interesting, as that in which the salvation of all mankind is concerned, there should be nothing concealed, nothing like anonymous and fictitious correspondence. By fictitious correspondence, under the name of *A Clergyman of the Church of England*, opinions may be professed and propagated wholly inconsistent with the faith of our Church, and every way calculated to mislead the publick. I have very lately read a printed Letter addressed to me, professing to be by a Clergyman of the Church of England, but containing sentiments which no Clergyman of the Established Church can hold consistently with his profession;—I do not therefore believe the Letter to have been written by a Clergyman of the Church of England. But, whatever be its origin, it has all the usual defects of misrepresentation and perversion of Scripture, defective statements of Scripture doctrines, assumption of fictitious authorities, &c. as I shall take some leisure opportunity to shew.

Propagation of posthumous Authority.

Posthumous authority is at all times of so doubtful a character, that it ought never to be admitted, without the fullest proofs of authenticity, in contradiction to opinions and principles professed by any one in his lifetime. Unitarians inform us, that Dr. Watts before his death became an Unitarian. This is so much at va-

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* Postscript to a Tract entitled "*The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England.*"

† Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Whiston, vol. I. pp. 249, 250.

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riance with all his published works, and the whole character of his religious writings, that it cannot be credited without much stronger evidence than has yet been produced.

Lord Thurlow is known to have spoken very highly of Bp. Horsley's defence of the doctrines of the Established Church against the attacks of Dr. Priestley; yet Mr. Belsham now says, Lord Thurlow thought that Bp. Horsley was in argument very inferior to Dr. Priestley. In his Calm Inquiry (p. 439) he says, that "Bp. Horsley owed his mitre to the controversy," (which is some evidence of the public judgment on the question,) and "to Lord Thurlow, who, in his usual blunt and forcible language, expressed the obligations which the Church was under to her learned and subtle advocate." (Claims of Dr. Priestley, p. 15, note.) Yet afterwards (according to Mr. Belsham) he said that the Bishop was "no match for Dr. Priestley." I will give you Mr. Belsham's own words on three different occasions (for he has *thrice* reviewed the controversy; *how* he has reviewed it, I have already partly informed you, and will shew you more at large hereafter.) The progress of Mr. Belsham's account of this report is a curious instance of the propagation of posthumous authority. In his Claims of Dr. Priestley he says, after noticing Lord Thurlow's approbation, "*But* it is well known among his *private* friends, that the noble Lord, who occasionally amused his leisure hours by looking into this celebrated controversy, *was not unacquainted with the real merits of the question.*" This appears to be some drawback on his Lordship's approbation, and to say more than meets the ear. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1814 (Part II. p. 127,) Mr. Belsham says, "he has *good reason* to believe, that the Noble Lord *saw the fallacy* of the Bishop's arguments *as distinctly as the Bishop himself.*" This is rather plainer, but not yet very explicit; for the Bishop declared himself fully convinced of the soundness of his arguments, and therefore, according to Mr. Belsham's comparison, Lord Thurlow did. This, however, of course, was not Mr. Belsham's meaning. But in p. 620 of the same Magazine Mr. Belsham speaks less equivocally: "*Nor is it at all improbable* that Lord Thurlow should have said, what it is *credibly reported* he did say, that *in argument Bp. Horsley was no match for Dr. Priestley.*" What the next stage of these insinuations will be, it is not easy to conjecture; but the publick will easily appreciate the value of such posthumous information, both as to Lord Thurlow's opinion of the merits of Bp. Horsley, and the Bishop's own conviction of the issue of the controversy.

Conclusion.

Mr. Belsham seems to expect that by *publicity* and *perseverance* he may prevail on the publick to believe *his* statement of the controversy, in opposition to their former verdict. What that verdict *was*, may be seen in the contemporary writings of Whitaker, Townson, and others, and in Mr. Chalmers's Life of Bp. Horsley *. What it *may be* hereafter, may, perhaps, depend in some measure on the reception which is given to Mr. Belsham's present statements. He thinks the Clergy are not in earnest in their profession of Church doctrines; and nothing, it seems, will convince him of their sincerity but the most public avowal of their faith. (Gent. Mag. April 1815, p. 320.) I think he is right; and that the publick are liable to be misled by our forbearance; by the credit which has been given to Mr. Lindsey, and other Unitarians, for learning and candour, of which their writings afford no evidence; and, perhaps, by the too liberal concession of valuable Scripture testimonies, which have been left *in medio*, as controvertible and unavailable, because Unitarians have thought proper to controvert them. The passages of which we are most tenacious, as most decisive evidences of our faith, will always be most liable to controversy. And the value of such testimonies may, generally, be estimated in exact proportion to the pains taken to undervalue or disprove them. In Mr. Belsham's *Calm Inquiry* the passages most disputed are, John i. 1—14; iii. 13; vi. 26; viii. 58; xvii. 5; Phil. ii. 5—9; Col. i. 15—17; 1 John v. 7.

It seems then that, by "contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints," the Clergy may con-

* Biographical Dictionary, vol. XVIII.

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vince Mr. Belsham that they are in earnest. They may convince their own people too, and their younger Brethren, which is of more consequence. If Unitarians say, "With our tongue will we prevail; we are they that ought to speak; who is lord over us?" the Clergy must continue, with equal publicity and perseverance, to defend (as they have done) that faith and those "mysteries of God," of which they are ministers and stewards. For one, I hold myself pledged to exert all the humble means in my power, as long as life and health are spared me, to counteract the Unitarian apostacy, and the means employed to support it.

T. St. Davids.

Abergwilly Palace, July 1, 1815.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 2.

TRUTH is uniform, but error is various. A set of heretics, in St. John's days, denied the *humanity* of Christ; some modern deceivers deny his *divinity*. In one thing they both agree, in explaining away or rejecting all the texts which refute their peculiar and inconsistent delusions. Against the sect called *Docetæ*, who asserted that what appeared to be the *body* of Christ was a mere *phantom*, St. John warned the faithful in all those passages where he denounces as "deceivers" and "false prophets" those who did not confess that Jesus Christ "came *in the flesh*," with a real and palpable body; and the writings of the beloved Disciple and the other Scriptures are a sure guard against ancient and modern delusions, to all those who admit the whole volume to be, as St. Paul says it is, "given by inspiration of God;" to be interpreted, like other books, in its plain and obvious sense, and so "that one place be not repugnant to another."

A Correspondent with the signature A.S.F. (p. 37.) has produced a number of texts, some of which assert, what no one denies, that there is but one God; and others declare the humanity of Christ, that he was *very man;* by which if A. S. F. imagines, as he seems to do, it is proved, that he is not also *very God*, he might just as well fancy, that by proving man to have a *material body*, we demonstrate that he has not also an *immaterial soul*. The cases are parallel, and the argument altogether as conclusive in the one as the other.

The passages are numberless, in which Christ is either called God; or the incommunicable attributes of the Godhead, as Omnipotence, Omniscience, and Omnipresence, are ascribed to him. The Apostle to the Hebrews utters an incontrovertible truth, when he says, "He that built (or *made*) *all things is God*." Heb. iii. 4. St. John says, "*All things were made by the Word*," or Logos; who, he also says, "Was God;" and "was made flesh, and dwelt among us, full of grace and truth."

It is not want of evidence, but obliquity of understanding, the want of a truly humble, well-disciplined, and discriminating mind, that is the cause of error in all momentous points. Heresies are classed, by one who was well-informed on the subject, among "the works of the flesh." (Gal. v. 19, 20.) They originate in a fleshly principle, in that pride of heart, that self-sufficiency of intellect, which presumes to be wise above what is written, and will not receive the truth as it is plainly revealed in holy Scripture. The very first lesson in the school of Christ is humility; and it is too often the last that is learnt perfectly.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. Urban, *Oxford, Sept.* 6.

WHILE your Correspondents on the question of Unitarianism were searching after, or burying the truth amid the ruins of the Eastern Churches, I had no wish to intrude on their labours; but rather chose to stand a silent and distant spectator, reposing confidence in the successful efforts of Piety and Learning: now, however, that the feeble advocates of Apostacy would bring the struggle to our doors, and beat us off the ground we have stood on from our infancy, we are severally called on to mingle in the conflict, and repel the attack that is made on the Sanctuary of the Holy Ones.

Certain passages have been collected from the Scriptures as decisive on the question of Christ's humanity, and are vauntingly set forth as the faithful records of the Truth.

With reference to the testimony of Moses, your Correspondent (A Sussex Freeholder) has overlooked the original

ginal import of the passage he has cited. The word which our Translators have rendered GOD, is a plural noun joined to a verb singular, which clearly indicates a plurality of Persons with an unity of Essence. The passage literally is thus: "In the beginning the Worshipful Ones created the heaven and the earth." The word *Elohim*, which is here referred to, is frequently coupled also with a plural verb, as in Genesis xxxv. 7, where "God appeared unto him," will be the "Worshipful Ones they appeared unto him;" and in Deut. iv. 7, where this same word is united to a plural adjective, as *Elohim Kerebim*, "the Worshipful Ones who are so near." It is needless to multiply quotations out of the Psalms, the Prophets, and the Apocrypha, illustrative of this general rule. Christ says of himself, "I and my Father are one;—that ye may know that the Father is in me and I in him;—he that seeth me seeth him that sent me;—Dost thou not know me, Philip? he that hath seen me hath seen the Father, and how sayest thou then, Shew us the Father?" Now if the Father referred to by Christ be the Elohim of the Hebrews, it follows, on his own veracity, that Christ is God. Christ asserts in the Revelations that he is the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last; in Isaiah we find that the Lord Jehovah declares himself to be the first and the last, and that besides him there is no God. The assumption of omnipotence is further apparent from a passage in St. John's Gospel, where we are informed that "the Jews sought the more to kill him, because he not only had broken the Sabbath, but said also that God was his Father, making himself equal with God." The true import of the term *Son of God* is here, I think, proved to demonstration; for surely the Jews who crucified for blasphemy the Lord of Glory, understood the words as amounting to such a crime, or why did Caiaphas rend his clothes and adjudge the words Συ ειπας to be a sufficient ground of condemnation? In the prophecies referred to him, we meet with the titles, "God with us—Jehovah our righteousness—the Almighty God—the Everlasting Father; and in the Epistles,—the Lord from Heaven—God blessed for ever—God was in Christ—far above all principality and power and might and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but that which is to come—a name that is above every name—that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow—the image of the invisible God—by him were all things created that are in heaven and in earth, visible and invisible—he is the head of the body, the Church—who is the beginning, the first-born from the dead, that in all things he might have the pre-eminence, it pleased God that in him should all fulness dwell—God was manifest in the flesh—in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily—we know that the Son of God is come—his Son Jesus Christ—this is the true God and eternal life."

In opposition to quotations such as these, men would do well to reflect before they commit their judgment; and remember that the Son of Man hath said—that He whose eyes are open hath said, "Whoso confesseth me before men, him will I also confess before my Father which is in heaven; and whoso denieth me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven."

Have these mistaken men, Mr. Urban, contemplated the extent to which their crude perversion of the Truth must inevitably lead them, and which hath already led away into the frightful wilds of infidelity and atheism those deluded youths, the hapless and unconscious victims of their guardians' heresy, whose fate every Christian must deplore, while they shudder with horror at the dissemination of principles which, in the face of open day, hath wrought such sin in Israel? What becomes of the doctrine of Atonement, Sanctification, and Redemption? Are the admirers of their Champion prepared to renounce these also? They must renounce them; they have no alternative; Christ being man, there is no sacrifice for sin, no Comforter, no Intercessor; the altars of Judah have blazed in vain, and the blood of the victims have shadowed out a fiction. If, however, they be so overwhelmed with error, as to be blind to the light that shineth in darkness, let them beware how they distract the weaker brethren, who, led away by the disputings of this world, overlook the

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wisdom that cometh from above, and make shipwreck of the Faith that was once delivered unto the Saints."

Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Chaple-Izod, Sept.* 8.

WHAT to make of your Correspondent's (A. S. F.) answer to mine of the 24th of May, quite surpasses my feeble judgment. In it he recapitulates his former quotations, without taking any notice of the interpretations I annexed to them; so that he puts it out of my power to know whether he admits or rejects my annotations. If he rejects them, it is for him to shew where the fault is, and how they are incompatible with the doctrines laid down in other parts of Scripture. *In statu quo* till then must matters remain. If he admits them, then he must give up his Unitarian faith, if the texts he quotes are his sole foundation for it; if they are not, I should like much to know the other props on which he *supports* it.

If the Gentleman admits the literal sense of the texts which I took the liberty of referring him to (of which, by the bye, he took a very quaint notice), I will not for the present dispute the Humanity of Christ, which he seems to think is so strongly urged in *all* the texts which he quotes; since it is my firm opinion that the Humanity was one of the essential parts of that Being who died on the Cross, and gave himself a ransom for the sins of the whole world.

If the Gentleman thinks that the Church of England, for whose doctrines I stand up, wishes for one moment to deny the Humanity of Christ, he is totally and in every way deceived; for it is one of her most necessary doctrines that Christ was "Perfect God and Perfect Man, of a reasonable soul and human flesh subsisting;" and afterwards she illustrates it by a comparison when she says, "As the reasonable soul and flesh is one man, so God and man is one Christ."

It is a thing quite inexplicable to me how the Divinity of Christ has suffered so much degradation, and been the subject of so much cavil, from the very lucid manner in which it is spoken of by the Writers of the New Testament. There is a very remarkable evidence of this in St. Luke's account of the stoning of Stephen, where he relates, "And they stoned Stephen calling upon God, saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Here then Stephen makes God and Jesus Christ the same Person. Also in the Prophecies we have a very strong expression, shewing Christ to have been God; for Isaiah says that the Messiah shall be called Emmanuel, which in Hebrew signifies "*God with us.*" Again, St. Paul shews his existence to have been anterior to his birth, for in his Epistle to the Ephesians (chap. iii.) he says, "And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ." To these might be added much more, shewing the existence of Christ to have been prior to his birth into this world, as also his being actually God; but I shall on this subject add no more, till your Correspondent gives his opinion on the compatibility of Christ's being only a person endowed with humanity, and those texts that I brought under his consideration. The remark he makes on my quotations being capable of an interpretation quite in unison with his texts taken in a literal sense, is to me extraordinary, unless the Gentleman is a good Trinitarian, building his belief of Christ's Divinity in some part on my texts, and of his Humanity in some part on his own texts (I use the words *in some part*, because the texts brought forward on either side would not, unless supported by others, be a sufficient ground for the foundation of a matter where so much is at stake); if so, I will close at once with the Gentleman, and say that my faith and his are one and the same.

Respecting Bp. Burgess and Mr. Belsham I know not a whit more than A. S. F.; but from their writings a great deal may be gathered concerning two such opposite characters.

As to Mr. Belsham's arguments, they are as devoid of reason, as the subject he undertakes to prove is devoid of foundation in Scripture; but they contain all the sophistry and wily quirks of a brain enthusiastically puffed up with the importance and validity of human reason, and of its sufficiency to direct all our actions, both as tending to human and divine things, without the necessity of additional light from any other Being, though

though that Being should be our Creator, and endowed with the attributes of omniscience, omnipotence, and a desire to make his creatures happy both here and hereafter. In a word, it is making the created (who has no power over himself) equal to, nay, greater! than the Creator, who could form him at his own pleasure, and even from nothing.

Such, Sir, are my opinions on the controversy now carried on by the Unitarians, who use every kind of indecent language against the Established Church, and the Ministers of it; but, Sir, a day of retribution will come, when the secrets of all hearts will be known, and when the Unitarian and Trinitarian will meet their respective rewards. W. T. B. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

IN reading Bp. Burgess's Third Address to Unitarians, in your last Number, it was with considerable curiosity that I turned to the New Testament for what his Lordship styles "the direct testimony of St. Paul to the Divinity of Christ." The passage not being quoted, but only referred to in the Address, I crave permission to lay it before your Readers, that it may not escape attention, but be allowed to have its full effect. It occurs (chap. ii. v. 13.) in St. Paul's short Letter to his friend Titus, which he begins by calling himself "a servant of God, and an apostle of Jesus Christ," and in the English Translation is as follows: "*Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ.*"

Lest the evidence of Divinity, in this passage, should not be sufficiently apparent, owing to any alleged inadequacy of the version (though it cannot be defective through design), it will be but fair to copy the original, which I will accompany with a literal translation. Προσδεχομενοι την μακαριαν ελπιδα, και επιφανειαν της δοξης τȣ μεγαλȣ Θεȣ, και σωτηρος ημων Ιησȣ Χριστȣ. *Looking for the blessed hope, and appearance of the glory of the great God, and of our Saviour Jesus Christ.* The whole evidence is now before the Reader. The meaning of the passage may be explained by our Saviour himself, when he says (Luke ix. 26,) "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him shall the Son of Man [that is, himself] be ashamed, *when he shall come in his own glory, and in his Father's, and of the holy angels.*"

If the evidence of the Divinity of Christ should still be imperceptible in an English version, let us look back to the Greek, where we may perhaps meet with better success. And here I think it may be perceived, that "the direct testimony of St. Paul" consists wholly in his application of the article τȣ, from which it is inferred that *God* and *Jesus Christ* are the same person, or that *Jesus Christ* is *God*. This is indeed a topick on which acute Grammarians may shew their learning and ingenuity to great advantage, as Lawyers sometimes do in other cases. But to a person of only common sense, it cannot but excite some surprize that the Apostle should leave so momentous a doctrine to be deduced from the mere circumstance of an article. It must be obvious to every attentive reader, that the Authors of the New Testament do not write with critical exactness, and especially that they are by no means correct and uniform in their use of the article; sometimes employing it where it is not necessary, and sometimes omitting it when propriety requires its insertion. Had it been the intention of these Writers to teach the Deity of their Master, would it not have been as easy, and much more effectual, to have asserted it in direct and explicit terms—such as could not be misunderstood—than to rest it on a mere grammatical nicety, which none but scholars can discern, and which, when perceived, not many will admit to be of any weight?

These Writers even appear to inculcate a contrary doctrine, without any reserve, in the most perspicuous and undisguised language. St. Peter calls Jesus of Nazareth "a man approved of God;" and St. Paul himself, who has used the article τȣ in its present application, says in his first letter to his young friend Timothy, "There is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." These two Apostles are in perfect agreement with each other; and I do not conceive that any authentic declaration of any writer or speaker in the whole New Testament can be found to contradict them.

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I have perused the Scriptures with much attention, and the more I read them, the greater satisfaction I have in doing it. I make little account of the peculiar names by which different sorts of Christians distinguish themselves and one another. Even the term *Quaker* has long since lost all that was offensive about it, and now suggests the idea of a *peaceable philanthropist.* Bp. Burgess is a Trinitarian; Mr. Belsham is an Unitarian: without endeavouring to affix an odium on either of these terms, the object which I deem most worthy of a serious inquirer is, to ascertain the true sense of Scripture on those subjects on which it professes to instruct us, and to represent it fairly when discovered. This is what I have endeavoured to do. Whether the Apostles *Peter* and *Paul* be entitled to the epithet *Trinitarian* or *Unitarian*, I shall not at this moment take upon me to decide; but refer the point to the judgment of your Readers, who will determine for themselves as the evidence appears.

Yours, &c. A. S. F.

P. S. Dipping, the other day, in the house of a friend, into the "Flowers of Wit," by the Rev. Henry Kett, I met with the following passage under the article JOHN HORNE TOOKE: "What Tacitus said of Galba, may be applied to him as a Member of Parliament; he was *Major imperio, nisi imperasset.*" This is a very incorrect quotation. The precise words of Tacitus respecting Galba are, *Major privato visus, dum privatus fuit, et omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset.* The Reverend Author is doubtless more correct in his quotations from Scripture.

If there is any useful information concerning the *blight* in Mr. Lawrence's fifth edition, which is not contained in the former ones, or in similar publications, COLONUS will confer a real obligation by giving it a more extensive circulation through the vehicle of Mr. Urban; for which favour many farmers (I can answer for myself and my friends) will be thankful.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Sept.* 14.

THE communication of the recovery of a curious and elegant relick of antient Architecture will not perhaps be deemed by you intrusive; and the insertion of it in your Miscellany will, no doubt, afford pleasure to many of your Readers, who, having left this University, still cherish with reverential fondness the recollection of its various architectural beauties. On removing the wainscot from the South side of the Chapel at Jesus College, near the altar, a beautiful niche, formed of the Saxon and Gothic arches united, with their transoms complete, was discovered. It is almost needless to remind your Readers that the Chapel is part of the Conventual Church belonging to a Convent of Benedictine Nuns, instituted in the reign of Henry I. and the niche originally contained the holy water; the two Gothic arches having two small fonts for that purpose. This newly-discovered relick is formed of a Saxon arch, bisected by two segments of a circle, which form two elegantly Pointed Gothic arches within the Saxon one. The arches are supported by three small pillars of Purbeck-stone, whose capitals are ornamented with flowers. The whole is surrounded with a beautiful architrave of fret-work. We are indebted for the recovery of this elegant niche to the present Bursar of that learned Foundation (the Rev. Mr. Hustler), who has had such parts of it as were decayed restored; and the whole will now remain a specimen of his correct taste, and a beautiful though silent tribute to the architecture of a former day. The Chapel itself is undergoing a thorough repair, and is tastefully painting in the chaste style of antient wainscoting, by a Gentleman who has evidenced much ability in this peculiar line of his profession, and, when completed, will present an elegant model of Gothic Architecture. Yours, &c.

A LOVER OF ANTIENT ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

IN Dr. Abauzit's Letter on the British and Foreign Bible Society, he gives, p. 135, to Charles le Céne the credit of rescuing Eccl. xi. 1, from its apparent incongruity; but I find that Tremellius and Junius, in their Bible, "London, 1581," have, in their annotations to the above chapter, given precisely the same interpretation.

Yours, &c. F. M.

Mr.

Of the Ukraine.

THE Ukraine was a capital seat of the Russians from the time of the Grand Duke Igor till 1157, when the Grand Ducal residence was transferred from Kief to Vladimir. The Tatar Khan Baati conquered Kief in 1240; nevertheless it still retained the right of choosing its rulers from its own population, though under Tatarian supremacy. But Gedenim, Grand Duke of Lithuania, put an end to that supremacy over Kief in 1320, on his vanquishing Prince Stanislaus, sprung from the antient Grand Dukes of Russia, and making himself master of the capital of Kief. Being now no longer governed by Princes of their own people, but by foreigners, of foreign manners and religious rites, it appears that many individuals, and perhaps small companies, from disgust, the love of liberty, dread, and dislike of foreign government, abandoned their homes, and endeavoured to obtain a free town in the lower districts of the Dnieper, where they afterwards found themselves obliged, by the continual attacks of the Poles, Lithuanians, and Tatars, to adopt a military regimen. Thus these fugitives from Kief, or the Ukraine, gradually became Kozaks, though they not till long afterwards took or received that appellation; probably still later than those of the Don, whom, however, they far transcend in the antiquity of their Kozakian constitution. Those of Kief who did not emigrate with them, remained what they were, under Lithuanian, and afterwards under Polish supremacy, free husbandmen boors: yet, as the greater proportion of the people, they sometimes, in the wars with the Poles, called themselves Kozaks; at least claimed their rights as such. On the second devastation of Kief by the Tatars in 1415, the number of the proper Kozaks may have received a considerable augmentation. Kief was in 1471 incorporated with the Polish dominions. Now the military establishment of the Kozaks grew into a regular constitution, when King Casimir divided their country on both sides of the Dnieper into districts, and after the example of his kingdom, appointed in all places magistrates from their own body*; at the same time promising them, that, as warriors, who by their exploits had obtained the rank of nobles, they should be not inferior to the Polish nobility; which promise, however, was not afterwards kept, as the Poles began to treat them with scorn and oppression. Nevertheless the Kozaks, by those institutions and declarations, formed now the principal and most important estate of the country, or, if not the only one, a deputation admitted to a decisive voice, at least they might be regarded as such. — At that time this country of the Kozaks† may have first received the appellation of Little Russia, or Malorussia, in order to distinguish it from the proper or great Russian empire: which also serves as a proof, that the Kozaks are of Russian origin. Being at first mildly treated, they gradually extended themselves to the shores of the Bohg‡ and the Dniester, and occupied the territory between those rivers and the Dnieper; constructed towns and villages, for enabling them to pass the winters there; during the summers they were in perpetual wars with the Turks and Tatars, and thereby formed the best barrier for Poland. This procured them, on the part of that country, great privileges and succours; and probably a continual increase of their numbers. The Polish government approved of their extension, assigned them on the Western bank of the Dnieper the towns of Chigirin and Chirkassi for their greater security and as safe places of arms and exercise. This is probably the origin of those towns, as intended for

* In this succinct account, as in what next follows, the reader must expect to find chasms, which for want of authentic vouchers I am unable to fill up.

† The Kozaks, and likewise the Polish settlers, possessed their lands in fee simple. But how did the boors, who had dwelt here as long as they, acquire their heretable possessions? Did the Kozak emigrants acquire them by force, or by royal mandate, or in consequence of their nobility? This must be left for the more profound research of historians better provided with the means of information.

‡ The Bog; but, as the *o* is pronounced long, I know of no other way of giving it that sound in English than either by inserting an *h*, or writing it *Bogue*.

strong holds adapted to their mode of warfare.

At the first, that is, so long as the Kozaks dwelt beyond the waterfalls*, they were all Zaporogians†; which denomination only a particular branch exclusively retained. Sigismund I. assigned them a plot of land above the cataracts, that they might be in greater safety from the Turkish and Tatarian incursions. King Bathori raised six regiments of them, each consisting of a thousand men. Afterwards, prior however to the separation of the Zaporogians, their possessions, both Easterly and Westerly on the Dneiper, were divided into circles, under the military appellation of regiments, ten whereof were reckoned on the Eastern, and six on the Western side of the river. Over all, on both sides the Dnieper‡, a chief, bearing the title of Hetman, had the supreme command, having a council as his assistants, together with other subordinate officers, such as starschins, or eldermen, &c.§ King Stephen allowed them to occupy the whole territory of Terechtemirof as far as Kief; the former of which cities he granted in perpetuity to the hetman and his successors, whence it now became the principal station or capital of the Kozaks.—The administration of King Sigismund III. is generally blamed, as having, from ignorance of the advantages procured to the kingdom by the Kozaks, abridged them of their privileges, and prohibited them from making inroads upon the Turks, which constituted however their principal occupation, and were the very soul of their constitution. But I conceive there is herein a mixture of misintelligence and exaggeration. It is not to be denied, that some restrictions were at that time put upon the Kozaks, and several of their recognized privileges infringed: but it may be asked, whether they did not, by their insolence and the abuse of their immunities, in a manner compel the court of Poland to have recourse to some coercive measures for their own benefit, no less than for that of the kingdom. As to the prohibition of their predatory quarrels, it can by no means be thought culpable, but rather wise and laudable: for their aggressions were utterly unjustifiable, and their violences had a tendency to involve the kingdom in perpetual wars. On the contrary, what could be more just and praiseworthy than to accustom the Kozaks to the arts of peace, and the quiet prosecution of those trades and occupations which are at once the sweeteners of life and the means of prosperity? Those writers who fancy they perceive in this conduct of the Polish cabinet great political errors, have not thoroughly considered the matter.—But the Kozaks were doomed to undergo far more material oppressions in those and the subsequent times. As now they began on the part of Poland to fill the principal Malorussian posts with Poles, to the disparagement and disgrace of the free natives; it was fiercely insisted on that the hetman should be dependent on the commandant appointed by the crown; several of the Polish magnats had, either by artifice and intrigue or by open violence and other iniquitous methods, acquired hamlets and villages in Little Russia, and invited free Kozaks to settle in them, whom they gradually treated with severity, and loaded with all the burdens of vassals; the Roman Catholic clergy endeavoured to nestle there, to found churches, monasteries and schools; to the Greek metropolitan of Kief a Catholic bishop was appointed as coadjutor; and, in fine, it was even required, that the Greek

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* A description of them may be seen in Suyef's Travels, vol. I. p. 182 *et seq.*

† From the two Russian words: *za*, beyond, and *porogi*, the cataracts.

‡ As the Hetman's title was not introduced till more modern times, and under the reign of king Stephen Bathori were annexed to it extraordinary privileges and better regulations respecting the Malorussian-kozak-constitution: the supreme commanders of them had perhaps till then borne no other title than that which from all antiquity had been in use with the rest of the Kozak tribes, of Atamans. Both equally denote a chieftain, supreme commander, and generalissimo. But some authors, in always using ataman instead of hetman, are in the wrong.

§ Probably they had already, on adopting their Kozak-constitution, thought it useful gradually to introduce some offices among them; which were now perhaps increased, extended, and confirmed.

clergy

clergy should recognize the Papal supremacy, and that all obedience to the Greek patriarch of Constantinople should be abjured and renounced. The Kozaks, provoked at such numerous oppressions, thought themselves bound to defend to the utmost the purity of their orthodox Greek form of worship, no less than the privileges of their country and people. Accordingly a tedious war arose, which, with alternate success, was carried on through three successive reigns. At length Bogdan Chmelnitzki, a man of conspicuous prudence and ability, whom the Kozaks elected their hetman, put an end to the affair: for, being persuaded by undoubted authority and evident facts, that the Poles were incessantly employing even the treaty concluded at Sborof in 1649 by all possible methods to the uttermost injury of the kozaks; being informed also that they were making military preparations for new hostilities against them: he could devise no better means of providing for his own and his people's security, than by uniting again with that nation from whom the forefathers of the Kozaks were sprung; namely, by submitting to the scepter of the tzars of Russia, who moreover had the justest right to Little Russia. This submission, under a solemn recognition and ratification of the several privileges and immunities, was carried into effect at Pereyaslavl on the 6th of January 1654; soon after which, all the towns and inhabitants on the Eastern side of the Dnieper, together with Kief, as the capital of the country, followed the example of the Kozaks. Chmelnitzki had already during the war, namely, in 1650, brought the forces of the Kozaks in actual service to 40,000 men, and divided them into fifteen brigades or regiments; most of them, however, were stationed on the Western side of the Dnieper, and named after the towns there situate: Chigirin, Cherkassi, Kanef, Korsun, Uman, Braslaw, &c. But after their submission to the Russian government, they withdrew, as presently appears, for the most part to the Eastern side. The number of the Kozaks was now fixed at 60,000, which were divided into ten regiments, who all had dwellings allotted them on the Eastern side of the Dnieper*, and likewise took their names from the principal towns of those parts, so that, till very lately, Kief, Chernigof, Starodub, Neshin, Pereyaslavl, Priluki, Lubni, Gaditsh, Mirgorod, and Pultava, were severally the head-quarters of these regiments. These regiments, however, were not by far of equal strength, but in regard of their sotens, or companies, and men very different: for, the regiment of Kief had 8 sotens, that of Chernigof 14, the Starodubian 6, the Neshinskian 10, the Pereyaslavlian 16, the Prilukian 7, the Lubnian 12, the Gaditshian 9, the Mirgordian 15, and the Pultavian 16 sotens.—In the aforesaid towns severally dwelt the colonels or commanders, but each company had an adjacent town where the sotnik resided, and in still smaller places lived the subaltern officers. The hetman at that time had his residence at Baturin; but the seat of government was Gluchof. — Those ten towns, with their districts, composed the Little-Russian government; but the Russians dwelling there afterwards belonged to the government of Kief, whose governor resided in that city. The Russians had their Judges in four towns. This mixed constitution was attended with great and numerous inconveniences.—But I shall say somewhat more of its history as I proceed.

By voluntary emigrations and separations from the parent-stock, as also by transplantations decreed by edict, several branches arose, of which two were of such importance, as to merit here particular notice: I mean the Slobodian and the Zaporogian Kozaks. The two lesser colonies, which not by their own good will, but in pursuance of imperial orders, on account of the share they had in the notorious rebellion of Mazeppa, quitted their country, and were forced to roam about the left shores of the Volga towards Saratof, to Petrofska-sloboda, and the confines of the Samara, are as little deserving of consideration, as the crew who were then sent to the Baltic, and after various toils and distresses were gradually wasted.

* Perhaps herein may be the reason why the Kozaks, but not their countrymen the boors, possess their lands as heretable freeholds.

During

During the war of the Malorussian Kozaks against the Poles, many families, for the sake of greater security, betook themselves across the Dnieper from the Western to the Eastern side. But, not finding sufficient space for them all within the antient borders of Little Russia, numbers of them travelled farther Eastwards to the territory of Bielgorod, where districts uninhabited, yet endowed with many natural advantages, were assigned them, with the preservation of their Kozak institutions and franchises, on the side toward the Crimean steppe, about the year 1652. They found here such ample room, that in 1659 they were able to admit a considerable number of their brethren. Such was the origin of what are called the five Slobode regiments, which received their denominations from the towns Achtirha, Sumi, Charkof, Isium, and Rybna or Ostrogoshk.—Since that time they have no longer been dependent on the Malorussian hetman, nor had they any general commander having the title of ataman, but each regiment had its peculiar colonel, together with the other Kozak officers; for the rest they are under the orders of the governor and government-chancery of Bielgorod. At present their quarters are a part of the provinces of Charkof, Kursh, and Voronetz. Recently, to the real benefit of the state, they have been converted into regular troops. Their population is greatly increased.—In the ukase of the year 1783 their present taxes were regulated. The military inhabitants, who are allowed to distil and sell brandy, pay annually for every male, instead of the former 95, now 120 kopeeks; but in places where the sale of brandy is prohibited, instead of the former 85 kopeeks, now one ruble. The merchants, burghers, and boors, pay as in the other provinces: but the last mentioned, whether boors of the crown, of the monasteries, or of the nobles, beside the head money, in lieu of soccage-work, pay for every male one ruble.

The Polish historian Okolski, speaking of a campaign of the Kozaks against the Turks in 1516, occasionally mentions that the word Kozak, as an appellative, was at that time first heard in Poland. — Sometimes even Poles who went to the wars called themselves Kozaks: thus in the year 1579 the Lithuanian Kozaks are noticed; and the Lissovian Kozaks under their leader Lissofski, a Lithuanian nobleman, committed outrages in Russia, and were afterwards taken into the service of the emperor Ferdinand I. at the beginning of the thirty years' war in Germany.—Okolski contends, with the greatest probability, that the name then first arose amongst the Kozaks themselves. The Greek emperor Constantine Porphyrogenneta mentions, in the ninth century, a territory Kozachia at the foot of the Caucasean mountains. And according to the Russian yearbooks, a people named Kozagi were conquered in 1021. These seem to be one and the same people. Kozak signifies in the Tatarian language a warrior always prompt to arm, one who seeks rather by desultory attacks than by formal warfare to injure the enemy, one who is ready to enlist in the service of any spoiler, one who rambles about with a shorn head. These several significations coalesce in the Tatarian Kozaks, and generally likewise in the Russian. Long before the Tatarian or Mongolian conquests in Russia, there was a tribe of Tatars bearing the name of Kozaks. These, on the testimony of the Russian annals, came from the present Kabarda in the Caucasean mountains; settled on the Don, the Volga, &c.; were subjugated by the grand duke Mstislauf in the year 1021, and in 1023 employed by him in the war against his brother, tzar Yaroslauf; and having thus apparently withdrawn from the Russian domination, were presently after again subjected to it in the years 1064 and 1065 by the Russian prince Yaroslauf in quality of master of the fortress of Temruk, the present Taman, lying over against the town of Kertsh in the Crimea.

As long as the Tatars ruled over the Southern regions of the Russian empire, nothing is known of Russian Kozaks. These took their rise when the Tatars lost the mastery. But they arose precisely there where the Tatars had bore sway. As under the Tatars there had been Kozaks, so under the Russians might people, who repaired to their settlements, and adopted similar habits of life, receive that appellative.—In the Russian history

tory mention is made of Tatars under the reign of the grand duke Ivan Vassillievitch I. His son Vassilli Ivanovitch had Tatar Kozaks in his service, some of whom were employed in carrying dispatches to the Crim*. The Tatarian Kozaks consisted, as is well known, of those of the great orda (or horde) who dwelt on the Volga, and partly of those who were settled below Azof. Both these branches were in a manner the last remains of the falling domination of the Tatars, from which Russia for some centuries had suffered so much. It declined gradually to its downfall, either because the Tatars were extirpated, or more probably because they dispersed and mingled with other populations, particularly with that which afterwards bore the name of Don-Kozaks. W. T. *Bloomsbury.*

WANTS A SITUATION,

AN EMPEROR,—who has served in the highest and lowest capacities. Refers for his military character to the King of Prussia, and to the Emperors of Austria and Russia. Engages to shew the way to any Capital in Europe, London excepted. Undertakes to lead any army to conquest, provided he does not meet the Duke of Wellington.

Begs leave to observe to Gentlemen of the Army, that he permits pillage, and allows free quarters. Knows how to dispose of prisoners, and to provide for the sick and wounded.

Wishes to have it understood that his civil qualifications are equal to his military. Has studied Imperial elocution and action under Talma. Receives Ambassadors with propriety. Speaks all languages (including the language of the *Halles*†) with fluency. Is a good writer: several of his papers have been inserted in the Moniteur. Understands perfectly all the ceremonials of a Court, from a Coronation to Abdication: particularly expert in the latter. Gets up *Fêtes* to the taste of any Nation. Can perform funerals if required.

Deems it superfluous to mention, that any Nation wishing to employ him may be secure of the utmost liberality in the articles of Morality and Religion. Polygamy and Divorce permitted. Objects to Suicide. Tolerates any form of worship. Dispenses with an Established Religion: engages to change his own at the shortest notice. Thinks it fit to mention that he has already been a Jew, a Mussulman, an Infidel, a good Catholick. Has no followers. Pecuniary considerations no object.

To be heard of at the *Lion d'Or, Havre de Grace.* Letters addressed to N. B. post-paid, or under cover to Carnot, à Paris, will be duly attended to.

N. B. has no objection to going to Ireland.—*July* 1, 1815.

BUONAPARTIANA.

Details respecting Buonaparte's *Abdication; by M.* de St. Didier, *his Private Secretary.*

FOR two days and nights, meetings and committees succeeded each other in the Elysée Palace without producing any result. The Emperor's anxiety seemed to increase. Much business seemed to be doing, and yet nothing was determined. The time was, however, pressing. The Chambers had assembled, and from the violence of the discussions, it was plain that the parties stood opposed to each other: the necessity of an Abdication was already spoken of with much freedom.

I heard the noise of a carriage which suddenly stopped at the Palace. It was Prince Lucien's. Napoleon turned pale on seeing him. He went down, however, and met his brother in the garden. The Prince drew the Emperor aside into the closest walk in the garden. I followed at a distance by turnings which I knew, and I arrived behind a thicket of verdure which concealed me from them. It is probable I heard only the last part of their conversation.

Lucien.—Where is your firmness now? Abandon this irresolution. You know the consequence of not having the courage to dare.

Napoleon.—I have dared too much.

Lucien.—Yes, too much, and too little. Dare once again. You deliberate when it is proper you should act. Others are acting, and not deliberating. They will pronounce your forfeiture.

Napoleon.—Forfeiture!—Let us see Davoust.

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* Hence it perhaps arose, that formerly messengers sent for hire by private individuals, were denominated Kozaks; in which sense of the term we still hear it sometimes used.

† Billingsgate.

They

They returned into the Palace, and the Prince of Eckmuhl was sent for. I am not certain what was proposed to him, nor what he replied; but it appeared that he would attempt nothing against the independence of the National Representation.—Prince Lucien, much agitated, soon drove off in his carriage. I heard him say to his Secretary, "What can I say to you? The smoke of Mont-Saint-Jean has turned his head."

The Emperor shut himself up hermetically in a retired cabinet, and did not come out for an hour. He had asked for a jelly and coffee, and a valet-de-chambre sent it in to him by a boy, who, during his service in the Palace, had been particularly noticed by Napoleon, and of whom he seemed very fond. The boy looked seriously at the Emperor, who was sitting motionless, with his hands over his eyes. "Eat some," said the boy; "it will do you good." The Emperor asked, "Are you not from Gonesse?" "No, Sire, I come from Pierre-Fite." "And your parents have a cottage and some acres there?" "Yes, Sire." "That is a happy life!" His head, which he had for a moment raised, he then sunk again upon his hands.

Napoleon soon after returned to his great Cabinet, where he found me opening a dispatch. "Is there any thing new there?" said the Emperor. "It contains a letter addressed to your Majesty." Buonaparte read what follows: "The chastisement of a Hero consists in his fall. Yours is resolved on; and, in order that History may consider it as legal as your contemporaries will believe it is just, the public authority is about to pronounce it. Your accomplices will not then have it in their power to describe it as the work of the bayonets of Kalmucks. You may, however, prevent this. Take to yourself the honour of descending from a throne from which you may be dragged. This is the advice of a candid enemy, who has often admired you, who never feared you, and who, at the price of his blood, would have wished to have had to revere in you the saviour of that world of which you have been the scourge. That enemy cannot leave him whom his genius and the national will have raised to sovereignty, without saying to him what his friends, if any yet remain to him, ought to say—*Abdicate!*"

"That I should abdicate!" biting his lips, and crushing the letter in his hand. "What think you of it?" said he to two of the Ministers, the Duke of Bassano and Regnault St. Jean d'Angely, who had just entered: the former was silent. "I understand you," said Napoleon, affecting gaiety; "you agree with the anonymous writer. Well, Count Regnault, what is your opinion?" "With men and money you might still repel the attacks of your assailants; but without them, what can you do but yield?" "I am able to resist." "Public opinion is with the Chambers; and it is the opinion of the Chambers that a sacrifice is required."

Here Gen. Solignac, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, was announced. "Solignac!" exclaimed the Emperor, "he has not spoken to me these five years: what can he want?" The Ministers withdrew, and Solignac was immediately admitted.

I was not present at the conversation; I shall therefore quote the words in which the General has stated it himself:

"It was settled; the Chamber had determined to exclude Napoleon from the Throne; but it was wished to shew regard for the Army in proceedings concerning the person of its Chief, whose power and glory the troops had so long been accustomed to respect. There was also reason to fear, that the Decree of his forfeiture might be made the pretext of an insurrection. The Capital might become the scene of serious troubles, and the Country be involved in a civil war. It appeared necessary, therefore, in order to avoid these evils, that the abdication of Napoleon should proceed from himself, and be considered as a voluntary act of devotedness for the country. To obtain this object, I employed the means of persuasion which appeared to me best calculated for success. After an hour and a half's conversation, Napoleon at last yielded to my urgent recommendations. He appeared touched with the frankness and energy with which I spoke, while at the same time I preserved the respect which was due to his rank, and still more to his misfortunes. In a word, I left the Emperor with the assurance that he would transmit his Act of Abdication, and I arrived at the Chamber of Representatives before the forfeiture, which was then under consideration, became the subject of a positive Decree."

Extract of a Report to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies, by the Captain of Frigate De Regny, *dispatched to* Rochfort.

On arriving in this port on the 18th of July, in the morning, I learned that Napoleon Buonaparte had taken his departure for England, on board the Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland, on the 16th July, at half-past one in the afternoon. The result of the different communications

tions which I had with the English Admiral (Hotham) and the Maritime Prefect is, that Napoleon arrived at Rochfort on the 3d of July; and established himself at the Maritime Prefecture up to the 8th. Pressed by General Becker, who had been charged with escorting him till his embarkation, and by M. le Baron de Bonnefoux, the Maritime Prefect, to avail himself of every occasion offered by the wind and tide, he at length decided on embarking in the canoes which attended on him each tide, and repaired, at ten o'clock in the evening, on board the Saal, and ordered his suite to be distributed on board this frigate and the Meduse. On the morning of the 9th he disembarked on the Isle of Aix, and visited its fortifications. On the 10th the winds were favourable for getting out, but the English cruizer and the moonlight left the frigates but little hope of escaping. From the 10th to the 11th, Buonaparte sent General Savary and Las Casses on board the English vessel Bellerophon in a flag of truce. They returned on the 11th. Between the 11th and 12th, Napoleon learned from his brother Joseph the dissolution of the Chambers, and the entry of the King into Paris. Up to this moment Buonaparte had often announced the opinion that the Chambers would recal him. Whether he thus wished to impose on the Authorities who surrounded him, or really entertained the hope, I know not. On the 12th he descended on the Island of Aix with his suite and his baggage; and on the night between the 12th and 13th, two half-decked long boats arrived there from La Rochelle. It appears that Napoleon had caused them to be purchased, in the intention of embarking in them, and endeavouring to gain, by favour of the night, a Danish smack, with which, it is supposed, he had been in treaty, and which was to look for him at 30 or 40 leagues out at sea. It is not known why he did not avail himself of these dispositions: they, undoubtedly, appeared too hazardous to him. In the night between the 13th and 14th, he repaired on board the French brig l'Epervier; and on the evening of the 14th, Gen. Becker, who had been sent on a truce to the English station, having returned, Napoleon ordered his suite and his baggage to be embarked on board the Epervier. The morning of the 15th this vessel was perceived setting sail, with a flag of truce, towards the Admiral's ship: the state of the sea not permitting him to approach rapidly, the English transports came to meet him, and convey the passengers on board the Bellerophon.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of H. M. S. Cyrus, dated Basque Roads, July 16, 1815.

We were recalled to this place, and found the "Disturber of the World," whom we had been so anxiously looking for, safe on board the Bellerophon. He was just returning to the latter ship from breakfasting on board the Superb with the Admiral, who ordered the yards to be manned as a mark of respect. We passed close to the Bellerophon several times: Capt. Maitland told us, "I have got Buonaparte on board." Napoleon stood exposed at full length on the gangway, about 20 yards distant, to survey us; and we in return examined him, as you may be assured, with minute and eager attention. He was dressed in a green uniform coat, with two epaulets and a red collar, a broad red sash over his shoulder, a large star on the left breast, white waistcoat, pantaloons, boots, and a large cocked hat with the tri-coloured cockade. I knew the figure and face instantly; it was impossible for any one who had ever examined the lineaments with attention to mistake them. Bertrand, Savary, L'Allemand, and others, were with him. On board the Bellerophon he seemed to think himself Emperor, taking possession of Capt. Maitland's cabin, and, shortly afterwards, inviting him to dinner. When he went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand first ascended the side, and was introduced to the Admiral; Napoleon followed—"The Emperor," said Capt. Maitland. Napoleon bowed to the Admiral, without further ceremony walked into his cabin, and sent his compliments that he would be glad to speak with him. Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked an explanation of the ropes, blocks, masts, and yards, and all the machinery of the ship. He sent for the boatswain, to question him; that officer always fitting out the French ships. He requested the marines to pass in review before him, examined the arms, evolutions, dress, &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He inquired into the situation of the seamen, their pay, prize-money, clothes, food, tobacco, &c. In conversing with the Admiral, he said, "I have given myself up to the English; but I would not have done so to any other of the Allied powers. In surrendering to any of them, I should be subject to the caprice and will of an individual: in submitting to the English, I place myself at the mercy of a Nation."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Part I. p. 501. b. In the quotation from Heb. iii. 4. *for* "Christ" *read* "God."

P. 647. b. *l.* 6, 7; *for* "Farmer," *read* "Farrer."

Part II. p. 87. a. *l.* 53, *read* "two *im*mutable things."—P. 274. b. *l.* 9 from bottom, *for* Asening *read* Avening.

The communications of our kind friend from S. Normanton will be acceptable.

The letter of ÆGIDIUS is handed over to the Editor of "The Beauties of England," which, it is hoped, ÆGIDIUS will approve.

A Correspondent, who signs ANON. has spoilt Dr. KING's "Apple-Pye," by meanly attempting to pass it off for his own.

A View of the Monument lately erected to the memory of MILLER, the celebrated Botanist, in our next: with the communications of Mr. SALISBURY; D.; F. SEPWAY; A constant Reader; the Editor of The Rejected Pictures; &c.

T. W. is much gratified by the clear description of the Trial of the Pix in p. 207; which, as he remarks, serves to shew the close attention paid to the purity of Coin issued for public use, and is, he believes, superior to any other State in Europe.—He requests an explanation of the origin and meaning of "Clerk of the Pipe and Hanaper." A worthy Country Curate (now removed from this stage of being) used jocularly to say, as he was scarcely ever without a pipe in his mouth, that he thought the situation of Clerk of the Pipe and the *Hamper* would exactly suit him.

AMICUS informs us, that a report is in circulation that some Christian in England has lately either bequeathed by will, or given in life, a considerable sum of money, for the express purpose of keeping in repair Episcopal Chapels in Scotland. To those interested in the welfare of that poor but tolerated branch of the Established Church on the North side of the Tweed, it must be desirable, he observes, to know if the report be true, and, if not intrusive, the source whence so much ecclesiastical benefit flows.

SCOTUS asks how it comes to pass that the Knights of the illustrious Order of the Thistle have no banners displayed in the Capital of Scotland? If it is stated that there is no proper place, he begs to say, that the Parliament-house is exceedingly fit for the purpose, and is not unlike Westminster-Hall. He could wish to have a reason assigned also why the appropriate robes are not worn at Chapters, instead of simple Parliamentary: no such regulation, he believes, occurs in the Orders of the Garter, Bath, and St. Patrick.

"AN OLD CORRESPONDENT," p. 114, will favour many of our Readers if he will explain some things, which, however familiar to him, convey no information to them: *viz.* Arbouses; Polish manner of tending bee-hives; Russian quas; the well-known kislischi; Verst, how much in English measure?—The amount of foreign money, when mentioned, should always be given in English money.—The writers of books on the affairs of India seem to take pains to spell names in a manner different from what has been used by their predecessors, or in common.

CASSANNE observes, that from our Correspondent's account (Part I. p. 294), Mr. Rolfe's consanguinity to Lord Nelson clearly appears. He requests information of the Christian name, abode, and marriage of Mr. Nelson (grandfather of Lord Nelson and Mr. Rolfe), and the names of his issue. The Pedigree of Thurlow, he says, which was supposed to be very short, has been lately ascertained as far back as three centuries*; and if equal diligence was employed on that of Nelson, perhaps similar results might follow:—not that the want of ancestry can be considered any blur to the trophies of Nelson; but any thing connected with the Hero must be interesting.

In Part I. p. 380, CASSANNE notices a mistake in stating the Barony of Wentworth, of Nettlested, to have devolved on Lady Milbanke. The Barony is in abeyance between her and the issue of her deceased sister, Baroness Scarsdale.

W. W. states, that in January 1770, died the Right Hon. Nathaniel Booth, Baron Delamer, of Dunham Massey, in the County Palatine of Chester, since which the said Barony has lain dormant, from the negligence of the great uncle of the present claimant not immediately taking his seat in the House. He wishes to know what relationship there was between the last Lord and the late Henry Booth, esq. of Thorpe Hall, co. Lincoln. At some future period, he says, it may be in his power to communicate further particulars, which may throw more light on the fair pretensions of the present Claimant, who, from deficiency of fortune, it is said, is not able to proceed in the direct way he could wish.

D. A. L. asks for the best means of preserving Grouse, or other game, when sending them to a distance. He has heard that charcoal is excellent, but does not know how to apply it.

* See vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 272.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

34. *Time; or, Light and Shade: a Poem in Six Parts; by* J. Gompertz, *Esq.* 4*to.* Longman and Co.

THIS Author has before been a candidate for our approbation, and has obtained it not undeservedly. —The present publication is distinguished by the same marks which characterized the former — a serious and well-disciplined mind, extensive reading, and considerable taste.

The Poem, as we learn from the Preface, was commenced many years since, and has been progressively continued to its present substance as time and circumstances afforded matter towards the accomplishment of the original plan. The first idea was, to administer consolation to a venerable friend in the decline of life, who, as it more nearly approached, had so strong an apprehension of death, that it greatly embittered the latter end of his days — an amiable and truly excellent motive; but the Poem does more — it exhibits a comprehensive view of life, and of the follies, vices, and prejudices of mankind, so that it may be considered and denominated a truly didactic composition. We should be much disposed to introduce specimens from different parts of the work; but we are really solicitous that our friends should be induced to peruse the whole, and shall, we trust, provoke them so to do by the following extract:

"The world 's too confident — the wise too coy,
And the most provident the least enjoy,
On pleasure's brink delay, in hope or dread,
The while life's current gushes from its head,
Still looking anxious back, or anxious on
To Time's high altitude, or tide far gone,
When but this moment they can claim their own.
Arrest each bubble joy while passing by,
Nor mar the present with futurity.
Who slight the present, and the future court,
But shorten life, alas, already short!
Unsearch'd then leave the irrevocable doom,
And all vicissitudes of fate to come:
Suffice it in this turbid sphere below,
To regulate the moments free from woe,
Nor Death itself, the grisly spectre, fear,
Since universal, and since ever near.
What tho' the mystery be unreveal'd,
Since Heaven, as jealous of our faith, conceal'd,
Or otherwise forbids our thought;
Thence does it follow that we sink to nought?
Or that eternal punishment's prepar'd
For hopeless nature fallen, by fate ensnar'd?
Profane! ne'er let such dangerous thoughts intrude,
But still suspend all vain solicitude,
Repose in Heaven at least this final trust,
And to its creatures rest assured 'tis just.
Oh! indiscreetly why anticipate,
The volume of inexorable Fate,
Which men decyphering wrong, with horror read,
Seen dimly through the medium of their dread?
Why, when the vital current still excites
The tranquil soul to rational delights,
When buoyant on a yielding wave serene,
When passions ruffle not the pleasing scene,
Unless as when o'er Thetis' swelling breast
With dalliance Zephyr interrupts her rest,
So provident, prophetic of a gale,
With dire presage let apathy prevail,
Nor give life's bark, becalm'd, a slender sail?
Or panic-struck, when clouds seem gathering nigh,
With still more strange pusillanimity,
Tho' timely warn'd to escape the storm afar,
A willing victim paralyz'd by care,
To gain the haven, not unfurl the sheet,
But near the shelving shore its fury meet?"

In a work of such extent it is impossible that some negligent and careless moments should not interpose between the Author and that strict accuracy, which a critical eye cannot fail to discern, and a severity of disposition would acrimoniously point out to censure. The principal defect in this poem is, what more experience will remedy,—imperfect and ill-assorted rhymes, with a mixture of prosaic words and expressions which offend the ear. *Weal* is but a bad rhyme to *scale*, *sons* to *stones*, *God* to *code*, *responsible* to *still*. We beg to direct the Author's attention to this point, and to meliorate his ear by frequent perusals of our best English Poets. At the same time we

we are in justice obliged to acknowledge, that the poem contains many striking and energetic apostrophes, and a sufficient number of really musical lines.

35. *The Fair* Isabel *of* Cotehele; *a* Cornish *Romance.* (*Concluded from p.* 53.)

TO the Reader who in the intervals of graver study delights to thread the fairy mazes of Romance, embellished, as we have of late years seen it, with the charm of Poetry, and chastened by the hand of good Taste,—the Poem before us presents no mean attractions. It is founded (as we have already stated) on a family incident in the reign of Queen Mary. The story is full of interest, but is too complex to be clearly told in a small compass. Two singular historical events, on which the Romance is principally constructed, are worth recording, and will at least prove that the Author has selected subjects well suited to the nature of his composition *.

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* "There was a knight [Trevanion] dwelling in the same shire, with whom, for divers causes, in King Edward's days, Sir Richard Edgcumbe had sundry quarrels; which as at first they bred inward mislikings between them, so at last they brake forth into open hatred. This Knight, in the troublesome change of Queen Mary's reign, partly for *religion*, and partly for other causes, was clapped into prison: and though the matters discovered against him were heinous, and his enemies (at that time bearing great sway) very grievous, yet he obtained so much favour, as to be tried by certificate, from the gentlemen of the chiefest authority in his county for his behaviour therein: according to whose report to the council, he was to be either delivered, or more straightly to be dealt with. This granted, he conceived very good hope of every other's friendly advertisement, and feared only the hard favour of our Sir Richard, who he doubted would use the sword of revenge (then put into his hands) to his enemy's destruction. It happened that, upon return of their answer, he was delivered; and being at liberty, to the end he might know how his countrymen's minds were affected towards him, he by means procured a copy of all these advertisive letters, in perusing of which he found that such as bore him fairest countenance, wrote most against him; and that Sir Richard Edgcumbe's certificate made most for him; so as, in all likelihood, his greatest enemy in show, was the chiefest cause of his deliverance indeed.—I would stay here in praise of this noble mind, who shewed his valour in conquering his own affections; his virtue in abstaining from revenge, being offered; and his Christianity in doing good for evil; but that I am carried forth with no less wonder at this Knight's thankfulness; who, pretending as though he wist not of this courtesy, to the outward show, continued his wonted enmity until the Christmas after. At which time, on a night, word was brought to Mount Edgcumbe, that a company of armed men were lately landed from Plymouth, marching up to the house. Sir Richard, having heard before, that this Knight was in that town, and mistrusting he had picked out this time to come and set upon him unawares, resolved to shew himself neither discourteous to them he knew not, through fear; nor yet to lie open to his enemies, if they pretended any such practice, through heedlessness: he therefore caused his gates to be set wide open, and placed his servants on both sides the gate and hall, where they must pass, with swords and bucklers: but they coming in, turned this doubt into pastime, for their armour and weapons were only painted paper, as by nearer approaching was perceived, and instead of trying their blows, in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies' skill in dancing.—These pastimes at last being ended, they were led into another room to be banqueted, where this Knight taking off his vizard, and disclosing himself to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, uttered, That having known the great courtesy shewn him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same, assuring him that he would thenceforth rest as faithful a friend, as ever before he had shewn himself a professed enemy. In witness of which his true meaning, and to strengthen the friendship newly begun, in good-will, with a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman his nephew, a ward and the heir of his house (who being of fair possessions, came amongst the other company masked in a nymph's attire) to match with one of his daughters; which marriage afterwards came to pass. See Modern History of Cornwall, vol. I. p. 69.

"We have an astonishing instance of reviviscence in one of the Edgcumbe family; I believe the mother of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, in 1748. The family were then

The Romance consists of Six Cantos, in which some beautiful Songs are occasionally interspersed; and the narrative is still further relieved by an appropriate introduction and conclusion to each canto. These appendages are connected in subject, and illustrate the influence of Superstition and Bigotry as exhibited in the records of our National History. From the Introduction to the first Canto, we copy a spirited picture:

"Where Cornwall's dreary genius cowers o'er rocks [of heath,
Of Druid fame,—o'er barrow'd hills
There, where in ancient days umbrageous oaks [beneath,
Involv'd in wizard gloom the shrines
And thro' the central darkness murmur'd death;
I feel again, from all her echoing caves
The consecrated trumpet's thrilling breath! [heaves,
Again I hear, as charm'd old Ocean
The harp's symphonious sounds, that hush the weltering waves.

"Snatcht from the flaming altars of the East,
I see the hallow'd fires of Iran rise,
To mark, unfolding May! thy floral feast!
Behold they lighten to the starry skies!
The circling priests their wands in solemn guise
Wave to and fro; and all is pale amaze!
Fram crag to crag the hum of voices dies;
And, as assembled clans in silence gaze,
The distant karnes draw near, and kindle in the blaze.

"But, guilt (that cried for vengeance) to atone,
I saw the shivering sacrifice of blood,
What time the moon, her horns replenish'd, shone
Thro' the thick foliage of the lurid wood! [viprous brood,
Lo, how they catch, where hiss'd the
The Milpreu flung into the fields of air! [dued,
See break away, by man yet unsub-
Yon milk-white steeds, along the moorland far [the rattling car.
Tossing their harness'd heads, and dash

"See, where Karnbre in savage grandeur wild, [craggy steep,
Frowns o'er the crowds that scale her
That ledge immense upon its rockstone pil'd [tion deep!
To its white glimmering draws attenThe Archdruid flings the lymph. With mystic sweep [slow,
He turns around. He beckons, silent,
To the dark spirit within that seem'd to sleep! [below
Lo, the rock shakes and trembles!—All
Religious frenzy goads—all own the inspiring glow!

"And now, to drink the crimson flood of life, [topmost height,
Where towers the Cromlech on the
He sternly lifts the sacrificing knife!
Around the mountain sides long vestments white [light!
Float silvery to the moonbeam's sacred
And lo! he waits with deathful pause and pale, [night!
The dire portentous moment of mid-
It comes! the knife descends! The piteous wail, [bosoms hail?
And limbs convuls'd in blood, can human

"Yes! it was thus Imposture aim'd to waft [nest day;
Man's prayers to Jove, in Error's dun-
While Priestly domination, Priestly craft
Was no faint semblance of the Almighty sway,
Or of Eternal Wisdom seem'd a ray!—
And leap'd not forth the ethereal flame, to scath [essay?
Presumption's crest amidst the mad
Why paus'd the lightnings in their blazing path, [Heaven's wrath?"
Nor fork'd their keenest fire, to execute

* * * * *

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then residing at Cotehele. Lady Edgcumbe had expired, in consequence of what disorder I am not informed. Her body was deposited in the family vault, not probably in less than a week after her supposed death. The interment, however, had not long taken place, before the sexton, from a motive sufficiently obvious, went down into the vault; and observing a gold ring on her ladyship's finger, attempted to draw it off, but not succeeding, pressed the finger, when the body very sensibly moved in the coffin. The man ran off in terror, leaving his lanthorn behind. Her ladyship arose; and taking the lanthorn, proceeded to the mansion-house. It was about five years after, that, of her, Sir Richard was born.—Of the authenticity of this account, there can be no reasonable doubt. A few years ago, a gentleman of my acquaintance heard all the particulars of the transaction, from the late Lord Graves, at Thancks, which is in the neighbourhood of Cotehele. But I need not appeal to Lord Graves's authority; as I recollect the narrative as coming from the lips of my grandmother Polwhele; who used to render the story extremely interesting from a variety of minute circumstances, and who from the connexion and intimacy of her own with the Edgcumbe family was unquestionably well informed on the subject. See Modern History of Cornwall, vol. X. p. 112."

"Long

"Long o'er the mind had Superstition shed [Abbey tower'd;
Chill influence, where the cumbrous
And dark, as from the regions of the dead,
O'er varied life the cell-born phantom lour'd! [embower'd
Say, if secluded shades perchance
Some studious spirits to the Muses dear;
If alms were at the crowded portals pour'd; [conscience clear,
Say, could those walls from doubt the
And with one ray of hope aspiring
Virtue cheer?

"Blest be the hour, when Henry's flaming brand [*Monk*;
Bade the light flash upon the secret
When, as volcanos rocking all the land,
Imposture cowering from his anger shrunk,
Tyrannic Power, of adulation drunk,
And Selfishness, consum'd with its own rust; [were sunk
'Twas then with a tremendous crash,
Roofs that for ages had but shelter'd lust; [sordid dust."
And purpled laziness lay whelm'd in
Introd. to Canto V.

The modern Catholics also do not escape poetical flagellation.—But it is time to notice the Tale itself.

Of the Author's powers of description, the opening lines present no unfair specimen:

"Arising in the moody blast
The sleety storm had well-nigh pass'd
(Ere the struggling day's first gleam)
Cotehele's old towers, and Tamar-stream.
And now a few snow-feathers light
Twinkled in the rear of night.
Still was the sullen hour and dark:
The castle-roof nor eye could mark,
Nor window-shaft, nor portal gray,
Nor oaken branch, nor ashen spray;
When, suddenly, the bulwark'd wall,
Rampires, portcullis, windows, all,
And hollows down the steep wood-side,
And rocks amidst the foamy tide,
The oak's broad crest, and far below,
Its cavern'd trunk that held the snow;
The dusky fir, the berried ash—
Discover'd in one azure flash,
No sooner shone
Than they were gone
In the elemental crash!

"As in a fearful pause, the air,
Heavy and faint, was hush'd afar;
Save that, from the chapel-spire,
The white owl, scar'd by the levin-fire;
Sail'd down the wood, and brush'd the ice-drops,
Half-molten, from the tinkling copse,
And where the boughs bent low, to close
In one deep thicket, sought repose."

A precious couple of Saints (father Nicholas and prioress Jacqueline) are thus strikingly pourtrayed.

"Tall was his figure, stern his air;
His visage furrow'd, as if there ran
Along its deep lines, pale and wan,
All that malignant is in man,
Leaving the dregs to blacken there;
While cunning with ferocity
Sat brooding in his gloomy eye."

"Ah, Jacqueline!—not arm'd with switch
And mumbling curses, shrivel'd witch
Did e'er awaken such dislike,
Or as thy frown, with terror strike!
They said indeed, (and all believ'd
That death would shroud her up unshriev'd)
Her form was shadowless!"

From these terrific personages we turn with pleasure to two passages equally pathetic and elegant.

SONG.

"Dear to the soul of her who grieves,
The lute's lov'd tones melodious part!
Each soft and liquid cadence leaves
A sweetness lingering o'er the heart.

But when we feel the expression lost
In the rude winds, we grieve again;
In that cold pause lamenting most
That all the Muse's aid was vain.

In vain, alas! would every air
Responsive to my vocal breath,
Its sorrows to my Parent bear
Along the dull drear vault of death.

Yet, could I deem, dear 'parted friend!
Could deem thy spirit hovering nigh,
That thought to every chord would lend
Delight—a charm to every sigh.

Then should I think my wild notes sweet,
Tho' to the gale that chills me giv'n,
In trembling symphony would meet,
Wafted by thee, the harps of Heaven!"

* * * *

"Six moons ago (thought Isabel)
We fondly hail'd our favourite cell.
These tendrils were our mutual care;
My Edward look'd with pleasure there.
Ah, perish'd is their purple hue!
And shall sweet hope thus perish too?
That moss by parching winter dried—
Young joy thus withering died!
Yet doth it still adorn my bower,
Pale relick of a precious hour!—
It was on that enchanting eve,
When village-ghosts their churchyards leave
To visit each enamour'd maid,
And give to fear the deepening shade,
He bade the adieu to memory dear—
His voice still vibrates on my ear!"

The

The following lines remind us of Crabbe:

"Where jabber'd a rude gipsey-train.
From out their tent the cranelike neck,
The sunburnt brow, the tawny cheek,
The sloeblack eye's observance keen,
Plump boys, and wrinkled hags, were seen.
But one, in tatter'd garments drest,
Limping, advanc'd before the rest;
Her broad hat o'er her features flapt—
With a scarf her head profusely wrapt.
'Nymph of delight! hold out thy palm!'
(The gipsey cried) 'I give thee balm
To quiet every lovesick qualm!
Come, let me read those mystic lines—
Ah! thy assenting blush inclines!
For pleasure thou art born, I trow!
Then lovely maid! why tremble so?'"

A battle-scene, one of the essentials of a Romance, can be no unwelcome extract.

"Full on his foe Sir Richard rode,
And fierce the impatient charger glow'd;
And neigh'd and beat each fiery hoof,
As he beckon'd his lancemen to hang back aloof!—
You would have thought, in tourney-fight,
They were met rival knight with knight.
'Twas in a dell they seem'd clos'd in
Below the mansion-dome of Glynn.
A brook, here cross'd by wooden bridge,
To howling winter swell'd its roar
As it dash'd its cavern'd floor;
And there, high-pinnacled, a ridge
Of granite all retreat denied—
Deep forests darkening either side.
There Valetort had from Glynn-dome,
Spurr'd down the hill his steed in foam,
Ere yet Trevanion could emerge
To meet him on the upland verge,
Plung'd in the flood the war-horse white;
And, dreadful as the water-sprite,
From out the torrent leap'd and champ'd
The burnisht bit, and pawing tramp'd,
All of his purple housings vain;
And, like the meteor, stream'd his mane,
Whilst for the battle he neigh'd again!
Aloft by ermin'd herald rais'd
The bristling boar in argent blaz'd! *

"Scarlet and black was Trevanion's plume,
That waving wildly seem'd to spread
O'er his red-roan horse a baleful shade,
Like the fiery skirts of the thunder-gloom!

"Hemm'd in between the flood and rock,
The chieftains, each with wary eye,
Bending pois'd their spears on high,
And aim'd the deadly stroke!
Mutual was the mighty shock.
Rattled Trevanion's ribs of steel
To the stoutest weapon of old Cotehele!
And, tall in stature and large in limb,
As giant Corineus grim,
Yet back he began to reel!
When, snatching his battle-axe, the fierce knight
From his saddle arose in all his might,
And struck on the crest of Sir Richard amain!
The casque was cleft almost in twain;
And danc'd, I trow, Sir Richard's brain—
We for a moment thought him slain.

"In vain did I a parley call—
All had rush'd in — aye, one and all,
My voice was scorn'd, and vengeance flash'd,
On either side as broadswords clash'd!
And deafening were the dissonant jars
Of hawbecks and of visor-bars;
And like hoar-frost, was scatter'd round
The plumage that had helmets crown'd;
And flew from the troop of the Western chief
Of cross-bow arrows oft a sheaf;
And splinter'd were spears of long tough yew,
And iron corslets were pierc'd thro':
And lances were shiver'd, and daggers embrued
In fountains of fraternal blood!"

Two of the characters introduced in the Romance afford scope for some pleasing pictures of Grecian scenery and manners. The following description is enough to appal the most insensible heart:

"Yes! (cried the *Greek)* Mohammed's bird *
'Twas thine, brave chief! to fright away;
Or, helpless, I had died its prey!
Fainting I fell; and scarcely stirr'd
The pulses of my heart;
And fluttering life just wak'd to part!—
Alas! my sire, of Chio lord,
With treasures too attractive stor'd,
The imperious Turk had rudely seiz'd;
And his fir'd mansion blaz'd.
Him had I rescued from their hands;
And in their rout the ruffian bands
Were slain, or fled down hill or dell;
When by a random shot I fell.
Nor long, as from a towering height,
In a hiss, and now in a whistling flight,
I heard the sound of wings draw nigh;
And looking up with dizzy eye,
Scarce saw the monster-bird, ere mist
Obscur'd my swimming sight;
And blotted was the solar light.

* "The Edgcumbe arms — Three boars' heads couped Argent."

* "The vulture, so called by the Turks, &c."

When

When scatter'd sense returning gleam'd,
From my torn wound the life-blood stream'd;
And a thrilling scream the vulture scream'd,
As with desperate effort I seiz'd in vain
Her feathery talons, to resist
Too feeble, and sank back again!' "

The power of musick over the venomous serpent is thus faithfully displayed (see Forbes's Oriental Memoirs, vol. I. p. 211.)

" For spirits deprav'd nor lyre nor lute
Hath any fountain of delight.—
Yet song averts the venom'd bite
Where India rues her serpent fang,
Darting oft the deadly pang.
Charm'd by the flageolet or flute,
The spotted Cobra's rage is fled!
She gently lifts her hooded head,
To every note her ear inclines,
And moves in undulating lines,
Nor from the time a moment swerves,
But bends, still bends her graceful curves!
Each simple tone prolongs her trance;
And all innocuous is the dance!' "

We have already extracted some slight sketches of character, but must not omit that of Sir Richard:

" As beam'd o'er good Sir Richard's face
Benevolence its godlike grace,
His Wardour's undissembled joy
He mark'd, dismounting cheerily,
Of middle stature, firm his mien;
And, tho' from growing years were seen
Some hoary traces, on his head
But in a few thin sprinklings shed,
And bare was the white polish'd crown;
Yet, on his forehead ruddy brown
If time had drawn a furrowing line,
'Twas either smooth'd in smiles benign,
Or (as some thought he ponder'd o'er)
Seem'd in his serious musings, more
Of wisdom than of age, the sign.
Graceful, his gait drew every eye;
And his fine bow was courtesy.
Manly his accents, Yet no voice
Had sweeter tones at ball or mask;
Not sweeter, love itself could ask;
Tho' love had an unbounded choice
Of those who give the melting hour
To dalliance soft in lady's bower.
Is not such silver sweetness found
Too often a deceitful sound?
Not so the Knight's. The poor, the rich,
The feeble folk that aid beseech,
The proud, the modish, and the gay,
All with delight his counsels heard:
For, not untaught, for, not uncheer'd,
The poor, the wealthy went their way.
Nor his advice in sees and saws
Had weight from many a solemn pause,
But, for its sparkling not less wise,
Was lighted up with pleasantries:
For his elastic spirits were gay;
And quick was fancy's vivid play.

" Late o'er his features mild, had care
And sorrow cast the pensive air.
Pale from his wound, and paler yet
From grief, the unbidden tear-drop met
His menial's glance. But piety
Fervid in faith's illumin'd eye,
Dispers'd the mist, no longer now
Gathering on his dejected brow."

The Author is evidently not insensible to the grandeur of romantic scenery, nor unskilled in describing it:

" Its rocks as into Heaven to lift
On either side where rose the clift,
Its outline, how immense! How deep
The grandeur of its shadowy sweep!
Ribb'd as with iron, smooth as glass,
Or icicled as with eve-drops,
Or from each crevice rough with copse,
Or fractur'd into chasms and caves,
Tufted with privet, shagg'd with pine,
Pinnacled its top, its base
Fretted where slumber now the waves:—
Each polish, and each curving line,
The craggs, the colours dark and light,
Were mingled in one umber'd mass
Beyond the reach of sight!—
Save where the stream at distance broke,
Like molten silver, thro' the gloom;
Or a broad cataract, down the rock
Whirl'd its majestic foam:
Or, tinted in the lunar ray,
Sprinkled soft its misty spray."

A part of another Song is eminently beautiful.

" Where o'er Clan-alpine's dizzy peak
He bids his ancient eyrie lour,
See the undaunted Eagle break
Amid the severing cloud, and soar,
Exulting in the noontide ray!
He mounts into 'mid heaven, and drinks the golden day.

" Lord of the seas, the rocks, the sky,
Thro' the boundless deeps of air
Darting his undazzled eye—
Beyond our aching vision far
Still he ascends the sempiternal height,
Flaming on rapid wing, and lost in floods of light.

" But sailing down the ethereal waste,
And plunging through the wildwood gloom,
Lo! he hath pounc'd (ah cruel feast!)
On some poor little fluttering plume!
Bird of the Sun, with blood behold him gor'd!
Triumphant o'er the weak, survey the tawny lord!"

Virtuous

Virtuous old age is thus finely apostrophized:

"Happy old man! from slow decay
Thy sinews only weak;
From gradual time thy tresses gray;
But still upon thy cheek
The trace of vigorous health, that glows
In many a ruddy streak—
Calm, thou art dropping calm away
Into thy long repose!"

We must here close our extracts, the length of which our Readers will surely not regret: their frequency tacitly expresses our approbation of many parts of this interesting Romance. In pourtraying romantic scenery, and describing natural objects animate or inanimate, the Author displays taste and penetration: his descriptions are always correct and always pleasing: he does not suffer his fancy to outstep the character of the object which he describes; but combines with the imagination of the Poet, the skill of the Naturalist.

Having awarded the just meed of applause, we may be allowed to mention, with the respect which is due to a Bard of acknowledged merit, some minor points in which we think the Poem capable of improvement.—The versification is sometimes unpleasing from its abruptness and irregularity. In the delineation of the simple *Jessé* we now and then discern a species of familiarity (not to say vulgarity) which is rather disgusting: if it be urged that such a character is according to Nature, we have only to reply, that to form a pleasing and perfect picture, Nature must not be too closely followed.

Some unmeaning expletives may be discovered, though very rarely, besides those which occur in the following lines:

"'But O! had I lost such a mother, be sure, [more!
For trouble I never should smile any
And your father is sent to the West, they all say, [fray!"
To fight with a rebel, and die in the

Besides a few words now and then which are not in common use, and for which there is but little authority, we notice two, for which, as we believe, there is none; viz. *brooklet* and *virid*.

And lastly, why, we would ask, in a solitary instance, do we meet with *Miss* Isabel, p. 243?

But these blemishes are but as spots in the Sun.

36. Waterloo *Subscription.—A Sermon, to recommend the same, preached at St.* Mary's *Church*, Whitechapel, *August* 13, 1815, *and printed at the Request, and principally for the Gratification, of the Hearers. By* Daniel Mathias, *M. A. Rector. 8vo. pp. 23.* Rivingtons.

FROM Psalm cxxii. 6, 7, 8, Mr. Mathias very judiciously takes occasion to shew that "the love of our country" is "a feeling common to all people of every age and climate."

"Hence," he says, "have emanated the extraordinary exertions and illustrious deeds, which have ennobled the individual, and raised his country to the highest state of prosperity.—In the breasts of the Greeks and Romans this virtue seems to have superseded all other, or to have made them subsidiary to its impulses. And the history of the Israelites, with which you are better acquainted, and which in this place is better fitted for the illustration of our subject, presents the Reader with many grand and affecting instances of patriotism."

Our blessed Lord himself is also adduced as an instance of this love.—"The universal feeling of mankind gives it an universal sanction;" and "Englishmen have stronger reasons for loving their country than can be adduced by any other people of this habitable globe." Their climate, their constitution, their laws, their refined liberty, are peculiarly pre-eminent.—And this leads the Preacher to the more immediate subject of his Discourse, the heroism of his countrymen from the earliest ages to the present.

"The Genius of Britain, like the sun in an eclipse, struggling the more the more she is opposed, bursts forth from the clouds that would obscure her splendour, and sink in endless night her greatness and her name, and not only opens brighter prospects to her brave, her toiling, and enduring children, but causes other nations to turn their eyes, and fix their hopes on her, as the only rock of their defence and security amidst the overwhelming storm of unjust aggrandizement!

"The sea had long confessed her sovereignty, and here her navies ride triumphant! A new field of contest is opened to her valiant sons, and the laurels to be gained by land are soon to equal (surpass they cannot), are soon to equal in splendour that naval wreath of glory, which so long had graced her brows.

"Here

"Here her foe boasted of his might—here he called himself invincible. But these were vain words! Egypt first sent tiding of their emptiness, and Maida * soon declared how Britons, though outnumbered two to one, were greatly an overmatch for Gallia's choicest bands!

"With what rapidity, and with what success, brave Wellington proceeded in his career of victory, Spain, Portugal, and France have seen, and do bear ample testimony. Here all obstacles give way; and town after town, army after army, Marshal after Marshal, resist, fight, and try their skill and fortune, and all submit to capture, to rout, to superior skill and superior valour, and are obliged to confess their inferiority in every thing but in numbers!

"We all recollect the battle of Thoulouse, and the peculiar circumstances under which it was fought: we all know how hardly it was contested, and how gloriously it was won. I happened to know for certain, that our great hero Wellington, declared that he had risked more upon that occasion, and was for a longer time doubtful of success, than in any former engagement. This battle, full of glory as it was to our countrymen, they could yet well have spared; and we all wished that it had not been fought—because it was deemed an unnecessary waste of blood, and we had pity on the Enemy, who, in former encounters, had been sufficiently beaten for all the legitimate purposes of warfare. But your pity will be turned into indignation, when I declare unto you as a fact, that the French General, Soult, knew at the time he engaged in this battle, that it was on both sides unnecessary:—that he was acquainted with every thing that had occurred at Paris;—and he knew for certain that hostilities were commanded to cease. But he, good easy man, supposed from the strength of his position, that he should obtain a decisive victory over our brave countrymen;—and thus revive his own fading reputation, feed the vanity of his countrymen, and throw a lustre over their falling fortunes. The issue ran counter to his calculation and expectation—and the result put him and his beaten army at the mercy of the conquerors! Had it at the same time put them in possession of this fact, the *punishment* in justice ought to have been as consummate as the *treachery* was."

After very briefly noticing the astonishing events which led to the late sanguinary but glorious battle, Mr. Mathias observes,

"The choicest troops of France are once more assembled, under the conduct of their favourite leader; and at Waterloo their prowess and their fortune are again to be assayed.—Here the armies of England and of France are arrayed in battle;—but not equally;—on one side there are greater numbers, and more experience;—for the warriors of France were all chosen men, accustomed to fight, and, in too many instances, to conquer. The great Wellington had, on his side, but a few of his well-tried soldiery—the greater part of them were in a distant country—and he scarcely numbered more than thirty thousand English in his ranks. But he had on his side, that which made these odds all even.—He had more head, and more heart—and he had, above all, the justice of his cause: and this head, and this heart, and this cause, were, happily for the world, triumphant! Never was a battle fought so full of hardihood, and of heroism! Never was a battle won so full of victory! As long as the world stands, and time records, this memorable day will never be forgotten! and its effects will be felt long after the hearts which are now elated with the thoughts of it, have ceased to beat! The world never saw the like. The names of Cressy and of Agincourt, though familiar in our mouths as household words, need not now be quoted as unrivalled instances of British valour;—the long and fondly cherished memory of Marlborough must yield to the living fame of Wellington; and a prouder house than Blenheim, with all its magnificence, its trophies, and dear recollections, shall grace this our land, this land of heroes!

"Had France, her vanity, and her treachery prevailed—alas the day! with the overthrow of England's warriors all the hopes of Europe would have fled. France would have become emboldened by success: France would have again strengthened herself in iniquity: would have again assembled her hordes of ruffians: crying Havock, would have again let loose the dogs of war; and they would not have ceased from their destructive sport and horrible yell, as long as there were blood and rapine to glut their insatiable appetites.

"Now she is, I trust, completely tamed; and though the will may remain, she is left without the power of breaking

* "I was informed by an officer, who bore a distinguished part in this memorable engagement, that if the soldiers on both sides had been nicely told, the French would have counted, almost to a man, twice the number of the English."

ing upon her neighbour's peace; of wasting his substance; and of destroying his happiness and existence. This monster of outrage being subdued, every man may now securely repose himself under his own fig-tree, and under his own vine—may turn his sword into a pruning-hook, and as I hope in God, for a great length of time, not think of war any more. And every heart must bless the hand that has given him this repose! It was England's hand, with the permission of Providence, that gave it! and all the world, next to Providence, will bless *us!*"

We need hardly add, that such a Preacher concludes with a powerful exhortation to relieve the distress of the widows and orphans of those who so bravely fell in their Country's cause.

"Let not us be forgetful of what our brothers were obliged to suffer and endure on that signally auspicious, yet wound-inflicting and life-destroying day. Brothers will I call them! for be they e'er so mean, this day ought to better their condition; and the proudest gentleman in England need not be ashamed to claim alliance with him that shed his blood at Waterloo."

37. Waterloo. *A Sermon for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of that part of the* British *Army which fell at* Waterloo, *June* 18, 1815, *so gloriously fighting for the Peace of* Europe. *By the Rev.* W. A. Armstrong, *A. B. F. S. A. Curate of* Cheshunt, Herts; *and Lecturer of* Enfield, Middlesex. *8vo. pp.* 18. Cadell *and* Davies.

AN excellent Sermon from a zealous writer and an eloquent preacher—Mr. Armstrong is admired as a poet, where he is known as such; and his prose writings do credit to his principles and his judgment. The prefatory letter addressed to his parishioners, for he has been nearly 20 years curate of Cheshunt, is marked by that characteristic humility which prevails throughout all his publications, and no doubt effected the object he had in view when he wrote it—that the Dissenters, and others who had not heard his argument in the church, might be made masters of it in their closets, and know the grounds on which he solicited their bounty for the widow and the orphan.

The Sermon opens with a peculiar energy; and although the Preacher does not claim for it any literary merit, we cannot withhold from it our commendation. The matter and the style are good, the language chaste, the moral admirable, the reasoning close, the appeal it makes irresistible; and there is a skill shewn in that appeal, which in earlier times would have classed a less eloquent Preacher with the impressive Pericles, whose funeral orations were not more excellent in their kind, than this is for the brave Heroes of Waterloo.

"It is a sacred truth,—and proud of it should every Briton be,—that a spirit of heavenly benevolence perceptibly hovered over our troops in the field of battle, and influenced their spirits as soon as the work of death was wrought and done. It is upon the record—and that record shall be registered in Heaven by the hands of Angels—that our brave fellows, though nearly worn down by fatigue, and many of them still smarting under their wounds, did, in the moment of victory, when vengeance was at its height, in the very instant that the trumpet sounded the battle was their own, forget all rancorous animosity, and use the kindest means to soothe the anguish of the dying, and to ease the pains of the wounded, even of those who were their most ungenerous, cruel, and implacable enemies. Yes; we have seen a forbearance exercised by our gallant troops, when power was in their hands and on their swords, which will fill a page in history, to the eternal glory of our country. And it is for the Widows and the Orphans of these noble spirits, many of them gone to reap the harvest of their virtues in another and a better world, that I now plead before you,—a willing, but an insufficient advocate."

"For what would be the dying Soldier's prayer? for what, but compassion on his bereaved and helpless family?—This is his last legacy to his country; and we are the executors, bound to pay it."

We shall make no further extracts, but recommend the Sermon to those who have not yet paid a tribute to the memory of our fallen friends and countrymen, to consider this strong appeal to their feelings; and we assure those whose hearts and hands have already done the good work, that they will find in it, the most substantial reasons and the most entire justification, even for *extravagance in charity*.

38. Bibliotheca

38. Bibliotheca Spenceriana.
(Concluded from page 248.)

LA LEGENDE DOREE was, as Mr. Dibdin informs us, the first book printed at Lyons. It is a most exceedingly rare book. The Printer was probably an ancestor of the Bibliographer De Bure, who alone had seen and described an imperfect copy. It is in beautiful Gothic, and was presented to the Noble Owner by Mr. Edwards.

The late Bishop Dampier had a beautiful copy of the Opus Quadragesimale, described as one of the earliest productions of Hailbrun's press, Venice, 1472. The Bishop's copy was printed by Ulric Zel at Cologne in 1473.

The Martial described without name of printer, place, or date, Mr. Dibdin is of opinion may not improbably be the Editio Princeps of this Poet. Hitherto the edition of Martial by Vindelin de Spira has been so considered. It were to be wished that the Editor had informed us whether this edition has the Liber de Spectaculis, which is found in the Spira edition, but is wanting in some of the earliest, and particularly in the curious edition printed at Ferrara 1471, which is remarkable for having the date, with the omission of the centenary numbers. See Anecdotes of Literature, vol. III. p. 360.

There are few more rare books in this splendid collection than the Latin Ptolemæus, described at p. 537. It is indeed to be lamented that some of the maps are wanting; but the facsimile of portions of the 2d, 5th, and 14th maps, with which the Editor has embellished his volume, is admirably executed, and a singular curiosity.—Quere, Is the name of the printer correctly spelt? Mr. Beloe, describing this book, calls the printer Buchenik or Buking. Perhaps Mr. D. having the book so recently before him, is less likely to have erred in this particular.

The next article will for a long time arrest the attention of every curious reader, and is one of the most entertaining in the volume. It is The Game of Chess moralized, in the Dutch language, and is called SCAECSPEL, printed by G. Leeu. No mention of it occurs either in Panzer or Lambinet. The Editor says, that the original copy has numerous designs, slightly coloured, of the different pieces and pawns of the game of chess; of these he has given the reader facsimiles, and exceedingly curious they are. The representation of the queen is wanting, but that of the king is excellent, which may also be said of the knight and the rook, indeed of all, and still more particularly of the fifth pawn, the physician, p. 548.

It is impossible to pass without particular notice, the very curious and uncommon editions of Terence, described p. 557. There are various editions of this author without any date. The edition by Mentelin, of which only two copies were known in this country, has generally been considered as the Editio Princeps, and that printed in the type of Laver as the second. The period to which this edition is to be assigned, Mr. D. conceives to be by no means earlier than 1472. Some very uncommon editions of Terence without date are described in the Anecdotes of Literature, vol. III. p. 260, 391. The Terence by Badius Ascensius, which forms the subject of the succeeding article, and which is the first with wood-cut embellishments, has not before been described by any English bibliographer.

These embellishments accompany every scene of each play, and Mr. D. has obliged his subscribers with some highly-finished fac-similes of many of them. The figure of Davus in particular is every where represented with the most striking effect. This remark is no less true of the figure of Parmeno, and the scene of the Andrian which commences the third act. For this article, with its accompaniments, the subscribers are highly indebted as well to Mr. Dibdin as to the artist whom he has employed.

The Tibullus, printed by Laver in 1475, and described at p. 568, is also a great curiosity. Pomponius Lætius was generally Press-corrector to Laver, but it does not here appear whether he executed the office for this edition of Tibullus.

Of books printed at Deventer (Delft), particularly of the early ones, the specimens are few. The Flos Theologiæ printed at this place by Paffroet is very rare indeed, and was not noticed by Panzer. A few pages succeed, comprizing many very interesting additions and emendations of the preceding volumes. These are

also

also accompanied by some very spirited wood-cuts from the Boccaccius De Claressimis Mulieribus, printed by John Czenier de Reutlingen, Ulm, 1473.

Two exquisite heads of Homer and Hesiod, from drawings by Alexander, engraved by Freeman, from the sculpture of Schemaker, form a suitable termination of this elegant and splendid publication.

We have always found Mr. Dibdin's Indexes to his different productions very accurate and exceedingly useful. There are three Indexes to this work; the first of which must be highly acceptable to Collectors and Bibliographers. It is an Index of Authors and of Editions. The second Index is of Printers, and of Editions executed by them. The third is an Index of the Editions of books of which the printers are unknown. The errata and inaccuracies are few and trifling, and the mistake made with respect to Mr. Roscoe is handsomely corrected and acknowledged.

How highly we have thought of this performance, we have endeavoured to make manifest by the circumstantial attention we have paid to it. Nor have we any thing to object of greater importance than has already been introduced. It considerably in our opinion detracts from the dignity, if we may so express ourselves, of such a work, to descend to specifications of who bound a book, who cleaned and repaired it, or whether it is in old calf French binding, handsomely bound in Russia, or in purple morocco.

39. Cambrian *Popular Antiquities, with* 10 *Coloured Plates. By* Peter Roberts, *A. M.* 8*vo.* Williams.

OF the persons, temper, dispositions, and manners of the Welsh, the description given by Giraldus Cambrensis is equally applicable at the present day. In their dress there does not appear to have been any thing in his time which particularly distinguished them from their English neighbours in similar ranks of society. Their dress and manners, when known to the Romans, have been so often detailed, as not to need any repetition of them in a work, the object of which has been chiefly to notice and illustrate particulars, which, though in some degree known as traditional, have never been treated separately, or published before now.

"The popular customs of the antient Britons are very curious in many respects." Alluding to the *Bidder*, and the celebration of their weddings, Mr. Roberts says:

"The duty of the Bidder, if well performed, reflected as much honour on himself, as profit in his reward when hired for the purpose. On entering a hall or dwelling, which he took care to do when the family was assembled, and guests, if any, with them, and all in good humour: then, striking the floor with his staff to demand attention, he, with a graceful bow, began his address. This was sometimes a prescribed form, but more frequently otherwise, and diversified according to the genius of the speaker, and the character of his auditory, so as to compliment, please, and induce them to comply with his invitation.

"On the day of the ceremony, the nuptial presents having previously been made, and the marriage privately celebrated at an early hour, the signal to the friends of the bridegroom was given by the piper, who was always present on these occasions, and mounted on a horse trained for the purpose: and the cavalcade being all mounted, set off full speed, with the piper playing in the midst of them, for the house of the bride. The friends of the bride in the mean time raised various obstructions, to prevent their access to the house of the bride, such as ropes of straw across the road, blocking up the regular one, &c., and the *Gwyntyn* (literally the *Vane*) corrupted in English into *Quintain*, consisting of an upright post, on the top of which a spar turned freely. At one end of this spar hung a sand-bag, the other presented a flat side. The rider in passing struck the flat side, and if not dextrous in passing, was overtaken, and perhaps dismounted by the sand-bag, and became a fair object of laughter. The *Gwyntyn* was also guarded by the champions of the other party; who, if it was passed successfully, challenged the adventurers to a trial of skill at one of the twenty-four games; a challenge which could not be declined; and hence to guard the *Gwyntyn* was a service of high adventure. When these difficulties were over, or the bridegroom's friends had anticipated the arrangement, they hasted to the bride's abode; and if the door was shut against them, assailed it, and those within, with music and poetry, particularly the latter, in strains of raillery. If the latter could be retorted from within, the door was

opened

opened; and, by a little management, the bridegroom's friends contrived to draw the bride out of the company, and bear her off as in triumph. Her friends, at a convenient time, discovered her flight, and pursued; and, if they overtook the other party, a mock encounter took place, in which the pursuers acknowledged their own inferiority, and the bride was brought safely to the bridegroom's house, and the whole party received with the greatest kindness and welcome. The remainder of the day was passed in festivity. Trials of skill on the national games first took place: and, after these, singing to the harp, and dancing, prolonged the entertainment to a late hour.

"This curious ceremony is, I believe, as the semblance of carrying off the bride makes a part of it, confined to some districts of South Wales: that of contributing to the settlement of the newly-wedded pair, by presents of furniture, &c. is also usual in North Wales; and hence it may be inferred that the custom, partially known, is not of British origin: and I believe it was introduced into this country by the Romans, who certainly had such a custom, established, as it is said, by Romulus, in memory of the carrying off of the Sabine virgins: Rosini, in his Roman Antiquities, gives a description of the custom on the authority of Apuleius, which exactly resembles the one in South Wales, *viz.* that when the bride was dressed, a multitude of armed men, flourishing their swords as if raging for battle, burst into her chamber and carried her off, without any resistance on the part of her friends. The pipers were also the musicians. As the Romans were so long in Britain, and the families connected with them, or such as could not return when their legions were withdrawn, may have settled in South Wales, it is no great trespass on probability to conclude, that such was the real origin of this part of the ceremony. Whether the *Gwyntyn*, or Quintain, was in use among the Romans, I am not certain, though I rather think not. The name is, I think with the learned author of the manuscript abovementioned, decisively of Welsh origin: and in the custom of guarding the Quintain, the origin of the stories in Romance, in which a knight guards a shield hung on a tree against all adventurers, is clearly perceived."

We have perused this volume with much satisfaction, and we think it a curious document of customs and antient manners, throwing considerable light on Cambrian History and Antiquities.

40. Parkes's *Chemical Essays.* (*Concluded from p.* 44.)

THAT our Readers may form some judgment of what is to be expected from these useful and amusing volumes, we shall lay before them the different subjects they comprise:

1. "An Essay on the Utility of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures. Addressed to Parents, particularly to those in the higher and middle ranks of life; embellished with a highly-finished likeness of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, engraved by an eminent artist, from an original portrait in the possession of the author.

"This Essay has already been printed in another form; but, as it was thought to be a more suitable introduction to this work than to that to which it was formerly annexed, a part of it has been re-written, and so many additions have been made to it, with the view of rendering it more useful and acceptable to the publick, that it may now be considered as a new paper."

2. On Temperature.
3. On specific Gravity.
4. On Calico Printing.
5. On Barytes.
6. On Carbon.
7. On Sulphuric Acid.
8. On Citric Acid.
9. On the fixed Alkalies.
10. On Earthenware and Porcelain.
11. On Glass.
12. On Bleaching.
13. On Water.
14. On Sal Ammoniac.
15. On Edge Tools."

The Fifth Volume consists of "Additional Notes" on the several Essays; and a very copious "General Index."

It is but justice to Mr. Parkes, to say, that in the present, as well as in all his former publications, he has so blended entertainment with instruction, that the volumes may be perused with pleasure, even by those who are very little acquainted with the valuable science which they teach and illustrate. In proof of this assertion, it may be sufficient to confine our notice of the work to a few interesting historical facts.

In concluding the "Essay on Carbon," Mr. Parkes says,

"It may not be irrelevant to remark, that if a line be drawn upon the map of England, across the country from Sunderland

Sunderland to Bristol, all the counties on the West of this line will be found to contain coal *. Formerly these were the least valuable districts, and the parts of the country which were the most thinly populated. Hence, when the constitution of the British Parliament was established, the greatest weight of representation was given to the rich counties which were on the other side of that line; whereas, now, owing to the establishment of manufactures, the coal-counties have become the most populous and wealthy, and the agricultural districts have either been comparatively deserted, or at least have not much increased in population.

"This accounts in some measure for the inequality of our representation, and shows very distinctly the valne of our mines of coal, and that, by the establishment of manufactures, even the most sterile and forbidding country may be rendered populous, flourishing and opulent †.

"We are, however, much indebted to the wisdom of our Government for our success as a manufacturing nation. It is the true policy of every state desirous of becoming eminent in manufactures, to export none of the native materials which its own people can fabricate, nor to import any thing which the wants of the state may demand, but in the condition of raw materials; and this for many centuries seems to have been the basis of all our commercial regulations.

"In the early periods of our history the woollen manufacture was confined chiefly to the people of Flanders and the Netherlands: but when, in the year 1331, Kempe, a famous Flemish manufacturer, came into this country, that wise prince, Edward III. took him under his immediate protection, and published a proclamation, promising the like patronage and favour ‡ to all foreign weavers and fullers, who would come and settle in England §.

"The Parliament seconded the patriotic views of that prince, and, in the year 1337, made it felony to export wool, whether it was done by foreigners or denizens ||. Afterwards Henry VI. ¶ invited John de Sheidame, a gentleman of Zealand, with sixty persons in his company, to settle in England to instruct his subjects in the new method of making salt, promising them protection and encouragement **.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth another Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of English wool; and to encourage the woollen manufacture still more, in the year 1666 it was enacted that no corpse should be buried in any thing but woollen ††; and from that period to the present times, we all know how alive each succeeding Government has been to the interests of every class of British artists ‡‡, and to this end how successfully they have prevented the introduction of any of the manufactures of France §§.

"But to the patient and unremitting

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* "Coals are also found plentifully in Scotland; but a line drawn on the South of the Tay from the bank opposite to Dundee, along the Ochil hills to Stirling, is esteemed the Northern boundary of the coal of this island."

† "The consequences of the establishment of manufactures have been peculiarly striking in some parts of Austrian Flanders. The industry of the inhabitants of Brussels has been such, that an acre of land in the environs of that city will yield in manufactures an amount equal to the revenues of the whole province of *Champaigne*. Carrard on the Spirit of Legislation, page 313."

‡ "Many years after this, the same patriotic prince invited John Uninam, William Uninam, and John Lutuyt, of Delft, and granted them his royal protection to exercise their trade of clock-making in any part of his kingdom, without molestation. Rym. Fœd. tom. VI. page 590."

§ "Rymer's Fœd. tom. IV. p. 496"

|| "Ruffhead's Statutes at Large, vol. I. p. 221. Henry's Great Britain, 8vo, vol. VIII. p. 282."

¶ "This same prince, in the year 1452, invited Michael Gosseleyn, George Hartryke, and Matthew Lawestou, three miners, with thirty assistants from Germany, to superintend and work the royal mines, and instruct his subjects in their art. Rym. Fœd. tom. II. p. 317."

** "Rym. Fœd. tom. VIII. p. 761."

†† "The more effectually to secure this source of national wealth, the woolsacks on which our Judges sit in the House of Lords were placed there, I suspect, to remind them that in their judicial capacity they ought to have a constant eye to the preservation of this staple commodity of the kingdom."

‡‡ "England is, I believe, the only country that has ever appropriated any part of its revenues to furnish bounties for the exportation of manufactured goods."

§§ "So early as the 1st of Richard III. an act was passed to prohibit the importation

industry of our mechanics, and the frugality of their habits, we are perhaps still more beholden for our success as a manufacturing people *. Unlike many of the nations of Europe, who through indolence or inattention suffer the richest treasures of Nature to remain undisturbed in the bowels of their respective countries †, it has become a custom among us to husband all our resources, and to appropriate every thing, even down to the very residuums of our manufactories, to some useful purpose.

"To what degree of excellence our manufacturers may arrive in the economy of their materials, when chemical science is better understood, and a knowledge of her laws more generally diffused among our native mechanics, it is impossible to conceive; but this is the point in which we are most deficient, and these, I am persuaded, are our most important desiderata, and which every person who has any influence in the country should do his utmost to supply.

"Notwithstanding our general preeminence in manufactures, it has generally been allowed that the French surpass us very much in the arts of dyeing; and Mons. Carrard has told us that it is to chemistry that the French are indebted for the progress which this art has made among them; the king's ministers having successively invited the most able chemists to review it; and that by their assistance it is, that it has been carried to the highest degree of perfection ‡. Besides which, the Academy of Sciences in France is rendering such daily services to her manufacturers, as ought to excite our emulation, and rouse our anxiety, not to be outdone in what may be called our own peculiar element. I must not, however, enlarge, and therefore shall conclude with an observation of Dr. Home's § on this subject.

"'I consider it,' says he, 'as a loss to the arts and manufactures of Great Britain, that we have not an Academy established by the public authority and expence, for attending to their progress. The members of this Academy, having an honest necessity of pursuing their genius, might without any inconvenience give ear to the voice of fame. It has cost very little to France for her Academy of Sciences; and yet what advantages has it procured to the arts and manufactures of that country! It is to this that the French owe their superiority in many of the arts. In establishing this academy, Louis XIV. triumphed over those whom he could not vanquish by his arms."

In another Essay Mr. Parkes says,

"The English cannot, I presume, lay claim to much excellence in their manufacture of earthenware before the time of the late Mr. Wedgwood, who began his indefatigable researches about the year 1750: for, in the beginning of the last century, all the best tiles and even the finer sort of bricks were imported from Denmark, Germany, and Holland ||. Not but that bricks and tiles of clay had long been made amongst us ¶; for there is an Act of Parliament

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portation of the different kinds of cutlery and various utensils in iron and copper, all of which are enumerated in the act. See Statutes at Large, 1 Rich. III. chap. 12. In the short reign of Henry IV. no less than twelve acts of parliament were passed, to protect the woollen manufacturers, and to prevent the importation of manufactured woollen goods. King Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign issued his royal proclamation, forbidding the clothiers to import iron wire, or cards made with foreign wire; and on the 19th of August, in the fourteenth year of the same reign, another proclamation was issued against the importation of latten (brass) wire for the same purpose. Pettus's Fodinæ Regales, folio. London, 1670, pages 70 and 71."

* "I have read of an Emperor of China, who, when he was about to suppress the monasteries of bonzes, declared aloud to the mandarines of the nation, that if he had a man that did not labour, or a woman than did not spin, some one must suffer cold or hunger in the empire."

† "There is a remarkable instance of this negligence in that extensive district called the Pays de Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva. Though the inhabitants of their towns require every luxury that can be procured, neither iron, steel, earthenware, nor glass, is made among them, although they have all the necessary materials in great plenty; and even though their wines are abundant, they depend upon foreigners to supply the vinegar for their home consumption."

‡ "Carrard's Prize Essay on the Spirit of Legislation. London, 1772, p. 332."

§ "Home's Experiments on Bleaching. Edinburgh, 8vo, 1756."

‖ "Houghton's Collections for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade, vol. II. p. 26.

¶ "While on this article, it occurs to me that there is a short paper on the process

now on the Statute books, which was passed in the reign of Edward IV. *, which directs the time for digging the earth, the manner of making the bricks, &c.; and it is so expressed, that we have reason to conclude that bricks had been made in England from time immemorial.

"It seems strange, indeed, that our ancestors did not arrive at greater perfection in the manufacture of all these articles, when it is considered that the island produces not only a great variety of clays †, but also all the other materials necessary for the production of the best earthenware and porcelain; especially as the exquisite pieces of workmanship which were produced at different periods by the English sculptors ‡, show that there was no deficiency of genius and skill among our artists §, who probably conceived that the working in clay was beneath their attention.

"The common stoneware and that called white enamel have been made in various countries of Europe ever since the fifteenth century ‖. The former of these is distinguished by a glaze made by means of muriate of soda; the latter is covered with a real glass, rendered opaque by the white oxide of tin ¶.

"The white enamel ware was brought to its present state of perfection by Bernard de Palissy, a native of the diocese of Agen, in the province of Guyenne in France; a spot celebrated for being the birth-place of the memorable Joseph Scaliger **. Palissy was in a low station of life, but he was eminent for his knowledge, industry, and talents. There were indeed so many interesting traits in his character, that I trust I shall be excused if I recite a few of the chief circumstances of his life.

"He is said to have been a skilful painter upon glass ††, but more generally known as a chemist. Originally he was a land surveyor and draughtsman; but his taste for natural history led him to abandon this employment, and induced him to travel for instruction over the whole of France and Lower Germany. An accidental circumstance threw into his hands a cup of enameled pottery; and, from that time, his whole attention and fortune were taken up in experiments on enamels ‡‡. Nothing can be more interesting than the nar-

process of burning bricks, in the third volume of Bergman's Essays, and that it contains many hints which may be useful to those who are engaged in that occupation."

* "See 17th Edward IV. cap. 4."

† "Dr. Martin Lister, who wrote in the latter part of the seventeenth century, distinguishes two-and-twenty different sorts of clay in Britain which fell under his own observation. Phil. Trans. No. 164, page 255. Campbell's Political Survey of Great-Britain, 4to, 1774, vol. II. page 16."

‡ "Walter de Colecester, sacrist of the abbey of St. Alban's, is celebrated by Matthew Paris, his contemporary, as an admirable statuary; and several of his works are described as exquisitely beautiful. M. Paris, Vitæ Abbatum, p. 80, &c.—Moreover, three English artists of London, whose names are recorded, made the celebrated alabaster tomb of John IV., duke of Brittany, carried it over to Nantz, and erected it in the cathedral there, A. D. 1408. Rymer's Fœd. tom. VIII. p. 510."

§ "Pliny informs us, that Praxiteles, a famous statuary of antiquity, used to say that "the invention of modeling clay into figures had given birth to the art of making statues of marble and of bronze.' Lib. xxxv. § 45."

‖ "Stoneware is the only article of pottery that can be employed for chemical purposes, where a great heat is required. Macquer says that our best common stoneware is the best pottery that can be, and that it has all the essential qualities of the finest old Japanese porcelain. Mr. Pott, the author of Lithogeognosia, has written a treatise expressly to explain the requisite perfections of stoneware for the purpose of chemical vessels."

¶ "The oxides of many other metals are used in different branches in pottery, as will be shewn in connection with the latter part of this subject."

** "Scaliger is called *memorable*, because he was not only well versed in all the sciences, but understood thirteen different languages. It has been said that he was the most learned man that any age ever produced. The variety of subjects on which he wrote with applause is truly astonishing."

†† "In the time of Palissy the art of painting upon glass was nearly lost. In this country it was classed with the ARTES PERDITÆ; but Mr. Walpole has shown, by a regular series of artists and their performances, that this secret was never entirely lost. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting."

‡‡ "John Petitot of Geneva was the inventor of the *modern* enamel painting. An account of his experiments and discoveries may be seen in the 24th vol. of the Biographical Dictionary, 1815, p. 388; and also in Granger's Biographical History, vol. II. p. 288.

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rative which he himself has given of his labours.

"He exhibits himself as building and rebuilding his furnaces, always on the eve of success; worn out by labour and misfortune; the derision of the publick, the object of the angry remonstrances of his wife; and then as being reduced to such an extremity as to burn his furniture, and even some of the wood-work of his house, to keep his furnaces going. His workman presses him for money: he strips himself, and gives him part of his clothes. But at length, by dint of indefatigable labour, constancy, and genius, he arrived at the desired degree of perfection, which gained him the esteem and consideration of the greatest men of his age.

"He was the first who formed a collection of natural history at Paris *, and even gave lectures on that science; receiving a moderate subscription from each of his auditors, under the obligation of returning it four fold if any thing he taught should prove false. He was the author of many singular books, on subjects of Agriculture, Fire, Earths, Salts, &c. that are now very difficult to be found; and it is to him especially that Buffon is indebted for many useful hints.

"Palissy was the first who ventured to affirm that fossil shells and calcareous mountains are the remains of real shells †. He was also the first who taught the true theory of springs, and in all respects was an eminent and accomplished man. The very form of his works exhibit a proof of original genius: they consist of dialogues between Theory and Practice, in which Practice is always the instructor, while Theory is represented as a scholar proud of his own understanding, but indocile and ignorant.

"The high reputation he acquired, and the obligations under which his countrymen stood indebted to him, were however not sufficient to defend him from the persecution of the League; for, being a Protestant, Matthew de Lawnay ‡, one of the greatest fanatics of his day, caused him to be dragged to the Bastile at the age of ninety years §, where he signalized himself by acts of firmness and heroism.

"His reply to Henry III. deserves to be commemorated. 'My good man,' says the King, 'if you cannot reconcile yourself to the matter of religion, I shall be compelled to leave you in the hands of my enemies.' 'Sire,' said Palissy, 'I was perfectly ready to surrender my life; and if the action could have been accompanied with any regret, certainly it must have vanished, after hearing the great King of France say, 'I am compelled.' This, Sire, is a situation to which neither yourself nor those who force you to act contrary to your own disposition, can ever reduce me, because I am prepared for death; and because neither Your Majesty nor your whole people have the power to compel a simple potter to bend his knee before the images which he fabricates ||."

We cannot end this article without one more extract, "on the progress of manufacturing glass in England."

"The method of working glass, as we have already seen, was introduced here so early as the seventh century; but I am inclined to think that for many ages our artificers made no improvement whatever in this curious art. Their business was probably confined to the manufacture of coarse window glass, and the most rude kind of culinary and drinking vessels.

"Nevertheless, about the middle of the sixteenth century, this country began to acquire eminence in the manufacture of glass ¶. Manufactories of

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* "Mr. Stillingfleet, in his 'Calendar of Flora,' has shown very satisfactorily the importance of the study of natural history. The ingenious Mr. Martini of Berlin, who died in 1778, had undertaken an immense work on this science. It was entitled 'An Universal Dictionary of Natural History.' He lived to finish only 4 volumes; and though they contain nearly 700 pages each, he did not get through the second letter of the alphabet. I am not informed whether this work has been continued."

† "From the time of Palissy, this subject seems not to have employed much of the attention of learned men till within these 50 years; when the late Empress of Russia engaged the celebrated M. Pallas to traverse the vast regions of her dominions in Europe and Asia, for the express purpose of investigating the origin and the formation of mountains. The account of the result of these labours was printed at Paris in 1779, in a small volume of 90 pages."

‡ "This man must not be confounded with the celebrated De Launay who wrote the 'Remarks on the Roman Jurisprudence,' and died in 1693."

§ "The venerable Palissy died about the year 1590."

‖ "Chaptal's Elements, vol. II. p. 90; and the Biographical Dictionary, 8vo, 1815, vol. XXIV. p. 47.

¶ "In the year 1575 one of the London glass-houses was destroyed by fire; and

considerable consequence were established at Crutched Friars, and in the Strand, London; and these were afterwards much encouraged by King James I. and Charles I., who both prohibited the importation of all foreign glass excepting that of the most inferior kinds *.

"The former of these monarchs, as an expedient to raise money without the aid of Parliament, granted to Sir Robert Mansel an exclusive patent for making glass, and allowed it to be given out, that this monopoly was afforded him in consideration of, and as a reward for, his having substituted pit coal for wood in its manufacture †; and that on the same ground he should be allowed the exclusive privilege of importing drinking-vessels and every other article of glass from Italy, which could be made there of a finer quality than had at that time been produced in England ‡.

"In the reign of Charles the Second a Mr. Ravenscroft improved very materially the manufacture of flint glass. He is said to have made all kinds of glass drinking-vessels of a quality fully equal to any that were then manufactured abroad.

"The Duke of Buckingham, who had brought workmen from Venice for the purpose, was likewise the means of establishing, about the year 1670, a considerable work at Lambeth for the manufacture of fine *plate* glass §.

"Thus by degrees was the manufacture of every kind of glass introduced into this country; and the trade made such rapid progress amongst us, that in the year 1696 there were no less than ninety glass-houses in the different parts of the kingdom. Of this number twenty-four were in London and Southwark, seventeen at Stourbridge, eleven at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and nine at Bristol. The rest were dispersed in those other counties of England where coal is readily procured. Of these different manufactories forty-two were called Bottle-houses, or such as were chiefly employed in making the common black bottles; five were employed for crown glass; twenty-seven for flint, green, and other ordinary glass; two in making plate glass for mirrors, &c.; and fourteen were exclusively appropriated to the manufacture of window glass ||.

"We may consequently suppose that such a variety of establishments must give a permanence to any manufacture. This has really been the case, for, at this day, the art of glass-making has become one of the staple manufactories of our country.

"It has already been shown that there are five different kinds of glass-houses in this kingdom; but, before we attempt to describe any of the operations which are performed in them, it will be necessary to enumerate them afresh, as they are now rather differently distinguished from what they were a hundred and twenty years ago, the time of which we have just been speaking.

"The English glass-houses are now known by the names of the *Crown* or *Window* glass-house; the *Broad* glass-house; the *Bottle* house; the *Flint* house; and the *Plate* glass-house ¶."

41. Clavis Calendaria: *By the late* John Brady, *Esq. The Third Edition, in Two Volumes, 8vo.*

OF this popular work, two editions of which have already received our approbation **, it is unnecessary now to say more than that the present edition appears to greater advantage than the former, in consequence of several judicious additions and improvements. To the private worth of the Author, whose premature death †† is, on every account, a subject for regret, a friend has prefixed the following feeling tribute:

"In presenting to the Publick a *Third Edition* of this Work, it is thought necessary to notice the circumstances under which it is published.—The rapid

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and Holinshed, speaking of it, says, 'the same house which had consumed great quantities of wood in making *fine drinking-glasses* is now itself consumed.' Holinshed's Chronicle, p. 1261."

* "Rymer, tom. XIX. p. 663."

† "Common pit coal is the fuel which is now employed throughout England for making all kinds of glass."

‡ "Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 28."

§ "Houghton's Collections on Husbandry and Trade, vol. II. p. 43. ||Ibid. p. 48."

¶ "The glass trade of Great Britain has become so considerable, that in general there are separate and distinct establishments for each of these species of glass. I know of no instance of the same proprietors being concerned in more than one or two of these different branches of glass-making."

** Vol. LXXXII. ii. 258.—LXXXIII. i. 47, &c. †† Vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 612.

circulation of Two large Impressions had induced the Author to prepare a Third; in which are introduced such corrections and additions as suggested themselves in the short period that elapsed from the publication of the Second Edition.

"Mr. BRADY had long been a martyr to acute rheumatism; and by a relapse of that inveterate and excruciating disorder, the publication (although it had received *his final revision)* was unavoidably retarded. A remission of the disorder with which he had been so bitterly afflicted, at length afforded a very sanguine hope of restoration; and he was enabled to endure removal from his chamber.—But, at the moment, when a manifest and progressive accession of strength, rendered recovery, apparently, no longer doubtful—Mr. BRADY was *suddenly* snatched away, amidst the congratulations of friends, and in the very bosom and presence of his family. Upon his afflicted widow has therefore devolved the duty of publishing this work; but, being herself wholly incapacitated by personal feeling—the painful task of detailing the circumstances thus briefly narrated has, at her request, been undertaken by one, who had the eminent satisfaction of enjoying Mr. BRADY's confidence and friendship.—To the land which gave him birth—to the religion of his fathers—to the laws and constitution of England—he was enthusiastically attached: of this, the *Clavis Calendaria* presents numerous instances. If, as it has been frequently observed, *A Writer's best monument is his Works* — the reputation of Mr. BRADY may securely rest on the *Clavis Calendaria*—a production not more creditable to the *head*, than to the *heart*, of its lamented Author.—In the character of Mr. BRADY were united inflexible integrity, manly candour and sincerity, invincible firmness, and a *warmth of heart*, which in every social relation—in the cause of friendship, or of oppression—has rarely been surpassed. As a son, as a husband, as a father, and as a friend, he is beyond even the posthumous praise of him, who, while thus glancing at his many virtues, feels the loss to be irreparable—and in JOHN BRADY may well be said to have been combined all the qualities of a *true-born Englishman.*"

42. *A Narrative of* Napoleon Buonaparte's *Journey from* Fontainebleau *to* Frejus, *in April*, 1814. *By Count* Truchses-Waldburg, *Attendant* Prussian *Commissary. Translated from the* German. *8vo. pp.* 64. Pople.

"COUNT Truchses-Waldburg is an officer high in the service of his Prussian Majesty, whose reputation and veracity have hitherto been unimpeached, and whose honour and integrity have secured him the confidence of his fellow countrymen. Hence it cannot be matter of astonishment that in Germany this account has received implicit belief; and it is now submitted to the British Public, in the full reliance that neither the Author nor the Translator will be charged with gratifying private pique, or administering to the malice of public rancour."

43. *The Angler's Guide, being a complete Practical Treatise on Angling; containing the whole Art of Trolling, Bottom-Fishing, Fly-fishing, and Trimmer-Angling, founded on Forty Years' Practice and Observation. Second Edition. With very considerable Additions, Local Descriptions, Glossary of Technical Terms, and Index. Illustrated with Wood Engravings. Dedicated to her Royal Highness the Duchess of* York. *By* T. F. Salter, *Gent. 8vo. pp.* 318. Tegg.

AN excellent guide to "the young and inexperienced Angler;" and "the information it contains is such as has been acquired by practice and experience in the rivers and waters therein described."

The volume is handsomely printed; and is embellished with XXXIX Plates, some of them on copper, but the principal part beautifully engraved on wood.

A Map of the River Thames from Staines to Fulham, and another of the River Lea from the Rye House to Blackwall, are pleasing Appendages.

The Author thus modestly apologizes for his style of writing:

"A man little accustomed to arrange his ideas for the press ought, perhaps, to make some apology for the imperfections of his style; but as my desire has been only to convey plain practical rules in an art with which I considered myself well acquainted, I trust my readers will pardon the manner for the matter."

Both the *manner* and the *matter*, we have no doubt, will be favourably received by the publick.

44. *The Tyro's Guide: A Series of Figures, arranged in a new and simple Method, as a sure and extensive Groundwork for the Study of the Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic, as usually taught. Adapted to Schools. By* Sarah Corbett, *Superintendant of a School at* Pendleton *near* Manchester. *sm. 4to. pp.* 42. Darton *and Co.*

VERY neat, and very useful.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"So far as the arts and sciences are of use, to set forth the glory of the Creator, as manifested in his works; or to facilitate the means of human subsistence; or even so far as they bestow on life an agreeable, yet sparing and chaste ornament; and by affording employment, prevent one part of mankind from becoming a burden or a nuisance to the other; they are warranted by every principle of reason and sound policy." E. BATES *.

4. Shield's *Thorough Bass.*

(Concluded from page 252.)

NEARLY all the useful information which this book contains, respecting thorough bass, may be comprised in a very small compass. *Chords* (or simultaneous sounds) are denoted by figures placed over or under bass-notes. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, are directors for the addition of unison, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and octave, to a given bass; all of which, except the first, are sounds more acute than the said bass. The octaves above these acute sounds bear the same names, as second, third, &c. to the bass. C, E, G, sounding together, produce a concord which we call a common chord. Either the 3d, 5th, or 8th, may be placed next to the bass; which different arrangements of the acute sounds or upper *parts* are termed 3 positions. Three more positions are produced by dispersing the upper parts: these cannot easily be reached by the fingers on keyed instruments. It is a general rule to count every interval from the bass in conformity to the nature of the key; therefore sharps, flats, and naturals, in the thorough-bass signature, are accidentals. An horizontal line —— drawn from a figure, as 5——, denotes that the sound which expressed that 5 must be a part of the succeeding chord. A small arch ⌒ has been recommended by some writers for the signature of the imperfect or diminished fifth. It is not customary to begin or end a composition with the imperfect common chord; B, D, F, for example. A chord is said to be *inverted* when the bass and one of its upper parts have changed places †. A chord and its inversions may be repeated several times, in various positions, before any of them are succeeded by a chord of a different description. Consecutive 5ths and 8ths, in the similar motion, which is when the parts ascend or descend together, are unpardonable faults. Descending with an imperfect 5th to a perfect, is better than ascending to it; yet both should be avoided as much as possible. A dash through a figure raises the sound which that figure denotes a minor semitone. The seventh is the root or foundation of all musical discord. Examples of common chords; C, E, G;—A, C, E;—B, D, F: examples of chords of the seventh; C, E, G, B;—A, C, E, G;—B, D, F, A;—G, B, D, F: the last of these is the first chord in many modern compositions, and few of any age end without its being the penultimate harmony; and when it is followed by the common chord of the key-note, (C, E, G, C; in this instance), they form the most satisfactory concluding perfect *cadence*. A chord of the 7th has three inversions. When the discordant note is part of the preceding chord, the former is prepared; and when it descends one degree, it is resolved, (p. 11.) With the sounds of the ascending minor scale, of A for example, 3 chords of the 7th may be formed which cannot be formed with those of the major scale; example: A, C, E, G𝄪;—C, E, G𝄪, B;—and, the diminished 7th, G𝄪, B, D, F. In these days of extravagant modulation, this favourite equivocal chord, the diminished 7th, is often followed by concords with major thirds. B, D𝄪 F, A; and D𝄪, F, A, C; are called anomalous or spurious chords of the seventh. After various interesting examples of the foregoing chords, the Author treats of different chords by supposition,—the 9th, 11th, and 13th; and here we take leave of him, having given sufficient to enable the Musical reader to form a correct opinion of the work before us. We have no doubt but it will meet with encouragement, as it is the work of a much-esteemed musician.

5. *God*

* Christian Politics, 1806.

† *Inversion* is employed in an unusual sense in Rees's Cyclop. art. *Com. Chord.*

5. *God Save the King, with eight Variations for the Piano-forte, by* Frederic Kalkbrenner. *Opera* 18. *pp.* 7. 2*s.* 6*d.* Clementi *and Co.*

THE older the world grows, the more difficult it is to be original. Notwithstanding the many variations of this favourite air which have been published, Mr. Kalkbrenner's possess considerable novelty of idea; and upon the whole we feel disposed to prefer them before any we can at present recollect for the same instrument. They are in the major key of D. Why has this key been generally chosen for music of a bold or martial character? It probably obtained the preference from the old system of tempering the scale of keyed instruments. The first variation is in triplets of quavers; the third and eighth, in triplets of semiquavers; the sixth is a rapid succession of octaves for each hand alternately; the seventh is in D minor key, a little in the style of Steibelt, the middle parts consisting of demisemiquavers; the fourth is a succession of thirds, in semiquavers, for the right hand: all of them are of moderate difficulty, and require fingers that are none of the shortest. We hope to become more acquainted with the compositions of this ingenious German.

6. *Forty Preludes for the Pianoforte, in the major and minor Keys; composed and fingered by* Ferd. Ries. *pp.* 19. 5*s.* Clementi *and Co.*

NINE of these are in minor keys, the rest in major; 6 being in the key of C, 5 in D, 4 in E flat, 4 in E, 4 in F, 5 in G, 2 in A flat, 5 in A, 4 in B flat, and 1 in B. We strongly recommend them as exercises, and consider them as valuable examples of fingering and of modulation from a master of extraordinary powers. They are not so difficult as persons might expect who know much of Mr. Ries's compositions, and of his public performance. We think Mr. R. exceedingly clever; but his musick is not in general calculated to flatter the ears of boarding-school judges.

7. *A new Rondo, on a favourite* Irish *Air, with an Introduction and Slow Movement, composed expressly for the Pianoforte as improved by* Clementi *and Co. up to F; also arranged for instruments up to C.; by* J. B. Cramer *. *pp.* 10. 3*s.* Clementi *and Co.*

THE introduction, in C major key, is tasteful, and extremely short, occupying but one third of a page: in character it has not the least affinity with what follows. The Irish dance, or theme of the rondo, is given on page 30, vol. I. of Dr. W. Crotch's Specimens, where it is called "Nobe's Maggot." It would be exceedingly difficult to select a better specimen of the vulgar or truly rustic in melody than this air. Mr. Cramer, with his usual skill, has rendered it a pleasing lesson; but his own elegant ideas do but ill accord with the character of his theme.

* J. B. Cramer, esq. 23, Sloane-street.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

Illustrations of Hogarth; or, Hogarth illustrated from passages in Authors he never read, and could not understand.

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Life of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down; by the Rev. H. K. Bonney, prebendary of Lincoln.

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The first Volume of Miss Burney's Tales of Fancy, containing the Shipwreck.

Journal

Journal kept during a Captivity of more than Nine Years in France, commencing the 14th day of April 1805, and ending the 5th day of May 1814. By Mr. WILLIAM STORY.

A Poem entitled "Sir Bertram." By Mr. ROBY.

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Essay on the origin, progress, and present state of Galvanism. By Mr. DONOVAN. This Essay gained the prize of the Royal Irish Academy.

The Ninth Volume of the General Zoology, which was commenced in 1800, by the late Dr. G. SHAW.—This Volume will contain the continuation of the Birds by J. STEPHENS, esq. under whose care, the whole of that department of the work will be completed; the remaining classes will be written by Dr. BLAINVILLE and by Dr. LEACH.

A Folio Chart, entitled the Meteorologist's Assistant, accompanied with a card explanatory of the mode of notation. By Mr. HANSON, of Manchester. The Chart will serve for any year and place required; but the principal object of it is to bring into one view a year's observations of the weather by means of curves and characters: of course it will facilitate a comparison of contemporary notations of remote places.

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Works preparing for Publication:

Proposals for a new History of Northamptonshire, brought down to the present period, have been issued by Mr. GEORGE BAKER, of Northampton, who has devoted several years to collecting materials for the Work.

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A Treatise on the Law of Scotland, with respect to Tithes and the Stipends of the Parochial Clergy. 2 vols. 8vo. By Mr. JOHN CONNELL.

A Work on Landscape and Ornamental Gardening. By Mr. PONTEY, Author of the "Profitable Planter," &c.

Dr. PETIT-RADEL has recently published at Paris a Topographical and Philosophical Tour in Italy, in three 8vo volumes.

Colours used in Painting by the Antients.—Sir H. DAVY, while in Italy, had an opportunity of examining some pigments found in the baths of Titus, and some dug up from Pompeii. He made experiments also upon the fresco paintings in the baths of Titus. The following are the facts which he ascertained: 1. The red colours employed in these paintings were red lead, vermillion, and iron ochre. 2. The yellows were yellow ochre, in some cases mixed with chalk, in others with red lead. The ancients likewise employed orpiment and massicot as yellow paints. 3. The blue was a pounded glass, composed of soda, silica, lime, and oxide of copper. Indigo was likewise employed by the ancients, and they employed cobalt to make blue glass. 4. The greens were compounds containing copper; sometimes the carbonate mixed with chalk, sometimes with the blue glass. In some cases they consisted of the green earth of Verona. Verdigris was likewise used by the ancients. 5. The purple colour found in the baths of Titus was either an animal or vegetable substance; perhaps the colouring matter of the murex combined with alumina. 5. The blacks were carbonaceous matter; the browns, ochres, often containing manganele. 7. The whites were chalk or clay. White lead was known to the ancient painters.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

MEDEA *deliberating upon her intended Murder of her Children.*

Translated from EURIPIDES.

O WRETCHED woman that I am! whose heart [start.
Thus dares a deed, that makes the stranger
Did I, for this, such heavy toils sustain?
For this, endure the mother's bitter pain?
Did I, in vain, your plaintive mouths supply [quell your cry?
With strength'ning milk's sweet juice, to
Ah! I once cherish'd fondest hopes, that you [true;
Would my old age support with kindness
And that, when I, by length of years oppress, [to rest,
Should gently sink, in Death's cold arms,
You would, with decent state, my body place, [space;
Wet with your tears, in the tomb's narrow
But now — those sweet anticipations flown—
I, reft of you, in misery must groan.

An Imitation of part of HORACE'S *Ode to* MELPOMENE.

HE, whose admission to this earthly scene
Thou, Muse! hast once beheld with placid mien,
Ne'er, by display of pugilistic might,
Shall plaudits loud receive at th' Isthmian fight;
Nor shall the rapid courser whirl him round, [ground;
Panting for victory, o'er th' Olympic
Triumphant Mars shall ne'er adorn his brow [low,—
With bays, for having laid proud tyrants
But those clear streams which fruitful Tibur lave, [wave,
And the thick leaves which 'mid the forest
Shall, by the native beauties of the sight,
Lift his aspiring soul to the Parnassian height.

MARTIAL'S *Rebuke to a wealthy Blockhead, who insulted him on account of his Poverty.*

POOR I am now, and poor have always been;
Yet, as a Roman knight, I rank not mean.
All men my works with eagerness peruse;
The wits exclaim, Behold the Comic Muse!
The fame, not oft conferr'd on mortals dead,
I living reap: fresh laurels crown my head.
But your tall roofs on countless pillars rest; [chest;
A freedman's wealth is harbour'd in your
For you, Syene's wide-extended soil,
Wash'd by the Nile, employs the peasant's toil;
Your vast possessions to increase still more,
See! Gallic Parma yields her fleecy store.
To both of us such different gifts pertain;
Those which grace me, your dulness cannot gain,—
Whereas the treasures which to you belong, [beian throng.
The Goddess blindly showers on the ple-

THOMAS PARTRIDGE.

Lines by a late PRINCESS.

UNTHINKING, idle, wild, and young,
I laugh'd, and danc'd, and talk'd, and sung,
And proud of health, of freedom vain,
Dreamt not of sorrow, care, or pain,
Concluding, in those hours of glee,
That all the world was made for me.
But, when the hour of trial came,
When Sickness shook this trembling frame,
When Folly's gay pursuits were o'er,
And I could dance and sing no more,
It then occurr'd how sad 't would be
Were this world only made for me.

AMELIA.

LE COLIMAÇON.

SANS amis, comme sans famille,
Ici-bas vivre en etranger,
Se retirer dans sa coquille
Au signal du moindre danger,
S'aimer d'une amitié sans bornes
De soi seul emplir sa maison,
En sortir, suivant la saison,
Pour faire à son prochain les cornes,
Signaler ses pas destructeurs
Par les traces les plus impures,
Outrager les plus tendres fleurs,
Par ses baisers ou ses morsures,
Enfin chez soi comme en prison
Vieillir, de jour en jour plus triste,
C'est l'histoire de l'Egotiste,
Et celle du Colimaçon.

THE SNAIL.

WITH friends, with family unblest,
Condemn'd alone to dwell,
If danger's least alarm molest,
He shrinks within his cell.

Sole tenant of his narrow walls,
His self-esteem profound,
He issues when the season calls
To join the insects round.

Impure his track, he winds his way
Among the shrubs and flowers;
The fairest his selected prey,
He taints them or devours.

Grown old, like captive mop'd and wan,
Forlorn at home he lies:
Thus snail-like lives the selfish man,
And like a snail he dies.

A WISH.

A WISH.

THERE are who sigh for martial fame,
Who fondly seek the Warrior's praise;
Others who court a Poet's name,
Wooing with ceaseless care the bays;
Some too there are who covet gold;
Others who thirst for boundless sway;
For lands unnumber'd; slaves untold;
For states to rule, and subjects to obey.

Court they who will the sounds of war;
The clarion's bray; the prancing steed;
The clash of arms; the dusted car;
Prize they who will the Poet's meed;
Toil they who chuse for sordid gain;
Pant they who will for empty fame;
High-sounding titles; wide domain;
And boundless rule: let those who wish them claim.

I envy not your carnag'd plains;
I feel no joy where others weep;
I envy not your martial strains,
Which thousands give to endless sleep;
The bard's dear-bought and envied name,
'The jewel'd crown—the gilded throne;'
The lust for conquest; love of fame:
Such tinsel joys, such wishes I disown.

Perchance there are some few who hate
Unmeaning noise, ambitious strife;
The pride of wealth, the pomp of state;
Who take delight in peaceful life;
Who place no joys in outward show,
Who hate parade, who sigh for ease;
To pass a life of peace below:
My choice is their's, my wishes such as these.

Who love the charms that Nature yields;
The winding streams; the bending trees;
The sloping hills; the verdant fields;
The flow'ry vales; the cooling breeze;
The lowing herds; the warbling flight;
The ploughboy whistling as he goes;
Who in such sounds, such scenes delight;
For sounds and scenes the same, my bosom glows.

In some sequester'd rural spot,
On river's bank, or mountain's side,
O'erhung by trees, a modest cot;
A garden too, thro' which may glide
Some limpid stream; I ask no more.
But if kind Heav'n should add to this,
A horse and cow, to graze before
My cottage-front; such state to me were bliss.

To plant my trees—to graft and sow;
To give a birth to things unknown;
And watch with fondness as they grow,
Charms and creations of my own;
Finding, thro' toil, a finer treat
In simplest fare, than costliest kind,
And in my bed, repose more sweet
Than, on their downy couches, Princes find.

To trim the blushing rose that breathes
Its fragrance round; or train the vine,
That o'er the cottage-trellis wreathes;
Joy and pursuits like these be mine;
Far from the world's unmeaning strife,
Sharing these blessings with a friend,
Health, competence, and country life;
Thus may I pass my days, thus meet my end.

OXONIENSIS.

*** We shall be glad to hear from OXONIENSIS again.

LINES,

"Faith, Hope, Love," Gospel.

AS Moses, leader of fam'd Israel's band,
From Pisgah's top view'd fertile Canaan's land,
The Land of Promise: so the Christian blest
With Faith, views Canaan his eternal rest.
T' support their minds, and onward to invite,
Aaron preferr'd the sacrificial rite:
So faints the Christian—yet his soul to cheer,
Hope smiles, and beckons from yon glittering sphere.
As Jordan parted,—aw'd by Joshua's wand,
And Israel's hosts possess'd the Promis'd Land,—
So Love shall chase the Canaanite of sin—
In heavenly tempers, heavenly joys begin.
Till Death divide time's Jordan-like abyss,
And Christ his followers leads to everlasting bliss.

Sheffield, July 5. H.

Addressed to a mourning Mother, six weeks after the Battle of Waterloo.

To Mrs. P.

A TREMBLING hand had arm'd her son,
Hope flutter'd at each word:
"Go forth, and speed in England's name,
Where Heaven directs the sword.

India's far soil records thy birth:
Not less the parent-stock
Asserts a natural right in all,—
What clime that bond e'er broke?

Grey hairs speak plain a Father's arm
Bereav'd of energy:
Youth's force in thee directs his blow
To keep our Country free.

Heaven bless my boy!"—one long embrace
Was shut in mental prayer.
"Go forth (repeats his Sire) and keep
In mind your Friend's career;

HARRIS* has pointed duty's line:
No devious path be trod.
Like him, dear Charles, endeavour still—
Obey, and fear our God."

Rapid flew time; the Apostate-foe
Had full-arrang'd his plan:
In June three days are mark'd with red;
He fought—despair'd, and ran.

Hail, Victory! some *Pindar*'s pen
With soft'ning hours all-heal,
Shall stop a Mother's tears, allow
A chasten'd joy to feel.

---

* General, now Lord Harris, had patronized this gallant youth.

Blest

Blest WELLINGTON—tho' well-earn'd rank
Our gracious Sovereign gives,
Mothers do more; grudge not what cost
No less than Children's lives.

Blest BLUCHER too, a true compeer!
Atlas himself to save
Borussia's falling character,
Oath-struck at Frederick's grave.

SUCH highest honours gain, and thus
Young soldiers vie with old:
Dulce, decorum, both unite
In death so fairly told.

*** Whatever opinion there may be as to the allusion in the following lines, they are too good to be lost in the ephemeral repository of a Newspaper. Every one will understand that the cant words are those used amongst the *Fanciers* of Boxing.

Epistle from TOM CRIBB *to* BIG BEN *, *concerning some foul play in a pugilistic Encounter.—Sept.* 1815.

WHAT, Ben! my big hero, is *this* thy renown? [down?
Is *this* the *new Go*—kick a man when he's
When the foe has *knockt under*, to tread on him then?— [*Ben!*
By the fist of my father, I blush for thee,
Foul! Foul! all the *Lads of the Fancy* exclaim— [spits flame—
Charley Shock † is electrified—*Belcher* †
And *Molyneux* †—aye, even *Blackey*, cries, Shame!
Time was, when *John Bull* little difference spied [his side;
'Twixt the foe at his feet, and the friend at
When he found (such his humour in fighting and eating) [beating!—
His foe, like his beef-steak, the better for
But this comes, Master *Ben*, of your curst foreign notions, [lace, and lotions;
Your trinkets, wigs, thing-um-bobs, gold-
Your Noyau's, Curaçoa's, and the Devil knows what— [whole lot—)
(One swig of *Blue Ruin* is worth the
Your great and small *crosses*—(my eyes! what a brood! [them good)—
A cross-buttock from *me* would do some of
Which have spoil'd you, till hardly a drop, my old porpus, [pus.
Of pure English *claret* is left in your cor-
And (as *Jim* says) the only one trick, good or bad, [lad!
Of the *Fancy* you 're up to, is *fibbing*, my
Hence it comes, *Boxiana*, disgrace to thy page!— [of the age,
Having *floor'd*, by good luck, the first *Swell*
Having conquer'd the *prime one*, that *mill'd* us all round,
You kick'd him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground!—
Aye—just at the time to show spunk if you had any, [Botany!
Kick'd him, and jaw'd, and *lag'd* ‡ him to
Oh, shade of the Cheese-monger §, you who, alas! [in brass,
Doubled up, by the dozen, those Mounseers
On that great day of *milling* || when blood lay in lakes, [the stakes,
When Kings held the bottle, and Europe
Look down upon *Ben*—see him *dunghill* all o'er, [more;
Insult the fall'n foe that can harm him no
Out, cowardly *Spooney!* again and again
By the fist of my father I blush for thee, Ben!
To *shew the white feather* ¶ is many men's doom, [whole plume.
But what of *one* feather! Ben shews a

* Two famous boxers.
† Boxers; the last is a black man.
‡ Transported.

CRAMBO-SATYRICON: *or, a learned Poetical Paraphrase on the Christ-cross-row; occasioned by Col. Platoon's late ingenious Dissertation on the letter P. Addressed to the Colonel.*

[*From a Book of Manuscript Poetry written in the Reign of* GEORGE *I.*]

SINCE, Sir, on the Alphabet lately 'tis grown
The fashion to spread our wit about town,
My horn-book once more I shall take into hand, [they stand.
And explain all the letters, as in order
Great A stands for Army, as B stands for Bubble, [trouble.
And C points out Craftsman, or Caleb in
The Dutch and the Devil begin with a D,
And England, the fam'd balance-holder, with E.
F serves for gay France, which I hope will not swerve; [preserve!
And G for great George, whom God long
With H we spell Horace, for his wit so renown'd; [found.
And I denotes Isaac, that Statesman pro-
When a K and an L stand for Lawyer and Knave, [to behave.
Look on M as Memento, how they ought
N, Nicholas nick'd, describes without doubt;
O signifies pain in a fit of the gout.
Pox runs with a P like Pretender and Pope,
To Quibbles and Quirks with a Q we give scope, [rope;
And R marks out Robin with ribband or
S squints at South-Sea, which has made the land rue,
And Tyburn with T calls aloud for its due.
Single V serves in Verse against Vice to complain,
And W swears he 'll humble proud Spain.
Great Xerxes the tyrant, begins with an X,
And Y stands for Yes in all votes for a tax.
Zeal flags for a Z is an odd crooked letter,
And per se. And, wishes things may go better.

§ A life-guardsman, one of *the Fancy*, who distinguished himself and was killed in a late memorable set-to.
|| Battle of Waterloo.
¶ Exhibit symptoms of terror.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Aug. 1.—Dispatch received by Earl Bathurst:

Cujes, July 24.

My Lord,—The forts and ships in Toulon have this day hoisted the white flag, and Marshal Brune and all the Generals and Admirals in that place have signed their acts of submission to the King. The circumstances which led to this event, so far as in any way connected with the operations of the force under my orders, have been as follows:—On the first appearance of the fleet and transports, under Lord Exmouth, off the coast of France, Marshal Brune, who was opposite to Nice, with a body of about five thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry, called the Corps of Observation of the Var, made immediate proposition for an armistice with the Commander of the Piedmontese force at Nice, in which object he succeeded, and then marched directly to the relief of Toulon. On the 14th of July, the day on which the troops landed at Marseilles, he caused a letter to be addressed to Admiral Lord Exmouth, inclosing a copy of the Armistice signed at Paris, and demanding an extension of it to the British force in this country, which was immediately rejected. He then addressed Lieut.-gen. the Marquis de Riviere, exercising the King's authority in Provence, stating his desire to send two officers to Paris, to offer the submission of Toulon, and saying he should refrain from hostilities during the ten days necessary for his communication. This proposition was also objected to, and the Marshal was informed, he must resign his authority to the officer who governed Toulon before Buonaparte's invasion, hoist the white flag, and suffer the garrison of Toulon to be composed of National Guards and Royalists, in as large proportion as the troops of the line. On the same day his letter was received by the Marquis de Riviere, information was had that he was marching towards Aix, on which I immediately ordered the whole of the British troops out of Marseilles, to take up such a position as might menace Toulon, watch him, and secure Marseilles itself against attack; but the report of his march on Aix gave way to that of his concentering near Toulon, when the following dispositions were made by me: I directed the troops to move forward in two columns, one on the high road to Toulon, by Aubagne Gemenos and Cujes, and the other by the coast to Cassis and Ciotat, in which latter place I stationed a small garrison, and afterwards moved the column to Leques and St. Cyr, having an advance at Bandol. My own head-quarters were at Cujes, having an advance at St. Anne's, with very strong ground both to my front and rear, and the power of collecting my force to act along the coast, or on the high-road, as circumstances might best point out. The National Guards and Royalists occupied Beausset, Castelet, La Cadiere, and other strong points in my immediate front or flank. Admiral Lord Exmuoth had, in the mean time, detached one line of battle ship to Ciotat, and another to Bandol. The Enemy's advanced posts were on the outside of the Pass of Ollioeuls. It was whilst the troops were in this position, the Marquis de Riviere and Marshal Brune carried on their negociations, through the means of Admiral Ganteaume, who, on the day after the Marshal's first proposition was made, was received in Toulon as the King's Commissioner. Various propositions were made, all with the view of gaining time. The two following were immediately rejected — that of acknowledging the King's authority, but retaining the tri-colour flag, and that of requiring that the British troops should retire, and promise not to attack Toulon; on which no assurance would be given. Whilst these points were discussing, a party of the National Guards having moved to St. Nazaire, had thus turned the Pass of Ollioeuls, which caused so much agitation, as having occurred whilst Admiral Ganteaume was treating, that Marquis de Riviere thought proper to withdraw it, whilst I collected my left column, and pushed forward an advance to support him, should the circumstance have brought forth an attack. Finally, yesterday, the submission of Marshal Brune, and his Generals, was received, but the regiments still refused to wear the white cockade; and it was only this day, whilst at Ollioeuls with Admiral Lord Exmouth, the submission of the whole was notified, and consent given to the Royalists and National Guards occupying the forts, in conjunction only with a portion of the regular troops. The garrison of Toulon consisted of six * regiments of the line, a regiment of marines, a detachment of 300 cavalry, artillery, veterans, &c. a battalion of half-pay officers and federalists, called "Le Battalion Sacré;" most of whom, with Marshal Murat and some of his adherents, were suffered to quit

* 9th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 35th, and 106th veterans.

quit Toulon, and absconded, it is not known where, on the eve of the resolution being taken for hoisting the white flag.—The nature of the operation in which I have been engaged, has been such as to afford little opportunity of distinction for the officers and men under my orders, yet I cannot avoid expressing my sense of the zeal which animated all ranks, nor my obligations to the officers in command of brigades, Col. Burrows and Col. Burke, and the officers of the staff, for their assistance to me in all preparatory arrangements, particularly Major Sir Thos. Reade, Assist. Adj.-gen.; Major Pratt, Assistant Quarter-master Gen.; Major Gamble, royal artillery; Major Gorreyuer, military sec. Mr. Cummings, of the Commissariat, and Dr. Porteous.—Lieut.-col. Faverges, of the Italian Levy, who commanded the advance, merits likewise my best thanks, as also Major Andreis, of the Staff, and Lieut. Smith of the Royal Engineers, by whom the duties of reconnoissance were principally exercised, and who executed them with an activity and intelligence that left me nothing to desire.—I can never sufficiently express my obligations and gratitude to Lord Exmouth and the Navy in general, for the cordial assistance they have shewn themselves disposed to render on every occasion, and for the aid in particular which I received from the Marines, of which a battalion was formed, under the command of Major Cox, and placed at my disposition.—Accounts have been received that Antibes has hoisted the white flag, so that there is now no declared enemy in the South of France. This report will be delivered to your Lordship by the Hon. Capt. Arden, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Gen. who has been very zealous and active in his assistance to me, and who can bring me the honour of any commands your Lordship may have for my further proceedings, &c. H. Lowe, Major-gen.

Aug. 12.—This Gazette contains Dispatches from Lord Exmouth, on board the Boyne, in Genoa Bay, July 3. His Lordship arrived there, with the Impregnable, Bombay, and Pilot, conveying the 14th regiment, 800; Piedmontese, 600; Italian levy, 1400; artillery and cavalry, 200. From the situation in which he found affairs on the coast of Provence, he came to the determination, in concert with Gen. Sir H. Lowe, to proceed to Marseilles. On his going ashore, he was received by the Marquis de Riviere, and the Royal Committee of Provence, acting in the name of Louis XVIII. This led to the submission of Marshal Brune and his troops at Toulon, as was stated in Sir H. Lowe's dispatches, (see p. 353.) Marshal Brune, with his Aid-de-camp, was sent to Paris. Murat, who was at Toulon, proposed being received on board for protection and safe conveyance to England. In reply, he was informed, that if he chose to go on board one of the ships off Toulon, in order to receive personal protection, it would be afforded, but that Lord E. would not enter into any engagements with him as to his destination, leaving that point to be settled by reference to England.—There is, also a dispatch from Capt. Aylmer, dated from on board the Pactolus, in the Gironde, July 24; and another from Capt. Palmer, of the 22d, relative to the measure taken to restore Bourdeaux to Louis XVIII. and compel Gen. Clausel to withdraw the military force.—The batteries were destroyed—the forts of Verdon, Royan, de Lousac, and Miche, were dismantled, and 70 pieces of artillery spiked. A French ship which fell into our hands, was restored, Gen. Clausel having solicited an armistice and retired. The vessels passed up the river, where both banks, for 70 miles, were lined with spectators, who evinced the most enthusiastic loyalty, by shouting "*Vive le Roi!—Vive Wellington!—Vivent les Anglois! &c.*"

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF AUG. 15.

India Board, Aug. 16.—Extracts of Dispatches, dated Fort William, Jan. 25, 1815, from the Vice-President in Council:

We transmit to your Hon. Court, documents relative to the operations of the war with the State of Nepaul. The successful resistance which the Enemy has hitherto opposed to the advance of the divisions of Majors-gen. Wood and Marley, and the disasters which have occurred in the division commanded by Major-gen. Martindell, will be a subject of deep regret to your Hon. Court; but you will derive great satisfaction from the success which has attended the operations of the division under Major-gen. Ochterlony.

Extract of a Letter from the Adjutant-gen. dated Maradabad, Dec. 10, relative to the operations of the 2d division of the Field-Army, under the temporary command of Colonel Mawby.

My last dispatches announced the evacuation of the fort of Kalunga. The garrison suffered most severely. The place was crowded with dead and wounded the Enemy was unable to carry off in his flight, during which his whole numbers were, with a very limited exception, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, by the different detachments, placed by Col. Mawby to intercept his retreat. Bulbudder Sing, the Killedar, effected his escape with 70 followers, with whom he took post on a hill, where he was joined by 300 Goorkahs. Col. Mawby determined to dislodge them, and selected Major

Major Ludlow for this service, which was most successfully accomplished.—[Here follows the warmest encomiums on Major Ludlow; also on Capt. Bucke, commanding in the absence of Major Wilson; Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner.]—The fall of Kalunga, and the impression produced by the fate of the garrison, has been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The confidence created by the events before Kalunga has abated; and a spirit of insurrection against the Goorkah tyranny, has decidedly manifested itself.—A strongly stockaded position occupied by the Enemy above the town of Calsia, was abandoned after a feeble resistance, on the advance of a small detachment sent against it by Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, under the command of Capt. Fast, 1st batt. 17th Nat. inf.—The evacuation of the strong fort of Baraut, (situated on one side of those high mountains, which, rising in contiguous masses from the North-eastern boundary of the valley of the Dhoon, extend to the great Himmalcheh range,) is of great importance, as it commands not only the district of Jaunsur, lying between the Jumna and Touse Rivers, but one of the Enemy's main communications between his Western army, under Ummeer Sing, and the countries held in subjection by its presence, and the dominions of Nepaul East of the Ganges. The post of Lackerghaut on the Ganges, where it forms the Eastern limit of the valley of the Dhoon, is in possession of one of our detachments, which completes the occupation of the Dhoon.—The fall of Kalunga, the secure occupation of the Dhoon, and the expulsion of the Enemy from the districts lying between the rivers Touse and Jumna, have in part accomplished the objects of the campaign in that quarter.

The return of total killed, wounded, and missing, under Col. Mawby, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 2, is 14 European officers, 7 Native ditto, and 488 men.

Killed.—53d foot, Lieut. Harrington. 1st batt. 6th Nat. inf. Capt. Campbell. 1st batt. 13th Nat. inf. Lieut. Cunningham.

Wounded.—Horse Artillery, Lieut. J. W. J. B. Luxford (since dead). 53d foot, Major Ingleby, slightly; Capt. Stone, sev.; Lieut. Horsely, sev.; Lieut. Greene, slightly; Lieut. Brodie, sev.; Ensign Aufrere, sev. 1st batt. 13th Nat. inf. Capt. Blake, sev. Light batt. Capt. Bucke, sev.; Ensign and Adjutant Richmond, slightly.

A Dispatch from Sir Gabriel Martindell, dated camp Noginund, Dec. 20, states that Major Ludlow had that day taken possession of Nahun.

Another Dispatch from Sir Gabriel Martindell, dated camp at Nahun, Dec. 27, states the failure of an attack by Major Ludlow on a stockade, a mile West of the fort of Jumpta. The Goorkahs here took advantage of a brave but ill-timed dash of the column, which Major Ludlow endeavoured in vain to restrain; and, after an arduous conflict, in which our loss was great, the column was obliged to retreat.

A letter from Sir David Ochterlony, commanding the 3d division, states that the movement of the reserve to cut off the supplies of the Enemy, had induced him to evacuate all the stockades, except the two immediately under the fort. In a spirited attempt on the reserve, Dec. 24, he had been repulsed.

Extract of a letter from Major-gen. John Sullivan Wood, commanding a division of the Field-Army, to the Adj.-gen.; dated Camp Simlar, Jan. 4.

A Branin, Kanckunnuddee Sewarree, a native of the hills, but for many years past resident in Goruckpore, and attached to the Rajah, recommended that the detachment should cross the Tenavee, occupy Bupunulpore, about ten miles from Simlar, and there leaving the supplies and baggage, push on to Palpa; but in the first place he recommended that the redoubt at Jutgurgh, cross the foot of the hill of Mujcote, and one mile West of Bootwul, should be carried, and the deserted town of Bootwul laid in ashes. The whole plan appeared so reasonable, that I resolved to begin by reconnoitering Jutgurgh next morning. Major Comyn, with his detachment (7 companies), was to advance between Jutgurgh and Bootwul, so as to turn the left of the position, while the main body (21 companies) should attack it on front and on the right flank. Instead of debouching from the wood upon an open plain, in front of the work, as we had been led to expect, I arrived with my staff and the foremost of the advanced guard within 50 paces of it before it was discovered; a very galling fire then opened, which was returned by the few men who accompanied me to reconnoitre, until the head of the column and the guns arrived. His Majesty's 17th foot, which led the column, headed by their gallant Commander, Col. Hardyman, supported by the grenadiers of the 2d batt. 17th, and 14th reg. Native infantry, advanced upon the works, while the grenadier, and one battalion company of his Majesty's 17th, succeeded in gaining the hill on the right of the redoubt. This party was led by a brave and cool officer, Capt. Croker, who drove the Enemy before them up the hill, killing a Chief, Sooraj Tappah. Still the fire from the Enemy, concealed by the trees, was kept up with great obstinacy; and the hill, which rose immediately behind the work, was filled with troops, rendering the post, if it had been carried, wholly untenable: I therefore determined to stop the fruitless waste of

of lives, by sounding a retreat. The conduct of the whole of the troops engaged merits my entire approbation.

[Major-Gen. Wood then bestows the warmest encomiums on Col. Hardyman, and on the following officers, (all of whom were wounded,) Lieut. Morrison, Capt. M'Dowell, Lieuts. Points and Pickerin, and Brigade-major Capt. Hiott.]

Report states the loss of the Enemy in killed and wounded at 200, among whom were one of their principal Sirdars and four others of inferior rank. Konckanaddee Sewaree, who misled the detachment, was a man particularly recommended by Dr. Buchanan, and from whose information Dr. B. constructed his map of Nepaul. Having pointed out the fort to me, when within 50 yards of it, he suddenly disappeared, and I am still ignorant of his fate; if he is with the Enemy, I can have no doubt of his treachery.

Extracts of Reports from Lieut. Strettell and Major Greenstreet.

The left wing, 2d batt. 22d reg. Nat. infantry, was this morning compelled to retire. The Enemy (about 2000 men) advanced about five this morning, and opened a severe and well-directed fire from about 20 pieces of cannon. Capt. Blackney and all the officers did their utmost to bring on our sepoys to a charge, which failed from the very destructive fire opposed to them. After the action had continued about ten minutes, with equal ardour, we were deprived of the directions and assistance of Capt. Blackney and Lieut. Duncan, who, I fear, are both killed, having been severely wounded. On the fall of these officers, the sepoys began to retire, and the Enemy advanced and destroyed our tents by fire. The village of Summonpore, in which was our commissariat depot, was burnt early in the action by the Enemy. Finding the detachment had suffered most severely, it was judged most prudent to retire.

E. Strettell, Lieut. Commanding Detachm.—Capt. Watson, A. A. Gen.

Goraugh Sahun, Jan. 1.

The post of Persa Ghurrie, commanded by Capt. Sibley, was this morning attacked by an overwhelming force of Goorkahs, who, I regret to say, carried their point after one hour's hard fighting, which ended in the repulse of our troops there, the loss of the gun, and every kind of baggage. The Enemy's forces were computed at full 10,000. I am now halted on the Eastern bank of the Scresowah, giving protection to the wounded: and intend to move in the direction of Batteah.

J. Greenstreet, Major,
Commanding 2d batt. 15th regt. N. I.

Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the detachments at Persah and Sumunpore, on the 1st Jan. 1815.—123 killed; 187 wounded; 73 missing.——*Names of Officers killed*: 2d batt. 15th Native infantry, Capt. Sibley. 2d batt. 22d Native infantry, Capt. Blackney, Lieut. Duncan.

***The dispatches of Major-gen. Marley are of inferior interest.

Foreign-office, Aug. 26. Lord Bathurst, has this day notified, by command of the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that, in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that the Island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of Gen. Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be his place of residence.

Sept. 5.—This Gazette contains an order for the restitution of vessels and cargoes captured in consequence of the late declaration of hostilities against France, on any voyage to or from Martinique, or Marseilles, and also of all vessels and cargoes captured on a voyage from any French port at which the white flag was hoisted at the time when the vessel sailed from her port of lading.

Supplement to the Gazette of Sept. 16.

This Gazette contains dispatches from Sir James Leith, respecting the capture of Guadaloupe. The successful result of the operations appears to be in a great measure owing to the able and prompt dispositions of the military and naval Commanders. Sir James Leith, in his dispatch (of which his Aid-de-camp, Capt. Leith Hay, was the bearer), dated Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Aug. 12, states, that having concerted with the Commander-in-Chief the necessary Naval arrangements, he was received on board Admiral Durham's flag-ship, the Venerable.

"It was not until the night of the 7th, he states, that the whole force was assembled at the Saintes.—I had previously reconnoitred the coast in the Barbadoes brig, which Rear-adm. Sir Charles Durham had sent with me for that purpose.—The internal state of Guadaloupe and the season were both so critical, that not a moment was to be lost; I determined therefore to attack the Enemy on the morning of the 8th inst. Having made the necessary arrangements with the naval Commander-in-Chief, the whole fleet got under weigh at break of day, and stood towards the Ance St. Sauveur, where the landing

most to windward was to be effected.—I had received information that the troops of the line and militia under arms altogether amounted to 6000. I determined therefore to throw my principal force between that of the Enemy in Grande-terre and Basse-terre, where it was his intention to have assembled nearly the whole of his force, immediately after our demonstration to windward had of necessity terminated. My plan was to attack in three columns; the scarcity of boats and the surf required that the whole should assist in each disembarkation, which was therefore effected successively. The first was made at the Ance de Sauveur, where a detachment of the Enemy, about 500 strong, moving from Grande-terre to join Admiral Count Linois and Gen. Boyer, shewed a disposition to oppose the landing.—The brigs of war and gun-boats, however, soon scowered that point, and 850 of the Royal York Rangers, under Lieut. Col. Starck, disembarked (notwithstanding a heavy surf) without the loss of a man. Lieut.-Col. Starck had instructions to make a rapid movement to drive and disperse the Enemy occupying the strong country and ravines of Trou-au-chun, Petit Carbet, and looking towards Trois Rivieres; to threaten the left flank and rear of the Enemy, posted to oppose the landing at Grande Ance, and to drive him from the important communication of Pautrizel, which leads to turn the strong post of Dole and Morne Palmiste, the latter being one of the principal keys to Basse-terre. —Meanwhile the fleet dropped down to Grande Ance, to effect the principal landing, where the Enemy was in force, and possessed a strong position, with batteries commanding the landing-place, which was susceptible of obstinate defence. The brigs of war and a gun-boat, placed to enfilade, soon obliged the Enemy to abandon his guns, one of which only, a long twelve-pounder, was found mounted.—The surf was very great, and one of the gun-boats was lost; but the exertions of the Navy, and the steadiness of the troops, surmounted every difficulty.—The 15th and 25th regts. with the remainder of the 1st and 2d brigades, under Major-Generals Sir Charles Shipley and Stehelin, were safely disembarked. I immediately moved forward the troops to drive the Enemy; but if he had before any hopes of maintaining his position for the night, a sharp fire of musquetry, by which we speedily drove him from Pautrizel, placed his left flank en l'air, and obliged him to retire. The approach of darkness left no further means of attack that night, and I placed the troops in their bivouac. At break of day, on the 9th, the troops were put in motion in two columns; the 1st brigade, under Major-Gen. Sir Charles Shipley, moved upon, and occupied Dole; the 2d, under Major-Gen. Stehelin, marched upon the left of the Morne Palmiste, by Pautrizel. It appeared that Comte de Linois and Gen. Boyer had evacuated Dole in the night. The Enemy, however, shewed himself in considerable force on the left of the Morne Palmiste, and on the face of that mountain, commanding the main road to Basse-terre: his advance occupied Petits plantation. Capt. Leith Hay, my Aide-de-camp, was ordered to gain the top of Morne Boucanier, by a difficult detour, with a rifle company of the Royal West India Rangers, and light company of the 6th West India regiment, to alarm the Enemy's right flank and rear, which being accomplished, obliged him to withdraw; his posts were everywhere driven, and he retired to the Morne Palmiste. I determined to push the Enemy as rapidly as was possible, considering the nature of the country, of which every part is not only susceptible of defence, but is even difficult of access without resistance, especially under the heat of a tropical sun. A heavy cannonade now announced the disembarkation of the 3d brigade, under Major-Gen. Douglas, in the vicinity of Baillif, and to leeward of Basse-terre. I had instructed him to seize the Batterie des Trois, to occupy the capital, to mask, or if practicable, to take Fort St. Charles by a coup-de-main, to open his communication with the columns moving to the attack of Morne Palmiste, and to menace his retreat from thence to Morne Houel.—The Enemy, who had been driven by the vessels covering the landing, collected on the heights, and attacked the light company of the 63d regiment, who were advanced; they gallantly maintained their ground against upwards of 300 of the Enemy, who came down to attack them. Capt. Lynch and Lieut. Wigley were wounded on that occasion. Major-Gen. Douglass, in person, supported them by part of the York Chasseurs, under Lieut.-Col. Ewart, and he was immediately driven with loss. While this operation was going on, the columns of the 1st and 2d brigade gained the heights of Morne Palmiste, from whence the Enemy was driven at all points, and was now retiring to Morne Houel, which he had fortified with eight pieces of artillery. This was the position where Comte Linois and Gen. Boyer had professed their determination of ultimately disputing the superiority in the field. I received information that the Commandant of Grande-Terre, with the whole armed force, was, as I expected, moving in my rear to form a junction with the main body at Morne Houel. I accordingly reinforced my rear-guard to protect our communications, and occupied

occupied in force all the passes of the Gallion, a river running through a formidable ravine at the foot of Morne Palmiste. Thus the troops from Grande-Terre were completely cut off from forming their junction, which they attempted without success by paths through the wood, late in the afternoon, but with light sufficient to point out to Comte Linois and Gen. Boyer that all their plans of concentration were defeated.—After these laborious movements, which the troops executed in the most creditable manner, there was only time before night to place the columns in readiness to attack the formidable position of Morne Houel at day-break in the morning. The troops accordingly took up their bivouacs. It rained heavily. At 11 o'clock, P. M. in the night of the 9th, the Commanding French Engineer came to me on the top of Morne Palmiste, verbally to propose a capitulation in the name of Le Comte de Linois, to which I replied, that the only terms I ever would accede to were already published in the Proclamation issued on landing; and that I would not delay the attack on Morne Houel to wait for any further communications. It was so dark and the rain fell in such torrents, that the Officer from the Enemy and Capt. Moody, my Aid-de-camp, took up the greatest part of the night in finding their way to the Enemy's position. The troops were put in motion at day-break. An Officer soon after met me with written proposals, which I positively refused, and proposed some additional conditions. A white flag was displayed on Morne Houel, but I sent Major-Gen. Murray (who had joined the Army from Demarary the preceding night), and my Aid-de-camp, Capt. Leith Hay, with the British flag, to say, that the only signal which should stop the troops would be to see it displayed on the parapet. I had the satisfaction immediately afterwards to see the British standard flying on Morne Houel, and thereby to ascertain that all the troops were prisoners of war, and all the forts and the colony in our possession.—When it is considered that this beautiful and extensive colony, with a population of 110,000 souls, with forts, and an armed force numerically greater than ours—when it is known that every sanguinary measure had been devised, and that the worst scenes of the Revolution were to be recommenced; that the 15th of Aug. the birth-day of Buonaparte, was to have been solemnized by the execution of the Royalists, already condemned to death, it is a subject of congratulation to see Guadaloupe completely shielded from Jacobin fury in two days, and without the loss of many lives. Thus, my Lord, the flag of the most unprovoked rebellion, under which the slaves had been called to arms, and many were wrought up to a pitch of sanguinary frenzy, threatening the immediate destruction of the colony, has disappeared from the American Archipelago, while the colonies faithful to his most Christian Majesty are secured to his dominions by British garrisons. I cannot avoid on this occasion expressing my sense of the honourable, firm, and wise conduct of Admiral le Comte de Vaugiraud, Gov.-gen. of Martinique, who had afforded me every information and assistance in his power against the Enemy."

[Here follows a Proclamation to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, issued by Sir James Leith on his landing, stating the defeat and second abdication of Buonaparte; the march of the Allies to Paris; and notifying that the regulars, militia, or inhabitants, found under arms, should be made prisoners of war and sent out of the colony. By the capitulation concluded, Count Linois, Baron Boyer, (first and second in command) with the regular troops, are to be sent to France to the Duke of Wellington, as prisoners of war. The inhabitants and militia were permitted to return to their homes. Public property to be given up: private property to be restored. The colony to be placed under the protection of his Majesty. The total killed was 15; wounded, Capt. Lynch, 63d foot, severely, and Lieut. Wigley, slightly; Lieut. Reickards, of the 96th foot, slightly; Surgeon Beresford, of the York Rangers, slightly; besides 50 privates.—A dispatch from Admiral Durham, describes the landing of the troops, but is of no particular interest.—The expedition consisted of about 6000 troops, including a corps of artillery.]

DECLARATION AGAINST THE RAJAH OF NIPAUL.

Fort William, Jan. 6.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to publish the following Declaration of the causes of the war in which the British Government is engaged with the State of Nipaul, for general information.

The British Government having been compelled to take up arms against the Nipaulese, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General has judged it proper to make known to the Powers in alliance and friendship with the Honourable Company, the origin and progress of the transactions which have terminated in this crisis; in the full conviction that the exposition will establish beyond dispute the extraordinary moderation and forbearance of the British Government, and the injustice, violence, and aggression of the State of Nipaul.—The course of the Gorkah conquests

quests having approximated their frontier to that of the Hon. Company, and of its Ally the Nawaub Vizier, and the protected Sikh Chieftains, throughout an extent of country stretching from the Eastern border of Morung to the banks of the Sutlege, it was scarcely to be expected that differences should not occasionally arise between the inhabitants of the contiguous districts belonging to the two States, and even among the local public officers of each government; but a just and firm line of conduct, on the part of the two governments, combined with a sincere disposition to maintain uninterrupted the relations of amity, and to respect the rights of each other, could not have failed to arrest the progress of those unhappy disputes which have terminated in war.

While the conduct of the British Government has been uniformly regulated, in its relations with the Nipaulese, by the most scrupulous adherence to the principles of justice and moderation, there is scarcely a single district within the British frontier, throughout the whole of the extensive line above described, in which the Gorkahs have not usurped and appropriated lands forming the ascertained dominions of the Hon. Company. Questions originating in the usurpations of the Nipaulese have arisen in Purnea, Tirhoot, Sarun, Gorucknore, and Bareilly, as well as in the protected territory between the Sutlege and the Jumna; and each case might be appealed to in proof of the moderation and forbearance of the British Government, and the aggressive and insolent spirit of the Nipaulese. It will be enough, however, to advert in detail to two instances only, namely, those which have occurred in Sarun and in Goruckpore, which more particularly demonstrate the systematic design of the Nipaulese to encroach on the acknowledged possessions of the Hon. Company, and in fact have been the proximate causes of the war.

In the former District (Sarun) they have at different times established their authority over portions of the territory of Betteah; but the British Government, abiding by those principles of moderation and forbearance so conspicuous in all its transactions with the Nipaulese, contented itself for a considerable period with remonstrances and representations, trusting that the justice of its cause would become apparent to the Nipaulese Government, and produce its proper effect on the mind of the Rajah and his Ministers. The repeated complaints of its subjects, and the occurrence of a new instance of encroachment in the Tuppah of Nunnoar, forming a portion of Betteah, which led to an affray, in which Subah Luchingir, an officer of the Nipaulese Government, was slain, at last induced the British Government to depute one of its Civil Officers to the spot, where he was met by Deputies from the State of Nipaul, in concert with whom proceedings were held and evidence taken for the purpose of ascertaining the claims of the parties. The result left no doubt of the right of the British Government, and of the unjust and violent procedure of the Nipaulese.

A more striking proof of the spirit of rapacity and unjust aggression by which the Nipaulese were actuated, cannot be adduced, than the fact, that after having agreed in the investigation referred to above, and after the actual deputation of officers by each government, the Nipaulese suddenly seized an additional tract of country belonging to the Company at a very short distance from the scene of their former aggressions. This violent and unjust procedure would have warranted an immediate demand for restitution, or even the actual re-occupation of the lands by force; and it may now be subject of regret to the British Government that this course was not pursued. Far, however, from resenting or punishing this daring outrage as it deserved, the British Government resolved to persevere in the amicable course which it had pursued in other cases; and permitted Mr. Young, the gentleman deputed to meet the Nipaulese Commissioners, to extend his inquiries to the lands newly seized as above stated, as well as those which formed the original object of his deputation.

The pretext by which the Nipaulese attempted to justify their occupation of the lands in Nunnoar, which consisted of no less than 22 villages, was that they were included in the Tuppah of Rotehut, forming a division of Pergunnah Sunnown; which Tuppah was restored to the Nipaulese in the year 1780, with the rest of the Terraiee of Muckwanpore, which had been conquered by the British Arms under Major Kinloch. The utter groundlessness of this pretext was proved by the evidence taken by Mr. Young, which clearly established that the disputed lands were situated in the Tuppah of Nunnoar, a portion of Pergunnah Simrawun which had been reserved by the Company at the time of the restitution of Rotehut and Muckwanpore.

[The Declaration goes on to charge the Nipaulese with having acted on a premeditated system of gradual encroachment, which, owing to the unexampled forbearance and moderation of the British Government, they had already found to be successful; and that the assertion of the 22 villages having been included in the Tuppah of Rotehut, was merely brought forward to give a colour to their conduct. The attempt to fix on the subjects of the Hon. Company the guilt of the murder of

Subah

Subah Luchingir, and to urge, because the Rajah of Betteah and his followers were not punished for that act, that they were justified in their subsequent proceedings, is rebutted by the uncontested fact, that Luchingir had, previously to the occurrence of the affray in which he died, possessed himself of some villages in Betteah, and was preparing to extend his encroachments.—The declaration proceeds:]

As the final resolution of the British Government, with respect to the usurped lands in Betteah, was in part influenced by the conduct of the Nipaulese, relative to the disputed territory of Bootwul Sheoraj in Goruckpore, it will be proper to advert to the circumstances of that transaction in this place.

It is notorious, and it has also been proved by reference to authentic records, and by the unimpeached testimony of living witnesses, that the whole of Bootwul to the very foot of the hills, with the exception of the town of Bootwul alone, was held by the Rajahs of Palpah, from the Nawaub Vizier, for a considerable period antecedent to the Treaty of Cession in 1801; and that it was transferred to the Company by the terms of that treaty, being specifically included in the Schedule thereunto annexed. It is no less matter of notoriety, that the district of Bootwul actually came into the possession of the British Government by virtue of the cession, and that a settlement was made by the collector of Goruckpore with the agent of the late Rajah of Palpah, at that time a prisoner at Catmandhoo for an annual rent of 32,000 rupees, without the semblance of an objection on the part of the Rajah of Nipaul. So it remained until the year 1804, when the Nipaulese commenced that system of gradual encroachment below the hills, which terminated in their occupation of nearly the whole district of Bootwul. The Tuppah of Sheoraj was occupied by the Nipaulese antecedently to the cession; but it is no less certain, that it was a part of the territory of the Vizier, and together with the rest of the low lands skirting the hills in the district of Goruckpore, included in the cession.

The Nipaulese pretended to found their claim to Bootwul and Sheoraj, and to the other portions on the lands below the hills, on the circumstance of their having formed the Terraiee, or Low Lands of the hill countries of Balpah, Goolmee, Pentaneh, Kamchee, &c. which the Nipaulese have conquered. Admitting that the Low Lands were possessed by the chiefs of the neighbouring Hill Principalities, the admission does not affect the question, since it was perfectly ascertained that for a considerable period before the Goorkah conquest, they formed a part of the dominions of Oude; and the conquest therefore of the independent Hill Principalities cannot give to the conquering power any just claim to other lands, which, though in the occupation of the same Chiefs, were held independent tenures from another State.

The system of gradual, and, at times, almost imperceptible encroachment pursued by the Nipaulese, prevented the British Government from having recourse to such measures as would have re-established its authority in the usurped lands. The remonstrances and discussions which followed the first usurpation in that quarter continued with frequent interruption, for a period of some years, during which the Nipaulese extended their encroachments. At length a proposition was made by the Rajah of Nipaul, that Commissioners should be appointed to meet on the spot, and decide the respective claims of the parties, under the express condition that both Governments would abide by the issue of it. The proposition was acceded to:—Major Bradshaw proceeded to Bootwull, and met two Commissioners from Catmandhoo: after much delay and procrastination, the proceedings were brought to a close: the most irrefragable proofs, both oral and documentary, established the right of the British Government to the whole of the Low Lands. The Nipaulese Commissioners, unable to reject the force of this evidence, and restrained by the orders of their Court from admitting the right of the British Government, pretended that they were not authorized to come to a decision, and referred the case to the Rajah's Government for orders. The British Government then applied to the Rajah to give up the lands, in consequence of the result of the investigation, which he refused. In this state the affair necessarily remained until the ensuing season, 1813—14. In the mean while, Major Bradshaw proceeded, as soon as the state of the country admitted of his marching, to the frontier of Beteeah, where he was to be met by Commissioners from Nipaul, empowered to adjust, in concert with him, the depending claims in that quarter, no practical measures having yet resulted from the inquiry conducted by Mr. Young.

Major Bradshaw, soon after his arrival, renewed a demand, which had been made to the British Government, but not enforced at the time, for the restoration of the 22 villages of Nunnore, previously to any examination of the question of right. This demand was acceded to by the Nipaulese; and the villages were re-occupied by the officers of the Hon. Company, subject to the ultimate disposal of them, according to the issue of the intended inquiry. The Gov.-General in Council, after due deliberation, now conceived, that, in point

point of fairness, nothing more could be required than that the Commissioners of both Governments should meet for the purpose of discussing the question on the basis of the investigation actually closed, and of supplying any defects which might be discovered in that investigation by further inquiry on the spot. This proposal being made by Major Bradshaw, with an offer to produce further documents, they declared they would not meet him, nor hold any communication with him; and, revoking the conditional transfer of the reversed lands, demanded that Major Bradshaw should instantly leave the frontier. The British Government, finding all conciliatory proposals rejected with insult, ordered the troops to march; and the Nipaulese forces, and the public officers of that government, retiring on the advance of the British troops, the civil officers of the Hon. Company were enabled to establish their authority in the disputed lands.

The commencement of the rainy season shortly rendered it necessary to withdraw the regular troops, in order that they might not be exposed to the periodical fevers which reign throughout the tract in that part of the year. The defence of the recovered lands was, of course, unavoidably entrusted to the police-establishments. The apparent acquiescence, however, of the Nipaulese in what had taken place, left no room for apprehension: especially as no real violence had been used in obliging the Nipaulese to retire from the district. On the morning of the 29th of May last, the principal police station in Bootwul was attacked by a large body of the Nipaulese troops, headed by an officer of that Government, named Munraj Foujdar, and driven out of Bootwul, with the loss of 18 men killed and wounded. Among the former was the Darojah, or principal police-officer, who was murdered in cold blood, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, in the presence of Munraj Foujdar, after surrendering himself a prisoner. Another police Tannah was subsequently attacked by the Nipaulese troops, and driven out with loss of several persons killed and wounded. In consequence of the impracticability of supporting the police Tannahs by sending troops into the country, at that unhealthy season, it became necessary to withdraw them; and the Nipaulese were thus enabled to re-occupy the whole of the disputed territory, which they have since retained. The British Government had not ceased to hope that an amicable adjustment of its differences with the State of Nipaul might still be accomplished, when the perpetration of this sanguinary and atrocious outrage, by which the State of Nipaul at once placed itself in the condition of a public enemy of the British Government, put an end to the possibility of any accommodation, except on the basis of unqualified submission and atonement. Still the Governor General would not proceed to actual hostilities without giving to the Rajah of Nipaul one other opening for avoiding so serious an issue. Therefore his Excellency wrote to the Rajah of Nipaul, to apprize him of what must be the consequence of the insolent outrage which had taken place, unless the Government of Nipaul should exonerate itself from the act by disavowal and punishment of the perpetrators. This letter received an answer wholly evasive, and even implying menace.

The requisite submission and atonement having thus been withheld, the British Government had no choice left, but an appeal to arms, in order to avenge its innocent subjects, and vindicate its insulted dignity and honour. The unfavourable season of the year alone prevented it from having instant recourse to the measures necessary for chastising the insolence, violence, and barbarity of the Nipaulese, whose whole conduct, not only in the particular cases above detailed, but in every part of their proceedings towards the British Government, for a series of years, has been marked by an entire disregard of the principles of honour, justice, and good faith, aggravated by the most flagrant insolence, presumption, and audacity, and has manifested the existence of a long-determined resolution on the part of the Court of Catmundhoo, to reject all the just demands of the British Government, and to refer the decision of the questions depending between the two States to the issue of a war.

Ever since the murder of the police-officers in Bootwul, and during the unavoidable interval of inaction which followed, the Nipaulese, with a baseness and barbarity peculiar to themselves, have endeavoured to destroy the British troops and the subjects of the Company on the frontier of Sarun, by poisoning the water of the wells and tanks in a tract of considerable extent. The fortunate discovery of this attempt baffled the infamous design, and placed incontrovertible proof of it in the hands of the British Government.

The impediment to military operations, arising from the season of the year, is now removed, and the British Government is prepared, by the active and vigorous employment of its resources, to compel the State of Nipaul to make that atonement which it is so justly entitled to demand; the British Government has long borne the conduct of the Nipaulese with unexampled patience, opposing to their violence, insolence, and rapacity, a course of

of procedure uniformly just and moderate. But forbearance and moderation must have their limits, and the British Government, having been compelled to take up arms in defence of its rights, its interests, and its honour, will never lay them down, until its Enemy shall be forced to make ample submission and atonement for his outrageous conduct, to indemnify it for the expence of the war, and to afford full security for the future maintenance of those relations, which he has so shamefully violated.

If the misguided councils of the State of Nipaul shall lead it obstinately to persist in rejecting those just demands, it will itself be responsible for the consequences. The British Government has studiously endeavoured, by every effort of conciliation, to avert the extremity of a war, but it can have no apprehension of the result; and it relies with confidence on the justice of its cause, and on the skill, discipline, and valour of its armies, for a speedy, honourable, and decisive termination of the contest in which it is engaged.—By Command of the Governor-general,

J. Adam, Sec. to Govt.

Lucknow, Nov. 1, 1814.

Published by command of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council,

J. Monckton, Acting Sec. to Govt.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 6th inst. a solemn service was performed in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, preparatory to the opening of the Legislative Session the day following; and at which all the Royal Family, the Great Officers of State, and the Members of the two Chambers, were present. The statues of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. were re-established in the sanctuary on the day of the ceremony, and in the place they held before the Revolution.

The opening of the two Chambers took place on the 7th. At one his Majesty, &c. set out from the Thuilleries. The streets were lined with 15,000 troops, and thronged with people. The Marquis of Dreux Breeze, grand master of the ceremonies, and a deputation from the Lower Chamber, received his Majesty on alighting. Upon his Majesty entering, the whole Assembly rose to acclamations of "Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!" His Majesty, seated on the throne, delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen—When last year I assembled the two Chambers for the first time, I congratulated myself upon having, by an honourable treaty, restored peace to France. She began to taste the fruits of it; and all the sources of public prosperity were re-opening, when a criminal enterprize, seconded by the most inconceivable defection, arrested their course. The evils which this ephemeral usurpation caused our country deeply afflicted me. Yet I ought to declare here, that had it been possible to affect none but myself, I should have blessed Providence. The marks of affection which my people have given me in the most critical moments, have consoled me in my personal sufferings; but those of my subjects, of my children, weigh upon my heart; and in order to put a period to this state of affairs, more burthensome even than the war itself, I have concluded with the Powers which, after having destroyed the Usurper, still occupy a great part of our territory, a Convention which regulates our present and future relations with them. It will be communicated to you without any restriction, as soon as it has received its last formality. You well know, Gentlemen, and all France will know, the profound grief I must have felt; but the very safety of my kingdom rendered this great determination necessary; and when I took it, I felt the duties it imposed upon me. I have ordered, that there should this year be paid from the Treasury of my Civil List, into the Treasury of the State, a considerable portion of my revenue. My family were no sooner informed of my resolution, than they offered me a proportionate gift. I have ordered similar diminutions in the salaries and expences of all my servants without exception. I shall always be ready to share sacrifices which imperious circumstances impose upon my people. All the statements shall be submitted to you; and you will know the importance of the economy which I have commanded in the departments of my Ministers, and in all parts of the Government; happy if these measures shall suffice for the burthens of the State. In all events, I rely upon the devotedness of the Nation, and the zeal of the two Chambers.—But, Gentlemen, other sweeter and not less important cares collect you at present; it is to give more weight to your deliberations, it is to collect more lights myself, that I have created new Peers, and that the number of Deputies of Departments has been increased. I hope I have succeeded in my choice; and the eagerness of the Deputies at this difficult conjuncture is also a proof, that they are animated by a sincere affection for my person, and an ardent love for the country.—It is then with sweet satisfaction and full confidence that I have assembled you about me, certain that you will never lose sight of the fundamental bases of the happiness of the State,

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a frank and loyal union of the Chamber with the King, and respect for the Constitutional Charter. That Charter, which I weighed with care before I gave it, to which reflection attaches me more and more dearly, which I have sworn to maintain, and to which all of you, beginning with my family, are about to swear obedience, is without doubt susceptible, like all human institutions, of being more perfect; but none of us ought to forget that the danger of innovation is not far remote from the advantage of melioration. Many other objects of importance require our labours: to make religion flourish, purify morals, found liberty upon respect for the laws, render them more and more analogous to these great views, give stability to credit, recompose the army, heal the wounds that have but too deeply torn the bosom of our country; in fine, ensure internal tranquillity, and thereby make France respected without: such are the objects that our efforts ought to lead to. I do not flatter myself that so much good can be the work of one session; but if at the close of the present Legislature, it is seen that we are approaching it, we ought to be satisfied with ourselves. I shall leave nothing undone; and in order to arrive at it, I rely, Gentlemen, upon your most active co-operation."

After the speech, the Duke of Angouleme, the Duke of Berri, and the Duke of Orleans, took the following oath:—"I swear fidelity to the King, and obedience to the Constitutional Charter and the laws of the kingdom."

The Peers and Deputies then individually took the following oath:—"I swear fidelity to the King, obedience to the Constitutional Charter and the laws of the kingdom; and to conduct myself in every thing which appertains to my situation as a good and loyal Peer [or Deputy] of France."

Count Jules de Polignac, and Count Bourdonnaye de Blossac, having refused to take the oath, without restrictions respecting the Catholic Religion, have been prevented from taking their seats; and notice has been given, that if they did not take the oath, they should be expelled the House.

Louis XVIII. has formed a Privy Council on the British plan. The Cabinet Ministers were to have 20,000 francs a year; but this provision is suspended, to modify it on the principles of economy required by circumstances, and of which the king has exhibited an example. The Duke of Richelieu has declined receiving, as Chief Minister, more than 100,000 livres, about 4200*l.* a-year, in the present state of things. The Duke is grandson of the celebrated Marshal Duc de Richelieu, and is about 45 years old. He entered the service of Russia at an early period of the Revolution, and governed the newly-acquired and valuable province of the Crimea with considerable ability.

M. Barthelemy (one of the five Directors of the Republic) has been chosen Vice President of the Chamber of Peers.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Laine has been chosen President: he had 328 votes out of 368.

On the 15th, the King received the Deputation of the Chamber of Peers on the Throne. The Chancellor, as President, read an Address of that Body, of which the following are the most striking parts:

"Sire, your faithful subjects, the Peers of France, have been profoundly moved by the words which your Majesty delivered from the Throne, and which are still felt in all hearts. They hasten to deposit at your feet the homage of their respectful and ardent loyalty; that of their regret for your sorrows, of their hope in your wisdom; that of all the sentiments which circumstances so important must excite; of all the resources which can be offered by our love for your person, our fidelity to your blood, our interminable and boundless devotion for our country and our King."

[The Address here goes on to re-trace the benefits which flowed from the King's return, and the evils which ensued on his being driven from the Throne, and then proceeds in substance as follows:]—

"We can declare to you, that there is not a single Frenchman who will not share with us that profound pain which your heart has already revealed to us; and that to mitigate its anguish, to imitate and second your constancy, no effort will appear difficult to us, no sacrifice impossible. Your Majesty's sacrifices have already preceded ours. That example followed by your august family, will inflame all hearts with a patriotic emulation. We recognize in the augmentation of the number of Deputies the beneficent intentions with which your Majesty is constantly animated. We hope that each Deputy will prove one pledge more for the firm stability and salutary union of the royal power and the national liberties. All the Peers, Sire, feel the duties which the sacredness of their functions, joined to the honour of your choice, imposes upon them. Hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, born defenders of the rights and liberties of the people, supreme judges of attempts which menace the security of the Throne and the State, we will, Sire, always be ready as subjects to obey you; as citizens, to devote ourselves to the safety of the country; as Peers of France, to strengthen the Royal prerogative, with all the powers which the two Chambers may judge necessary for dissipating factions and causing the laws to triumph. We

We will always bear in mind those fundamental principles which your Majesty has recommended us never to lose sight of—*A frank and loyal union of the Chambers and the King—respect for the Constitutional Charter.* These words of your Majesty shall be our rallying cry. After having seen last year the Emperors and Kings of Europe, united, accept as the only guarantee, the moral character of your Majesty, we will offer to you, Sire, a fresh security to present to them, in the wise energy of a nation which can renounce the fatal ambition of making itself feared; but which nourishes the firm resolution of impressing around it, in concert with its Sovereign, the respect ever due to its rights, and the confidence henceforward due to its principles."

The King answered—

"I receive with the most lively sensibility this assurance of the sentiments of the Chamber of Peers. In assembling the Chambers around me, I had to express to them, on that solemn occasion, the profound grief with which my heart was penetrated: I will now speak to them only of my hopes. I know my duties, and will fulfil them all. I rely with confidence upon the assistance of the Chamber of Peers, to repair the miseries of our country; and I see a sure pledge in the manner in which it has expressed its interests to me."

The Deputation from the Chamber of Deputies was next introduced; when M. Laine, President, read an Address, of which the following are the most prominent parts:

"Sire,—Your Majesty's words have deeply moved the hearts of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies. They have filled them with respect, Sire, and, why must they add? with a grief so much the more cruel, because after so many encouraging promises it was the more unforeseen. The ills of the country are great—they are not irreparable. If the nation, inaccessible to the provocations of the Usurper, must bear the penalty of a defection to which it was a stranger, it will support its misfortune. The first consolation is the return of the legitimate King. Violence usurped authority; but imperishable right survived violence. Legitimate Kings alone know how to devote themselves for their people. What Frenchman could refuse any thing which the wants of the State shall require! Make them known to us, Sire, and you shall see the nation shew itself worthy of you. However, Sire, in the midst of wishes for universal concord, and even to cement it, it is our duty to solicit your justice against those who have placed the throne in danger! Your clemency has been almost unlimited, yet we do not come to ask you to retract it; the promises of Kings ought, we know, to be sacred; but we intreat you, in the name of the people who are the victims of these measures, whose weight overwhelms them, to order at least that justice should march where clemency has stopped. Let those who even now, encouraged by impunity, do not fear to make a parade of their rebellion, be delivered up to the just severity of the Tribunals. We will not speak, Sire, to your Majesty of the necessity of entrusting only to pure hands the different branches of your authority: the Ministers who surround you afford us, on this head, encouraging hopes."

The King replied:

"I am deeply touched with the sentiments expressed by the Chamber. I embrace with eagerness the hopes it offers of a better futurity. It may rely upon the confidence with which I shall express myself upon the wants of the State, and upon the firmness which I shall always show to maintain the rights that are to ensure the public safety."

The Duke of Otranto (Fouche) left Paris on the night of the 29th ult. to proceed on his mission to Saxony. All the Ministers who resigned, except Fouche, received special marks of the King's favour.

Marshal Oudinot has been appointed successor to Gen. Dessoles, as General in Chief of the National Guards of Paris.

The Official Gazette gives a circular letter from M. Vaublanc, the new Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects of the Departments. It urges them to prosecute and repress those agitators who circulate reports of the re-establishment of tithes and feudal rights, or the violation of property secured by the Charter.

Two brothers named Faucher (twins) were tried before a Council of War at Bourdeaux, charged with prolonging the resistance against the King's Government, and found guilty, and shot on the 28th ult. They walked arm in arm to execution, where they displayed an uncommon firmness and serenity. They *refused all the consolations of religion*, suffered no bandage on their eyes, and fell together.

Such of the supporters of the Constitutional Charter as have played prominent parts during the Revolution, are now called White Jacobins; to distinguish them from the Buonapartists, who are called Black Jacobins.

It was thought proper to present the Emperor of Russia, on his leaving Paris, with 34 decorations of the Order of St. Louis; to be bestowed on the principal Russian officers, as a compliment to the good behaviour of the army.

A General Order was read to the Russian army before it broke up from the camp at Vertus, in which the Emperor expressed to "his brethren in arms his

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gratitude for the zeal and order which he observed in inspecting their ranks in the plains of Champagne;" and, after thanking them for the maintenance of strict discipline, and for the regular conduct which they had observed in foreign countries, concluded as follows:—"May the benediction of the Eternal accompany you in your march to your homes. His all-powerful hand, in preserving you from the evils which accompany war, indicates to you the path which ought to re-conduct you to the bosom of your families. Be grateful for his infinite bounty, by constantly following his laws, and unceasingly recollecting that Divine Mercy has been to you particularly favourable, because you have always placed your hopes in God."

The following letter to the King of Prussia, is in circulation:—"Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to order that the Army shall receive its arrears of pay; but, as nothing has yet been received in France, his Highness the Chancellor Prince Hardenburg has given orders to Mr. Von Bulow, the Minister of the Finances, to draw the necessary sums from our own Country. Your Majesty will allow me to express to you openly, and without reserve, my opinion and request, and that of the Army.—Upon our advance into France, we were animated with the wish to acquire nothing for ourselves but *honour*; but, on the other hand, to relieve our distressed Country, and enable your Majesty to heal the wounds which long misfortunes and hostile arrogance have inflicted upon our country in general, and upon every individual family. For this reason I demanded a contribution of 100 millions of francs from Paris; and of this sum I wished to apply only a part to the use of the army; and therefore proposed to your Majesty to allow the army two months pay, which was graciously granted; but, as altered circumstances render this impossible, the whole army will not only joyfully renounce the two months pay, but we most humbly beseech your Majesty to let no more money be paid us at present, than what is absolutely necessary for the wounded. We will rather submit to the greatest privations, than draw to France the revenues of the State, which are raised with so much difficulty, and thus enrich this detested country, and destroy in the bud the reviving prosperity of our native land. BLUCHER."

Head Quarters at Chartres, Aug. 12.

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND FRANCE.

The terms of the Treaty were agreed upon before the Emperor of Russia went to Brussels. A rough draft was then signed by the Ministers of all the Powers. France cedes in perpetuity — Landau, Sarre-Louis, Philippeville, Marienburg, and Versoye, or Vesaix, near the Lake of Geneva.—The fortifications of Hunningen are to be destroyed, and no fortifications are to be erected within three leagues of Basle. France returns the territory in the Netherlands and Savoy ceded by the Treaty of last year. France shall pay to the Allies 700 millions of francs (29 millions sterling). During five years she shall maintain 150,000 allied troops, to be stationed within her own territory; in and near the fortresses hereafter named.—The following 16 fortresses are to be garrisoned by the Allies during five years: Valenciennes, Conde, Maubeuge, Landrecy, Le Quesnoi, Cambray, Givet, and Charlemont; Mezieres, Sedan, Thionville, Longwy, Bitche, Montmedy, Rocroy, Avesnes, and the Bridge-head of Fort Louis.

The line taken, strips France of her iron frontier from Cambray to Alsace; and enables the Allies to march suddenly upon Paris. Or, should the French attack the Netherlands from Lisle, or Germany from Strasburgh, the Allies can advance into France, and take them in flank. For such favourable conditions, the French are indebted to the good will the Allies bear to the Bourbons, and the desire of establishing a solid peace! Otherwise, France would have been compelled to restore the conquests of Louis XIV. as well as those of the French Revolution, and Alsace, Lorraine, and French Flanders, would have returned to their proper owners.

The Duke of Wellington is to command the Allied troops stationed in France; and General Ziethen the Prussian troops. There will also be Austrian and Russian contingents.

NETHERLANDS.

A proposition of the King of the Netherlands for settling upon the Duke of Wellington an estate producing annually 20,000 Dutch florins, has received the assent of the States-General.

It is in contemplation to create a new Order in Belgium, of the Belgic Lion.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have signed on the 30th Sept. a treaty of alliance with the King of the Netherlands, which settles the terms of the marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Grand Duchess Anne, sister to the Emperor.

A Brussels Paper lately gave an interesting account of the reception of the Emperor of Russia at Brussels; whence his Majesty, accompanied by the King of the Netherlands, &c. proceeded to visit the field of Waterloo. When they arrived at La Belle Alliance," the Emperor accepted a glass of wine, as well as his suite; and observing the inscription in large characters, "A la Belle Alliance;" he turned to the Prince of the Netherlands, and said, "Yes, it is really the fair Alliance, both

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in respect to the States and the Families; God grant that it may be of long duration!"

SPAIN.

The tyranny and persecution of the Spanish Government lately provoked a revolt. Gen. Porlier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquesito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and addressed a spirited Proclamation to the soldiers of the army of Gallicia, in which he calls upon them "to break the chains of the most fatal slavery that has ever been known. King Ferdinand, since his restoration to the throne of Spain (that throne which cost the nation so many lives, so much blood, and such sacrifices, to deliver it from the influence of a Tyrant), has consented to, and executed, a proscription so atrocious, that even the irrational have trembled at it. The most illustrious and deserving men have been the first victims of it. Misery, contempt, disgrace, have been the recompense they have given us; the dissolution of the laws, punishments, contributions, duties, and finally the depression and discouragement of agriculture and commerce, have been the acknowledgment that has been made for the services of the people. To come out of a situation so desperate, and which scandalises all Europe, we need but to be resolved: we, if the case is properly considered, are the oppressors of the country, since these armies, intended only to combat the enemies of what is good, have been turned for this year past against ourselves, against our fortunes, and interests. The Allies have disapproved from the very beginning the conduct of King Ferdinand, and with a noble and generous unanimity they have finished by excluding him from the European Alliance; having previously left no means untried to divert him from error, and from the precipice: all has been in vain. In this situation, no alternative remains to us, but to take to our arms. Let us remove from his side those wicked counsellors; let us re-establish the Cortes; and let them determine the system which is to govern us."

Having kept possession of Coranna, Ferrol, and Batanzos, four days, and organized Provisional Governments for the province of Galicia, Gen. Porlier marched with his troops agaiast Santiago, leaving 300 men to guard Corunna in his absence. On his march he had halted for the night; when, while at supper with his officers, his own troops, chiefly non-commissioned officers, surrounded the house, and made them all prisoners; having been bribed to commit this treacherous deed by the Clergy at Santiago, who gave them 10,000 dollars. Being conducted to Santiago, he was paraded through the streets in the most ignominious manner, and thrown into the prison of the Inquisition; from whence he was carried to Corunna on the 26th ult. and hanged * on the 3d inst. Above 100 officers were put under arrest, and the troops dispersed. Gen. Romay (first in command under Gen. Porlier) and his aid-de-camp escaped, and have come over to England.

The Corunna Papers have brought copies of various congratulatory proclamations. One, by the Members of the Junta of Corunna, attributes "their deliverance to the protection of the Most Holy Virgin of the Rosary; to whom they had most fervently prayed while in prison, and whose festival was then celebrating!

IRELAND.

The disturbed state of various districts in *Ireland* has called for serious attention from the seat of Empire. The cause of the disturbances arises from a determination of the disaffected to resist the alledged evil of Tithes.—Notwithstanding several Baronies of the county Tipperary are proclaimed, the rioters continue their depredations in the collection of fire-arms, and other outrages. A young man was killed at Burrisaleagh, in defence of a house against a body of armed men, who attacked it ineffectually.—A proclamation by the insurgents was lately posted on the bridge of Clonmel, commanding the Irish people to abolish all the little mischievous distiuctions and party feuds of Caravats and Shanavests, at the peril of their lives, and to stick to the one great cause, to cut down the Tithe Proctors, and those that gain by the Tithes. In several instances the rioters have been foiled, and some of them killed, in attempts to procure arms from the farmers and gentry; though in too many cases they have succeeded.—The counties of Limerick, Waterford, Monaghan, and Kilkenny, are also in so disturbed a state as to require the enforcement of the Insurrection Act.—In the county of Waterford several aggressions have occurred: and armed bands go about, compelling the inhabitants to swear not to pay more than 2*s.* an acre for Tithes, and to swear the next parish to the same obligation. The restoration of tranquillity, however, may be looked for very shortly, as Government has at least 30,000 effective firelocks in Ireland at present, regulars and militia.—At the Special Sessions under the Insurrection Act at Clonmel, Oct. 5,

* In our next shall be given an interesting account of the life of this unfortunate Hero, with a letter to his wife, and his last will.

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three men were convicted of those crimes which have so long afflicted and scandalized the country; and immediately after conviction were taken from the dock, under a military escort, to be conveyed to the prison-ship at Cork, whence they are to be transported to Botany Bay for seven years.—William Harty, of Clonmel, who had been employed to serve processes for Tithes upon some persons in the neighbourhood of Lowe's Green, has been barbarously murdered by three armed men: he was accompanied by his wife and brother, who were unable to assist him, and themselves escaped almost miraculously.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 1. Mr. Sadler, jun. ascended from the Bowling-green, *Newcastle*, in a balloon, in the presence of thousands of spectators. He descended in 20 minutes at Whitby Park, two miles north of Tynemouth, and returned the same evening to Newcastle. The day was fine, and no accident occurred.

Sept. 9. The inhabitants of Woodford were alarmed by a fire in *Epping Forest*. Some persons on their way to Holly Bush Fair, had, it appeared, kindled a fire, and imprudently left the live embers, which communicated to the trees, and threatened destruction to the whole Forest. After several hours' exertion the flames were extinguished.

Sept. 20. The Grand Musical Festival, being the 89th Triennial Meeting, of the Three Choirs, commenced this morning at *Worcester* Cathedral, where the Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Fleming St. John, one of the Stewards, from James i. 27.—The collection, with the accustomed donation of the Corporation, and the interest arising from the surplus of former Meetings, amounted to 213*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; second morning, 172*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; third morning, 352*l.* 9*s.*; total, 738*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Sept. 21. This morning, a fire broke out in a smith's shop, in *Yeovil*, Somersetshire; and in the course of four hours, 17 dwelling-houses were reduced to a mass of ruins. By this calamity, 29 families were deprived of their homes.—On the preceding night a fire broke out at *Crewkerne*, which destroyed seven houses.

Sept. 23. This day the silver bugle horn given by the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for in Hope Park, *Edinburgh*, and won by Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart. On the same day, an elegan subscription snuff-box was won by Alexander Deans, Esq. Advocate.

Sept. 27. This day the last pier of *Chepstow Bridge* was completed. The laying of the foundation b gan on the 14th of August. The bridge is 42 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 30 feet high.

Dumfries, Sept. 28. During Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, there was an uncommon fall of rain, accompanied with very high wind, in the neighbourhood. The devastation, in consequence of the swelling of the different rivers and rivulets, is incalculable: great quantities of grain have been carried away, embankments destroyed, &c. On the river *Nith*, in particular, there was not an embankment for upwards of twenty miles, which the river has not encroached on, and of course seriously injured. The damage cannot be estimated at less than twenty thousand pounds. From the *Dumfries* bridges, immense quantities of corn, and other property, were seen carried down by the flood. The dreadful effects of these torrents of rain extended to all the surrounding country, in which rivers and rapid streams are very numerous. At *Newabbey*, Stewartry of Kircudbright, the bridge which had stood the buffetings of the winter-storm for centuries, was carried away. The elegant new bridge over the Dee, at *New Galloway*, within a month of being finished, has been swept away; it has cost 7000*l.* Several bridges in the neighbourhood of *Moffat* have also been carried off, and a number of farmers, whose corn lay in the vicinity of *Annan Water*, have been great sufferers. The great flood on the 15th and 16th of November, 1807, was truly awful, both in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and in this district; but we have had nothing of this sort to be compared with the present, since Feb. 1780.

Oct. 7. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church at *Weymouth* took place, with appropriate pomp and solemnity. The Bishop of Salisbury, by special command of the Princess Charlotte, assisted in placing the corner-stone, and pronounced a prayer prepared for the occasion. An anthem was then sung, after which the procession returned to the Town-hall. The business was concluded with a dinner, with much festive enjoyment.

A new Spa, resembling the waters of Harrowgate, has been discovered near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, at a place called *Askham*; and two commodious hotels are now erecting for company in future seasons.

The seat of George Simmons, Esq. at *Travella*, in Cornwall, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Disturbances in the Northern Ports.—Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Oct. 18:—"About seven weeks ago, 30 or 40 seamen met together for an advance of wages; their number was soon augmented to 3 or 400, when they formed into an association, and compelled the crews of ships coming into Sunderland, Shields, Newcastle, Hartley and Blythe, to join them, or be tarred and feathered, &c. About the 3d inst. the combination amounted to near 7000 men, and a system was adopted to obtain pecuniary assistance. Newcastle and

and the two Shields are the source and centre of operations of these refractory seamen. Early in October the sailors in the Wear made a slight modification in their demands, going lower than those in the Tyne. This is supposed to be a scheme, owing to the diminution of their funds, that they might appropriate a part of their wages to the Tyne fund. This plan has not succeeded. The keelmen of the Tyne, about 6000 in number, have been out of employment for a month. The carpenters, block and mast-makers, who are partially unemployed, probably amount to 2000; and should the pitmen, who are variously estimated at from 15 to 20,000, be obliged to stop working, from the inability of the coal-owners to pay them, we shall be in a sad state. Among all these classes there appears a perverse attachment to the seamen's claims. The head committee has received various sums of money from the mechanicks' benefit-societies, from the wages of servant-girls, and even from their mistresses. The number of combined seamen is now estimated at 10,000 at least: more are daily expected from other ports. The seamen have been on some occasions remarkably insolent."—On the 7th inst. the ship-owners at North Shields came to the unanimous determination of resisting the combination as they had hitherto done, and not to be compelled to take on board any specified number of men in their ships; though they would man their ships with one or two extra hands, if left to their discretion. The seamen, however, continued obstinate in their demands.—At *Newcastle* the combination assumed a more alarming aspect. A complete chain of boats was thrown across the river Tyne, and no vessel was allowed to proceed to sea without a regular permit. To obtain a permit, the vessel must not belong to Shields, and must be loaded only with merchandize. — The refractory spirit having extended to *Aberdeen*, and the seamen having assembled and prevented several vessels from sailing, the magistrates interfered, called in the military, and the refractory were reduced to obedience.—A spirit like that prevalent at the ports of Shields, Newcastle, and Sunderland, has been manifested at *Hull*, where attempts have been made to form an unlawful combination among the sailors. The object there professed is to prevent any but sailors being employed in discharging the cargoes of vessels. — A Proclamation appeared in the Gazette Oct. 19, in order to the suppression of these alarming combinations; and several ships of war, and a strong body of troops, have been sent to overawe the rioters. The accounts last received, we are happy to say, afford a hope of the immediate return of these misguided men to their duty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Oct.* 7. The King has enjoyed good general health, and has been very quiet and comfortable during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated."

Sept. 20. An amiable trait of Royal condescension was displayed in *Windsor Great Park*. The Queen, Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, with several of the Nobility, Royal attendants, &c. went to Virginia Water on a fishing-party; and dined in tents on the banks of that romantic lake: the band of the 5th regiment attended. The young ladies of Miss Bird's boarding-school, Egham House, passing by, were affably directed by her Majesty to approach, treated with refreshments, kindly noticed individually, and retained some hours, during which the band played several times, and the young ladies to the number of fifteen couple, danced on the shaded lawn, to the great pleasure of the Royal Party.

Friday, Oct. 6.

A meeting of merchants of London took place, and a very liberal subscription was entered into in aid of the suffering inhabitants of Port Royal, who have been reduced to want through a late most destructive fire at that place.

Sunday, Oct. 15.

As a Berwick smack was proceeding down the river, some distance above Woolwich, a lady and gentleman, who were taking leave of some friends going to Scotland, hailed a young man with a boat at some distance, and earnestly requested him to take them ashore at Woolwich. The boat being made fast to the vessel, which was going at a great rate, Capt. Davidson stepped into it to assist the lady: they had no sooner stepped upon the gunwale, than the young man, apprehending some danger, took hold of a block which hung over the side of the smack; he had scarcely time to do so when the boat was dragged under water, and was turned bottom upwards: the Captain and lady were precipitated into the water;—the lady was gone instantly — the Captain seized the boat, which was turned adrift for that purpose, but was so weak that he could not keep his hold till assistance could be afforded, and he sunk to rise no more. The husband of the lady, who was also coming into the boat, stood on the deck, and witnessed the dreadful catastrophe.

Friday, Oct. 20.

This day Thomas Bell, and John Thomas Thorp, esqrs. were presented at Westminster-hall, with the usual ceremonies, to serve the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.—Thomas Foster, Thomas Wilson, Charles Cooke, John Holroyd, and William Lewis, esqrs. have paid the usual fine to be excused.

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THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 6. A new Afterpiece, called *The Farce Writer*, by Mr. *Pocock*.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Sept. 9. Prince Schwartzenberg, Prince Blucher, Count Barclay de Tolly, Prince Wrede, and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, Honorary Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.

Sept. 16. Major-gen. Sir James Kempt, Knight Grand Cross, and Major-generals George Cook, Peregrine Maitland, and Frederick Adam, Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath. One hundred and twenty Colonels, Lieut.-colonels, and Majors, have been appointed Companions of the said Order, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, for their services on the 16th and 18th of June. 336 Officers of the Army and Navy have been appointed Companions, conformably to the Ordinance relative to the Third Class of the Order published in the Gazette of the 2d Jan. last. And 26 Officers in the service of the East India Company have been appointed Companions, in pursuance of the Ordinance published on the 10th of that month.—[*The names of the Officers shall be given in our* SUPPLEMENT.]

Carlton-house, Sept. 29. Rear-adm. Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope, invested as Knight Commander of the Bath.

Whitehall, Sept. 30. The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant Dignities of the Peerage of the United Kingdom, to George James, Earl of Cholmondeley, by the title of Earl of Rocksavage, co. Chester, and Marquis Cholmondeley, with remainder to his heirs male; to James Walter Visc. Grimston, of Ireland, and Baron Verulam of Gorhambury, Herts, by the titles of Visc. Grimston and Earl Verulam; to Charles Visc. Whitworth, by the titles of Baron Adbaston, co. Stafford, and Earl Whitworth; to John Lord Brownlow, and his heirs male, by the title of Visc. Alford, of Alford, co. Lincoln, and Earl Brownlow; to John Craggs, Lord Elliott, by the title of Earl of St. Germain's, Cornwall; to John Lord Boringdon, by the titles of Visc. Boringdon, of North Malton, Devon, and Earl of Morley, of Morley, in the said county; to Orlando, Baron Bradford, by the titles of Visc. Newport, co. Salop, and Earl of Salop in the said county; to William Baron Beauchamp, of Powyke, by the title of Visc. Elmley, co. Worcester, and Earl of Beauchamp; to Sir Alan Hyde Lord Gardner, Vice-Admiral of the White, by the title of Visc. Gardner.

The Prince Regent has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, to Ewen Cameron, of Fassifere and Callart, co. Argyll, and of Arthurstone, co. Angus, esq. with remainder to his heirs male.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS, &c.

Oxford, Oct. 6.—Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. president of Trinity College, Oxford, *Vicechancellor* for the year ensuing.

Pro-Vicechancellors: Rev. Whittington Landon, D. D. Provost of Worcester College; Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter College; Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D. D. Principal of Brasennose College; and Rev. George William Hall, D. D. Master of Pembroke College.

Rev. Wm. Hassall, M. A. of Brasennose College, *Pro-proctor*, *vice* Rev. Arthur Matthews, M. A. Fellow of the same Society, resigned.

Masters of the Schools—Rev. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, M. A. Fellow of Brasennose College, *vice* Rev. John Taylor Allen, M. A. of the same College, resigned.—Henry Cotton, M. A. student of Christ Church, *vice* Coleridge, resigned.

Cambridge, Oct. 16.—University Officers for the year ensuing:

Proctors—The Rev. Joseph Shaw, M. A. Christ College; the Rev. Robert Jefferson, M. A. Sidney College.

Taxors—The Rev. Joseph Gibson Whaley, M. A. Peterhouse; the Rev. Thomas Jephson, M. A. St. John's College.

Moderators—The Rev. Miles Bland, M. A. St. John's College; the Rev. W. French, M. A. Pembroke-hall.

Scrutators—The Rev. Daniel Cresswell, M. A. Trinity College; the Rev. T. Dickes, M. A. Jesus College.

The Caput—The Vice-Chancellor.—The Rev. Wm. Chafy, D. D. Sidney, *Divinity*.—The Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. Jesus, *Law*.—Sir J. Pennington, M. D. F. R. S. St. John's, *Physick*.—The Rev. S. B. Vince, M. A. King's, *Sen. Non. Reg.*—The Rev. G. Haggitt, M. A. Christ, *Sen. Reg.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Edw. Rice, Prebendary of Worcester, *vice* Evans, deceased.

Rev. W. M. Johnson, St. Pershan Uthnor R. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Wadsworth, South Lambeth Chaplaincy, *vice* Wintle.

Rev. J. Wallace, Sandon V. Herts.

Rev. W. Patteshall, Bromyard Lectureship.

Rev. A. Fielding, one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. T. Prosser, Monmouth V. *vice* Davies, deceased.

Rev. D. W. Garrow, East Barnet R. Herts.

Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, St. Michael Penkevil R. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Crook, M. A. Bath R.

Rev. W. N. Darnelly, B. D. Stockton V. Durham.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 12. In George-street, Hanover-square, r. h. Lady Barbara Ponsonby, a son and heir.—13. At Drumcar, Louth, Lady Eliz. M'Clintock, a dau.—14. At Hill Lodge, near Southampton, the lady of Rear-adm. Sir J. Gore, a dau.—15. In Upper Sloane-street, the lady of Sir James M'Gregor, a dau.—At Brixton hill, the wife of P. Bordenave, esq. a son and heir.—17. At Southgate, the wife of A. W. Robarts, esq. of New Norfolk-street, a son.—18. In Portman-square, the Viscountess Folkstone, a son and heir.—At Foxholes, near Rochdale, the wife of John Entwisle, jun. esq. a son and heir.—23. At Chalcot-house, near Warminster, Wilts, the wife of L. A. Davidson, esq. a dau.—30. Lady Gardiner, of Roche Court, Hants, a dau.

Lately.—The lady of Sir Alex. Jardine, a son.—At Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, Viscountess Lindsey, a son.—At Drayton house, Northumberland, the wife of the Hon. George Germain, a dau.—At Gosport, the wife of Rear-adm. Ballard, a dau.—At Exmouth, the wife of Hon. Capt. Alexander Jones, R. N. a dau.—The lady of Sir S. Bradstreet, of Stacumnie, Kildare, a son.

Oct. 4. At the Castle, Kilkenny, the wife of Hon. Chas. Butler, M. P. a son.—7. The wife of Edward Wigan, esq. of Highbury Terrace, a dau.—The wife of Alderman Magnay, a son.—11. At Highbury-place, the wife of John Morgan, esq. a son.—12. At Milton, co. Northampton, Lady Milton, a son.—15. In Berkeley-square, r. h. Lady James Hay, a son.—At Northbar house, the wife of Hon. Col. P. Stuart, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 2. Wm. Petrie, esq. Deputy Commissary-gen. to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Henry Mitton, esq. of Enfield.

7. Sir J. Douglas, K. C. B. Dep.-quarter-master-gen. N. B. to Marianne, youngest dau. of W. Bullock, esq.

Hon. Capt. Noel, R. N. son of Sir G. Noel, of Exton, to the eldest dau. of the late William Woodley, esq. governor of Berbice.

10. Patrick Bishopp, esq. Captain 40th foot, to Juliana, second dau. of Wm. Talbot, esq. of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford.

11. R. Morgan, esq. of Bedford-place, to Rachel Catherine, only dau. of Dr. Nicholls, of Hinton-house, Wilts.

At Albury Park, Rev. J. N. Pearson, M. A. to Harriet, youngest daughter of R. Puller, esq.

At Zurick, Sir Wm. G. Gordon Cumming, bart. to the eldest dau. of the late Col. Campbell, jun. of Shawfield.

14. At Alton, co. Hants, James Battin Coulthard, esq. to Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Lee, esq. of Anstey House, Hants.

15. At Inveresk-house, J. Waughope, esq. of Edmonstone, to Henrietta-Cecilia, second daughter of Sir James Baird, bart.

At Mount Stewart, co. Down, E. M. Ward, esq. to Lady Matilda Charlotte Stewart, third dau. of Earl of Londonderry.

16. Rev. Wm. Garnet, A. M. rector of Tilstone, Cheshire, to Elizabeth-Sophia, dau. of the late J. Bishton, esq. of Kelsalt hall, Shropshire.

At St. James's, George Henry Visc. D'Amboise, to Louisa, daughter of the late Richard Barwell, esq.

17. At Stonehouse, Edward Lawes, esq. to Jane, third dau. of the late Thomas Lockyer, esq. of Wembury house, Devon.

At Weilbourg, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, to her Highness the Princess Henrietta of Nassau.

25. G. Cornewall, esq. to Jane, only sister of J. Lennox Naper, esq. M. P.

John James Brown, esq. of Rochester, to Miss Whatman, of the same place.

26. At Bibury, Wm. Gaisford, esq. of Seend, Wilts, to Eleanor, daughter of Rev. Chas. Coxwell, of Allington house, Glouc.

27. Rev. John Maul, rector of Brisby-cum Gately, Norfolk, to Miss Compton, of Castle Godwin house, only dau. of the late Thos. Compton, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Lately.—Vicesimus Knox, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Fanny, daughter of the late Richard Meux, esq. of Castle Bear-hill, Middlesex.

Mr. Thomas Mort, solicitor, of Cambridge, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thos. Bateman, esq. of Ludham Hall, Norfolk.

Major H. Fitzgerald, 60th reg. to Charlotte, second daughter of Major-gen. Sir Charles Halloway.

Oct. 3. R. Ballard, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Anna-Maria Huntingford. And Rev. J. Wetherell, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Lucy Huntingford: both nieces of the Bishop of Hereford.

4. At Eckington, Lieut.-col. Sir F. Stovin, K. C. B. to Anne Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Sitwell Sitwell, bart.

5. W. W. Smith, esq. banker, of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Oakley Gray, esq. of Morton-house, near Birmingham.

9. Sir Peregrine Maitland, to Lady Sarah Lenox, daugh. of the Duke of Richmond.

10. W. W. Luard, esq. of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late T. Garnham, esq. of Felsham hall, Suffolk.

11. At Castle Neynoe, Samuel Henry Mangin, esq. (son of the late Col. Mangin, of Stephen's Green, Dublin,) to Catherine-Maria, eldest daughter of Col. Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, co. Sligo.

12. Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, bart. of Lowesby Hall, co. Leic. to Mary-Anne, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Anthony Henderson, esq. M. P.

AYS-

AYSCOGHE BOUCHERETT, Esq.

of Willingham House, Lincolnshire.

On the 15th of Sept. between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, this valuable and highly respected gentleman was killed in the presence of his agonised family, by an accident which occurred in driving a curricle, at a short distance from his own house. Any details of a disaster which has substituted the most deep and poignant affliction, for a scene of domestic felicity rarely equalled, could only be productive of painful sensations; but some account of a character which did honour to human nature, and offers a source of consolatory reflection to those whom the event most seriously affects, should not be withheld from society.

Mr. Boucherett afforded an eminent example of that sterling worth and unsophisticated feeling, which formerly characterised an English Country Gentleman. As a husband, a father, a friend, a neighbour, and in every other social and domestic relation, he was not to be excelled. With a heart and hand at all times ready to relieve distress, his inostentatious munificence was only bounded by a sense of some opposing duty. His open and uniform demeanour to his friends, while it spoke the involuntary warmth of sincerity, gave a perfect assurance of enduring regard; and constantly alive to their interests and anxieties, he was not only a sympathizing adviser in difficulty, but solicitous to remove it by his personal exertions and services. Ever actuated by the most pure motives and honourable sentiments, his conduct and opinions were unbiassed by any narrow, partial, or interested considerations, and frequently obtained the admiration of others, even when their concurrence was withheld. The society which assembled at his house during several months in the year, gave a spirit to that part of the country where he resided, while it brought into more distinct action, his gentleness and urbanity in domestic life. It was there that the friend and the welcomed stranger, were charmed by his even, unassuming deportment, and ingenuous temper in discussion; by the continual propensity of his mind, to dwell on the brighter points of every prospect and every character; by his conjugal tenderness, parental affection, and the enviable happiness which prevailed in his family; by his invariable good humour and unaffected hospitality. Guileless as a child himself, he was ever backward to impute the conduct of any one to unworthy views, even when it interfered with his own interests or pleasures; and truth was so completely identified with his character, that he was sometimes too slow to suspect the want of it in others. To confer kindness was so natural to him, that he seemed almost unconscious of the act, and to receive acknowledgments as if they were misdirected; but, on the other hand, if he experienced the most trifling favour or assistance, his genuine susceptibility evinced itself at once, without the smallest effort. His forgetfulness of injury or offence, rendered the virtue of forgiveness almost inactive in him; but while the impression was yet new, he seemed completely free from all bitterness, and conformed his conduct to some avowed sentiment of propriety. His personal courage was inflexible, and not merely an instinctive quality, but a philosophic principle. The nobility of his heart was forcibly announced by a just correspondence in his features, and manly feeling, or virtuous satisfaction, sparkled in his eyes. Benevolence, frankness, candour, and a cheerfulness which diffused itself around him in society, animated his countenance, and breathed from his lips. His presence seemed to inspire others, with his own happy dispositions. In fine, he was a just, true, and honourable man, generous, humane, and constant; a Gentleman, whom to emulate, would itself be virtue, and to resemble him, would be as nearly to approach perfection, as the limits of humanity permit.

This estimable person was in the 61st year of his age, and in the full enjoyment of an excellent constitution, when by one of those events, which force the conviction of dependent mortality, even on such as feel most secure of existence, he was instantaneously summoned from a life made valuable to him, not only by the reflected action of his own virtues, but by every circumstance of fortune, an amiable family who adored him, and friends by whom he was beloved.

Mr. Boucherett represented Grimsby in two Parliaments, was High Steward of that Borough, and Chairman of the Grimsby Haven Company. In the year 1795, he was High Sheriff for Lincolnshire; was in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for that County; and Lieutenant-colonel Commandant of the North Lincolnshire regiment of yeomanry cavalry.

WIL-

MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. JOHN CHETWODE EUSTACE.

At Naples, of a fever, the Rev. John Chetwode Eustace, the accomplished author of "The Classical Tour in Italy." Few works of equal magnitude, and on a subject unconnected with the feelings or occurrences of the day, ushered into the world by no patronage, and written by a man till then known to a small circle only of friends, ever experienced so rapid a diffusion, or acquired to the Author so sudden and extended reputation. His acquaintance was sought by almost all persons in this country, distinguished by rank and talents; and their expectations of pleasure and profit from his society were more than equalled by the amenity of his manners. Dignified without pride, cheerful without levity, in his intercourse with the world he never for a moment lost sight of his sacred character or its duties, which he fulfilled without ostentatious display or affected concealment. Although his Tour in Italy exhibits not only his extensive acquaintance with classical and polite literature, but his cultivated and refined taste, yet the spirit of Christian morality and Christian benevolence which breathes in every page, is perhaps its most striking feature; and the same gentleness and candour are conspicuous in his controversial writings. His Answer to the Charge of the Bishop of Lincoln is remarkable for strong argument, and for freedom of discussion untinctured by acrimony. His acquirements as a polite scholar, and the elegance of his style, are well known to the numerous readers of his published works. His friends alone know that his poetical talents were of a high order. He had made considerable progress in a Didactic Poem on the Culture of the Youthful Mind; which diffidence alone had prevented him from finishing, but which, in the opinion of those who had seen it, and who were well qualified to judge of its merits, would have added much to his already high reputation. Amidst his other pursuits, he had deeply studied the English Constitution, and none could more warmly admire or strongly feel its excellence. His political sentiments were those of the men designated by the title of Old Whigs; equally abhorrent of the debasement of arbitrary sway, and the wild uncurbed wanderings of democratic fanaticism.

To the preceding well-drawn character, written on the spur of the occasion by an intimate friend of the excellent man whom it commemorates (himself approved by the public voice as a scholar and an antiquary) we have at present little to add. Mr. Eustace, it is well known, was a member of the Romish Church; but such a member, as commanded the respect, and even the affection, of persons of the most discordant religious sentiments. *O si sic omnes!* He would have done honour to the most rational and enlightened system of religious faith.

In our account of his "Classical Tour through Italy *," some interesting traits of his character and opinions may be discovered. In that Tour (which was performed in 1802) he was accompanied by the present Lord Brownlow, Robert Rushbrooke, Esq. and Philip Roche, Esq. (since deceased.)—In June 1814, he accompanied Lord Carrington in an excursion to Paris; and a short time after appeared his "Letter from Paris†," in which he gave a very interesting description of the French capital, its public buildings, and the works of art collected there, accompanied with critical observations, and remarks on the state of society and the moral character of the French people.

From the specimens of his literary talent already before the publick, it is much to be regretted that he had not commenced Author earlier in life. The cause of this is to be attributed partly to the native modesty of his disposition, and perhaps too to an unconsciousness of his own powers.

Two small anonymous publications we are enabled on the best authority to appropriate to his pen. 1. "A Political Catechism, adapted to the present moment, 1810," 8vo. (pp. 44.) This work is divided into three chapters, treating of Government in general, of the Government of England, and of the State of Parties. It is written in the spirit of a legitimate Whig, and affords a concise but luminous illustration of the principles from which our happiness and prosperity as a Nation are to be derived.—2. "The Proofs of Christianity, 1814," 12mo. (pp. 48); compressed within a small compass, and explained in plain easy language, in the interrogatory form. The chief arguments in proof of Christianity are here arranged and examined under 12 heads: Prophecy, Miracles, the preaching and style of the Apostles and Evangelists, the sublimity of the Christian doctrine, the purity of Christian morality, its efficacy in the reformation of mankind, the testimony of the Martyrs, the conversion of mankind, the perpetual duration of the Christian Church, the immutability of the Christian doctrine, the accomplishment of the predictions of the Gospel, the fate of the Jews. In this valuable tract technical expressions and controversial allusions are avoided; and it is well calculated, as the pious Author intended, to promote the general cause of Christianity.

* Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. pp. 554, 649.

† See vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 449.

WIL-

WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq. F. A. S. S. (see p. 277.)

This respectable veteran, who was literally the artificer of his own ample fortune, was born Sept. 30, 1723, in Full-street, Derby. He was sent, before he was five years old, to a poor day-school in that town; and when he had attained his seventh year, was placed in the silk-mills, where he passed a miserable period of seven years. Having lost his mother, and been cruelly treated by his master, he formed the resolution of seeking his fortune. Passing, not without some distress, through Burton, Lichfield, Walsall, Birmingham, Coventry, Nun-Eaton, and Hinckley, in search of work, but in vain, he returned to Derby, and to his accustomed labours. He had now acquired an inclination for reading; and, having met with three volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, contrived, in an awkward manner, to bind them himself—a profession to which he afterwards applied himself with some success. He opened a shop at Southwell, at the rent of 20*s.* a year, with about twenty-shillings-worth of books; and commenced business at Birmingham, in 1750, in half a shop, for which he paid a shilling a week. He soon after purchased the refuse of a Dissenting minister's library; and from that period his affairs began to wear a pleasant and promising aspect. At the end of the year, he had saved 20*l.*; and, being persuaded to take a house of 8*l.* a year, he soon carried on business on a larger scale; and secured many valuable and intimate friendships.

In 1756, he married Sarah Cock, the niece of a neighbour (Mr. Grace); by whom he had several children; and two of them, a son and a daughter, were the comforts of his declining years.

Mr. Hutton soon after opened a paper-warehouse, the first ever seen in Birmingham; and, from a small beginning, following the business 40 years, and having realized a considerable fortune, he resigned the house, in 1793, to his Son; and shortly after sustained a severe loss, in the death of his wife, Jan. 23, 1796.

Mr. Hutton took up the pen late in life, "at that period," he observes, "when most writers lay it down;" and his first publication was, "An History of Birmingham, to the end of the Year 1780," 8vo, published in 1782; and again, with considerable additions, in 1783; a third edition, much augmented, and with new engravings of the public buildings, 1795; and a fourth, with many embellishments, is now in contemplation. In 1786 he published, "A Journey from Birmingham to London,"—12mo; and in the following year, "Courts of Requests: their Nature, Utility, and Powers described; with a Variety of Cases determined in that of Birmingham," 8vo; in which he is a strenuous advocate for the Courts, and the conducting of which, for nineteen years, chiefly devolved on himself. In 1788, Mr. Hutton published "The Battle of Bosworth Field, between Richard the Third and Henry Earl of Richmond, Aug. 22, 1485; wherein is described the approach of both armies, with plans of the battle, its consequences, the fall, treatment, and character of Richard. To which is prefixed, by way of introduction, a history of his life till he assumed the Regal powers, 1788," 8vo; re-published in 1813, with corrections by the Author, and "Additional Particulars of the Battle of Bosworth Field," illustrated with several plates, by Mr. Nichols. In 1789, he published "A Dissertation on Juries, with a Description of the Hundred Court," 8vo; and "A Description of Blackpool in Lancashire, frequented for Sea-bathing," (reprinted in 1804). Having appeared as the historiographer of the town of his residence, he performed the same literary office for the town of his nativity, by publishing, in 1791, "The History of Derby; from the remote Ages of Antiquity, to the year MDCCXCI. Describing its situation, air, soil, water, streets, buildings, and government. With the illustrious families that have inherited its honours. Also the ecclesiastical history, the trade, amusements, remarkable occurrences, the eminent men, with the adjacent seats of the gentry. Illustrated with plates." 8vo.—The familiar but intelligent manner peculiar to Mr. Hutton, is the distinguishing feature of both his Histories.

Continuing his literary labours, Mr. Hutton next meditated a History of *antient Verulam*, which he had more than once attentively explored. In this work he had made considerable progress, when his labours were rendered abortive, during a riot at Birmingham, July 14, 1791, in which his house was destroyed, with a great part of his property books, and papers, which he valued at 10,000*l.* On this occasion he appealed to the justice of the Hundred in which his premises were situated, and obtained all the compensation which it was in their power to afford.

In 1793, was published "The Barbers; or, the Road to Riches," a Poem; which he had presented to his friend Mr. Nichols; and in 1794, "Edgar and Elfrida, or the Power of Beauty," 8vo.

His next publication, "The History of the Roman Wall, which crosses the Island of Britain, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea; describing its antient state, and its appearance in the year 1801," he also presented to Mr. Nichols; to whom the following

following dedication, very characteristic of the writer, is prefixed.

"Sir, I take the liberty, without soliciting your consent, to inscribe this work to you. Although your laborious and successful pen has embraced a County; you will not overlook a few mutilated ditches, and a broken wall. It is characteristic of the spreading oak, to shelter the humble bush. Whatever is worthy of remark, will attract your eye. Though your humanity will feel for the antient animosity, the plunder, and murder, upon the borders of the two respectable nations; yet you will rejoice, that concord is established along the Line of the Wall; and that, instead of rancour, robbery, burning, and blood, civilization has not only taken place, but even generosity. You will also pardon the errors of the work, for you know I was not bred to letters; but that the Battledore, at an age not exceeding six, was the last book I used at school. I am, Sir, respectfully, &c. W. Hutton."

"The History of the Roman Wall" was reprinted in 1813, with corrections and improvements: and a minute and interesting account of the Author's extraordinary pedestrian excursion to explore the Wall, and the effects it produced on him, was prefixed by his very intelligent daughter *.

The title to Mr. Hutton's next publications were, "Remarks upon North Wales; being the result of sixteen tours through that part of the Principality, 1803." "The Scarborough Tour in 1803," printed in 1804. "Poems, chiefly Tales, 1804;" a volume, the printing of which he had long had in contemplation.

His literary labours were closed in the year 1811, by "A Trip to Coatham, a watering-place in the North extremity of Yorkshire;" written in 1808 (in his 86th year), and published in 1810.

Mr. Hutton was the proprietor of a hill called *Robin o' Tiptoe*, in the parish of Tilton, co. Leic. which he lately purchased with other contiguous lands.

Mrs. ELLEN CARTER.

Died, on the morning of Sept. 22, Ellen, the wife of the Rev. John Carter of Lincoln, a lady well known in the walks of Art, and long distinguished for her superior productions of the pencil. Mrs. C. was of the antient and respectable family of the Vavasours, being only daughter of the late Walter Vavasour, of Weston, in the county of York, esq.; whom but to name, is to call up every tender regret in his surviving friends; for he was beloved by them all, respected by his tenantry, and endeared to the neighbourhood by every amiable quality that could constitute the Country Gentleman. Of his daughter it may be said with great truth, that she completely inherited her father's virtues. To receive the rudiments of education, she was placed, at an early age, in the convent of Poor-Clares, at Rouen, first established there in 1648, by a Mrs. Mary Taylor and fourteen associates, all professed nuns of Gravelines, the mother-house of all the other Convents of English Franciscan Nuns. Many of the Vavasours, originally a Norman family, had been connected with this Convent; and, about the middle of the last century, there were five sisters there of this name at the same time, three of whom were professed. One of these was Abbess, another first Porteress, and another Secretary. Here, it was thought that, from the ties of relationship, every care would be taken of her infant education. Nor were her friends mistaken; for she was treated by the Abbess with a truly maternal tenderness and attention; and she has been often heard to say, that the day she left the Convent she had always considered as one of the most unhappy she had ever experienced. As a Protestant, she would not have been admitted into a religious house of professed Catholics, but from her near relationship to the head of it; and it was under an express stipulation she was placed there, that no means should be taken to induce her to change her religion. No direct means, perhaps, might be taken: but, from the imposing ceremonies she often witnessed, and in some of which she bore a part, all calculated to work upon the tender mind, and, above all, from the kind treatment she had uniformly received, it is no wonder she left the sisterhood, in principles and opinions, a decided Catholick. These, however, she entirely abandoned afterwards, from maturer judgment, and the thorough conviction which she gained from the study of ecclesiastical history, and a perusal of the Holy Scriptures, to which she regularly devoted a part of every day. By this she became again, and she died, a true member of the Church of England. Yet of the Convent she always spoke with much affection and respect. To the seeds of education, first implanted there, she was indebted for much of that taste and execution in the feminine accomplishments of needle-work and drawing, in which she afterwards so much excelled. Here it was she had, when but a child, the only lessons she ever received, in the use of the pencil. Her master, however, could even then discern in her performances the

* See vols. LXXII. page 633, and LXXXIII. Part II. 573.

latent

latent seeds of genius; and earnestly desired, on her quitting the place, that she might pursue the study under the best instructions. Yet, though this hint was not attended to by her friends, her native talent still shone forth by the mere efforts of her own industry. To a fondness for, and an almost unremitting pursuit of her favourite art, it is to be feared, much of that bad health may be ascribed, under which she had laboured for the last six years. But she was ever anxious to oblige her friends, each of whom wished to possess some specimen of her abilities.

In Nov. 1787, Miss Vavasour married the Rev. John Carter, A. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, with whom she has since resided at Lincoln, having had four children, two of whom only, a son and a daughter, are now living. Mrs. C. had always been of a weak and delicate frame; and, about five years ago, was, by the rupture of a blood vessel on the lungs, reduced to such a state of debility, that her life was for some time despaired of. But from this she was gradually recovering, when the death of her eldest son, a young man of most amiable and accomplished manners, who fell a victim to excessive fatigue in the Peninsula, gave a fatal shock to her already enfeebled constitution. (LXXXII. Part II. 399.) No mother ever shewed greater care in the rearing and educating her children, and none could be more affectionately attached to them. Though receiving, therefore, the melancholy news with all that Christian resignation, which true religion only could inspire, yet it is easy to conceive, what effect such a blow would have upon a tender parent, worn down before by sickness and the loss of blood. In fact, it may be said that she gradually declined in health ever afterwards; and last winter, by a rheumatic attack, lost, in a great measure, the use of her limbs; but from an expedition to Bridlington Quay had returned seemingly improved in strength and spirits. She was with a little assistance able to move about among her family, who fondly flattered themselves, that, if she got over the Winter tolerably, the succeeding Summer might restore her to still better, though perhaps not to perfect, health. Alas! these deceitful appearances were but the prelude to a storm, which was to overwhelm them at once in the depth of sorrow and distress. After a day of unusual cheerfulness and spirits, just after supper, she was seized with a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which she survived but a few hours, lingering most of the time in a state of insensibility.

Mrs. C. particularly excelled in delineating the nice proportions of the human figure, and in copying subjects of antiquity. Some of our volumes, as well as those of the Archæologia, have been indebted to her pencil. Engravings also from her drawings are to be met with in other works; and some years ago she published a print called "The Gardener's Girl," intended as a companion to Barker's "Wood-boy." This has been much admired. A miniature of "Adoration" painted by her, was also sent to the Engraver, but, we believe, never finished. Besides the above, there are various drawings by her of different kinds, and in different styles, preserved in private collections. With these accomplishments of genius Mrs. C. possessed a most benevolent disposition. She was ever ready to relieve and visit her poorer neighbours in sickness and distress, as long as she was able. As her religion was that of the heart, so her piety was genuine and sincere. For her former attainments she was admired while living; and for the latter, we trust, she is now reaping their full reward in everlasting happiness.

DEATHS.

1813, *Oct.* 30. AT Coventry, Philip Edward East Perkins, the infant son of Mr. Perkins, surgeon of that city.

1815, *Jan.* 27. On board the Bengal Indiaman, on his passage to England, Capt. Edgar Foster, eldest son of Capt. F. of Kingston, Surrey, and grandson of Mrs. F. of Aylestone, near Leicester.

Jan. 31. At Jamnpoor, East Indies, aged 34, Capt. Henry Wm. Frith, 8th regiment N. I. son of the late Rev. John Frith, M. A. His brother-officers have erected a monument to his memory, in proof of their esteem and respect.

March 14. At Leipzig, aged 79, Dr. John Geo. Rosenmüller, first professor of theology in the University of that city. He was born in 1736, at Ummerstadt, in the county of Hildburghausen, and was educated at Nürnberg and Altdorf. In 1773, he was appointed to a professorship at Erlangen, whence he was called in 1783 to Giessen, and in 1785 removed to Leipzig. His Scholia on the New Testament, a work which has been to thousands of students a substitute for other means of instruction, is a performance well known to the classical scholars of this country. His "*Historia et Fata Interpretationis Librorum Sacrorum*," is the result of profound investigation, and will ever form a main source for the history of the subject on which it treats. He also published a Collection of Sermons, and some other religious works; and a few weeks before his death, finished a German translation of Aphorisms of Seneca, which is at press. The free school founded at Leipzig in 1792, was chiefly indebted for its existence to this

this venerable divine. He has left two sons, the one distinguished for his talents as an anatomist, and the other as an Oriental scholar.

March 18. On board H. M. ship Africaine, in his 17th year, Philip D'Auvergne, only son of the Duke of Bouillon. He was buried at Columbo with military honours the following day.

May 22. Drowned at the mouth of the river Columbia, in the Northern Pacific Ocean, D. M'Tavish, a native of Stratherick, and one of the partners of the North-west Company of Canada. He was upwards of 24 years employed in the wilds of Upper Canada, and the interior of the North-western regions of America, and was very successful in promoting the business of the Company, and in securing the good-will and alliance of the Indian Nations, by whose Chiefs he was always treated with the greatest respect, and received on the same footing with one of their own number. His enterprizing genius led him to project and attempt an expedition across the Continent of North America, for the purpose of establishing a connexion with China; and, after having escaped innumerable perils, he and six of his companions were lost near Cape Disappointment.

June .... On his passage to Cape Coast Castle, Africa, aged 25, Lieut. E. Turner, R. N. youngest son of C. Turner, esq. of Mount House, Rochester.

July 28. On board the Albion, on his passage from Calcutta to England, for the recovery of his health, Senior Lieut. Thos. Richardson, of the Company's Bombay Marine.

Aug. 2. On board the Snow Rover, on his passage from Jamaica, John M'Namara, esq. merchant of that Island.

Aug. 7. In her 61st year, the lady of Sir John Johnson, bart. Superintendant-general and Inspector-general of Indian affairs in British North America. This amiable and accomplished lady formed for many years one of the brightest and most distinguishod ornaments of this society. To a mind highly cultivated, she united all those personal graces that exalt and adorn her sex; her manners were graceful and dignified, and so happily blended with the most unaffected ease and affability, that she engaged the affections of all who approached her; she was a truly sincere and pious Christian, and a most affectionate, tender parent. Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Mount Johnson.—*British North America Paper, Montreal, Canada.*

Aug. 15. At Stockholm, aged 52, Baron Erie Johanson Baye, marshal of the Household, and General Adjutant.

Aug. 21. At Stockholm, aged 58, his Excellency Count Charles John Adlercreutz, Counsellor of State, &c. and Knight of all the Swedish and many foreign orders.

Aug. 26. At Shrewsbury, aged 77, Mrs. Catherine Pinckard; and on the 1st of Sept. after a short seizure, aged 76, her sister, Mrs. Hannah Arnold. These ladies lived together in the strictest friendship upwards of 60 years, and had often expressed a wish they might not long survive each other. Their remains were consigned to the same grave.

Aug. 29. At Marvejois les Gardon, the Abbé d'Esgrigny. This ecclesiastic had gone from Paris to Nismes, to attend the meeting of the Electoral College of the department of which he was a member. He left Nismes on the 24th of Aug. for Marvejois, where his property lies. On the 27th, he paid a visit to one of his friends in the country. On his return, towards evening, he was attacked in his field, close to his own house, by four assassins, who fired at him with their muskets. He escaped the discharges of three of them, by screening himself behind a tree, but the fourth extended him on the ground with his thigh fractured. The wretch coolly loaded again, and was about to dispatch his victim, when a girl of 12 years old, hearing the report of fire-arms, ran out of the house, and placed herself before her master, protesting they should not murder him without killing her also. This induced the assassins to retire. All endeavours to procure professional aid proved vain: a surgeon who was sent to from a neighbouring village, thought it unsafe to go without an escort of 200 men; and the Abbé remained 22 hours without assistance. He died pardoning his murderers, according to the precepts of his religion, leaving a memory justly venerated.

Aug. 30. At Dumfermline, Margaret, dau. of the late Sir David Wardlaw, bart.

Aug. 31. At Tooting, aged 78, Wm. Wanstall, esq.

Sept. 1. Aged 10, John Henry, son of Rev. Dr. Manley, of Craddock-house, Devon.

Sept. 3. At Glen Oak, Antrim, aged 37, Thos. Hyndman, esq. of Antigua.

Sept. 5. In York-street, Portman-square, Jas. Begbie, esq. of Old South Sea House.

Of a brain fever, aged 45, Mr. John Morton, printer of "The Sunday Review."

At Pentonville, in her 21st year, the wife of Capt. Thomas Erasmus Ward, of the Company's ship Fairlie.

At Ashford, Middlesex, aged 88, George Bristowe, esq.

In his 38th year, J.-B. Blake, esq. of Langham, Suffolk.

At Great Glenn, co. Leicester, Edwyn-Robert, son of Rev. J.-D. Glover, M. A.

At Gloucester, aged 77, R.-B. Cheston, M. D. F. R. S. a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant

lieutenant for the county. After having acted as one of the principal surgeons to the Infirmary 25 years, he was, in 1787, appointed physician to the hospital, where his peculiar benignity alleviated the sufferings, whilst his distinguished abilities were applied with unwearied attention to the cure, of patients in the humblest class of society. His declining health during the last few years, added to his numerous and extensive professional engagements, prevented Dr. Cheston from giving to the world, as he wished and intended to have done, a continuation of the valuable work, which he published at an early period of life, under the title of "Pathological Inquiries."

Sept. 6. Frances, fourth daughter of Jos. Blisset, esq. Barrow Court, Somerset.

Sept. 7. At Lambeth, aged 86, Samuel Hall, esq.

In his 64th year, Richard Harris, esq. of Walworth.

At Oare Rectory, near Hastings, suddenly, Rev. Henry Palmer, M. A. rector, late of St. John's college, Oxford.

At Landford house, Wilts, J. M. Eyre, esq. one of his Majesty's lieutenants for the county of Hants.

Sept. 8. At St. George's, co. Gloucester, aged 61, Mrs. Vaughan, relict of the late Robt. Walter Vaughan, esq. of Bristol.

At Preston-pans, Andrew Graham, esq.

Sept. 9. In George-street, Hanover-square, at an advanced age, J. S. Copley, esq. R. A.

At the Manse of Rafford, Scotland, in his 69th year, Rev. W. Stephen, minister of that parish.

Sept. 10. At R. T. Gordon's, esq. Lewesion, near Sherborne, Lady Susannah-Sophia-Selina Metcalfe, widow of the late Sir Thos. Theophilus Metcalfe, bart. of Portland-place, and Fornhill, Berks. She was the daughter of John Debonnaire, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope; married, first, Major John Smith; and secondly, in 1782, the late Sir T. T. Metcalfe.

In Downing-street, Thomas Jemmitt, esq. late of the island of Dominica.

At Florence, John Mordaunt Johnson, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Genoa. His zealous and unceasing exertions in the service of his country, in various confidential situations, during the last ten years of the war, brought on a pulmonary consumption, which put a period to his valuable life, and deprived society of a man eminently qualified to adorn it, and those who knew his worth, of a friend whose loss they must ever deplore.

Sept. 11. At Old Aberdeen, in his 86th year, R. Macleod, D. D. principal of King's college. When only 18, he acted in 1748 as assistant to Dr. J. Gregory, then professor of Philosophy there; and upon his resignation in the ensuing year, succeeded to the vacant chair. In 1764 he was chosen sub-principal, and in 1800 was unanimously elected principal by his colleagues.

At Coltworth house, aged 59, William Lee Antonie, esq. This gentleman, who was descended from Sir Wm. Lee, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench, having purchased the manor of Little Marlow from Sir John Borlase Warren, obtained an influence in the borough of Great Marlow, for which he was returned member in 1790. His brother-in-law, Mr. Fiott, a merchant of London, became a candidate in his interest at the next general election in 1796, but failed. In 1802, and the two succeeding Parliaments, he was, in conjunction with Mr. Whitbread, returned for the town of Bedford without opposition. On all questions of importance Mr. Antonie invariably voted on the same side as his colleague.

Sept. 12. Aged 80, J. B. Donnell, esq. of Pelling-place, Old Windsor, Berks.

At Brompton, Lady Pennyman, widow of the late Sir J. P. of Beverley, co. York.

At Clifton, aged 38, Button Cox, esq.

Sept. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 47th year, Hen. Otway, esq. of Castle Otway, Ireland, and of Stanford Hall, co. Leicester.

At Pisiton House, Somerset, in her 12th year, Hon. Lady Theresa Herbert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.

At the Island of Madeira, in his 24th year, Octavus, son of John Locke, esq. of Walthamstow.

Sept. 14. At Mill-hill, David Pryer, esq. of Broomfield-house, near Colchester.

At Hampstead, in her 25th year, Mrs. John-C. Cameron.

At the Rectory, East Barnet, in his 80th year, Rev. Benjamin Underwood, M. A. rector of East and Chipping Barnet, of St. Mary Abchurch, and prebendary of Ely.

At Cheltenham, Catharine, wife of Dr. Jenner, and sister of Col. Kingscote, of Kingscote.

Sept. 15. In Broad-street-buildings, Anne, wife of William Morley, esq.

At his brother's, Holborn, William Langdale, esq.

At Redgrave, Suffolk, Mrs. Anne-Susannah Blake, relict of A. Blake, esq. formerly of Bedington, Surrey.

Seized with an apoplectic fit whilst on horseback, and expired within a few minutes, William Dymock, esq. of Bristol.

Sept. 16. At Chilton Foliat rectory, Wilts, aged 77, Rev. E. Popham, D. D. 37 years rector of that parish, formerly fellow of Oriel college, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Wilts. He was the son of Edw. Popham, esq. of Littlecote Park, who was M. P. for Wilts

Wilts, in several successive Sessions; and has left a widow, with an extensive surrounding neighbourhood, to lament his loss.

Sept. 17. In his 82d year, Rev. B. Barnard, prebendary of Peterborough Cathedral, and rector of Peakirk and Glinton, co. Northampton.

At Little Hampton, where she went for the recovery of her health, in her 60th year, Catherine Ibbetson, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Ibbetson, archdeacon of St. Alban's.

At West Cowes, M. B. H. Beach, esq. of Banks Fee House, co. Gloucester, eldest son of M. H. Beach, esq. M.P. of William-strip Park, in the same county, and of Netheravon, Wilts.

Sept. 18. Thrown out of a gig on his return from Worthing, by the horse starting and running against a wall at Church-hill, Brighton, by which he pitched on his head and died in half an hour, Mr. Coldham, solicitor, and town clerk of Nottingham. He was about 50 years of age, and was unmarried. His friend, who was also thrown out, received several severe wounds, though none of a dangerous nature.

At Blackheath, the wife of G. A. Milne, esq.

At his father's, aged 22, O. W. Wynne, esq. eldest son of Owen Wynne, esq. of Haslewod, co. Sligo.

Sept. 19. In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, in her 20th year, Sophia-Jane, daughter of John Trotter, esq.

Sept. 20. Eliza-Barbara, eldest daughter of John Calvert Clarke, esq. Teddington-place, Middlesex.

Aged 57, Mary, wife of J. Bird, esq. of St. James's-place.

At Woodhill, Herts, G. Stainforth, esq.

At Dumfries, John Hossack, esq. Glengaber, and of Baff Bay River, Jamaica.

Sept. 21. At Northdown, Margate, in his 80th year, John Baker, esq.

At Sittingbourne, aged 86, Sir John Henslow, knt. surveyor of the Navy.

At York-house, Bath, in consequence of a fractured leg, in leaping from the roof of the Birmingham coach at Swanswick, in his 35th year, Jas. Lloyd Harris, esq. of Cheltenham.

In his 90th year, F. Macdonnell, esq. of Tymore House (Mayo), who to the last maintained full possession of his faculties.

Sept. 22. The wife of John Baker, esq. of James street, Buckingham-gate.

At Clapham, the wife of Alfred Hardcastle, esq.

At Clifton, aged 67, Edw. Wilmot, esq. late of Cork.

At Rotterdam, the wife of William Collings, esq.

Sept. 23. At Brighton, in her 32d year, Mrs. Starling Penson, of Champion-lodge, Surrey.

At Gosport, in consequence of a violent concussion of the brain, produced by being lately thrown out of his gig, aged 65, G. Burdon, esq. Rear-admiral of the Red.

Sept. 25. Elizabeth, wife of A. Grant, esq. of Serjeant's Inn.

In Sloane-square, in his 21st year, Cyril Lipscombe, esq. fellow of New College, third son of Rev. W. Lipscombe, rector of Welbury, and fellow of New College, Oxon.

The Rev. Thomas Monro, rector of Little Easton, Essex; nephew to the late, and first cousin to the present eminent Physician. He was educated by Dr. Parr at Norwich, and was afterwards of Magdalen College, Oxford, M.A. 1774. Having been introduced to the friendship of Lord Maynard, he was presented by that nobleman to the rectory of Little Easton, where he ever after regularly resided. He was always distinguished by his literary taste and talents; and while at Oxford was the principal conductor of "Olla Podrida," a periodical work, in 44 numbers; in which his associates were Bishop Horne, Messrs. Headley, Kett, Gower, &c. In 1790, he published a volume of "Essays on various Subjects:" and in 1791, appeared a Translation of "Alciphron's Epistles; in which are described the domestic manners, the Courtesans, and Parasites of Greece," 8vo; a work which he had translated in conjunction with the Rev. William Beloe. In 1793, he published "Modern Britons, and Spring in London;" and in 1795, "Philoctetes in Lemnos; a drama, in three acts. To which is prefixed, a Green-room Scene, exhibiting a sketch of the present theatrical taste: inscribed, with due deference, to the managers of Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres, by their humble servant, Oxoniensis," 8vo.

At Great Malvern, aged 18, Mary Georgiana, eldest daughter of Rev. T. Noel, rector of Kirkby Malory, co. Leicester.

At Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, aged 75, Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. the fourth baronet of that family. He was born in 1740, succeeded his father, Sir Roger, June 12, 1762; married Aug. 5, 1765, Everilda-Dorothea, third daughter of the Rev. William Smith, rector of Burnham, Norfolk, by whom he had one son, Roger, born Feb. 22, 1778; and six daughters. A portion of his early life was passed in the army, and he retained to his last moments that high sense of honour which a military education so frequently instils. He was remarkable for generosity of sentiment, as well as liberality to those who were within the reach of his bounty. He was benevolent to all, warmly loyal to his King, and regular in the service of God. He passed the last 50 years of his life in retirement at Burnham, devoting his time principally to the study and practice of agriculture. The correctness of this very

very short sketch will be admitted by his friends and neighbours, who know how much he was respected, and can best judge how sincerely he will be lamented.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wardlaw, relict of Capt. Wm. Wardlaw, R. N.

Sept. 26. At Pentonville, in her 69th year, Mrs. Dunbar, the much-respected relict of the late Wm. Dunbar, esq.

At Bath, John Willett Willett, esq. of Merley House, co. Dorset. This gentleman was the son of Stephen Adye, esq. of St. Christopher's; and took the name of Willett, in 1795, on the death of his maternal cousin, the celebrated Ralph Willett, esq. the collector of the Merley Library, who adopted him as his heir, and left him a very ample fortune. Mr. Willett was M. P. for New Romney from 1796 to 1807. See the new edition of Hutchins's "Dorsetshire," vol. III. p. 14.

At Clifton-hall, Notts, aged 71, Sir Gervase Clifton, bart. sixth baronet of the family, which was advanced to that honour in 1611. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Sir Robert Clifton, in 1748. He married the daughter of —— Lloyd, of Pembrokeshire, who died in Sept. 1779, leaving him one son, James Julius (who now succeeds to the title), who in 1794 married Margaret, daughter of James Delancy, esq. of Bath; and one daughter, who in 1797, was married to the Rev. Robert Markham, archdeacon of York, a son of Archbishop Markham.

Sept. 27. John N. Vizen, esq. merchant, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street.

Sept. 28. At Aylesbury, Bucks, in his 36th year, leaving a wife and three children, Mr. R. Horwood, a considerable practitioner in physick and surgery, the knowledge of which he had acquired by his own ingenuity and perseverance.

At Cambridge, W. Ottley, esq. late of the Island of St. Christopher's.

At Sheerness, aged 25, Mr. Alex. Milne, of Edinburgh, assistant-surgeon of the Iphigenia, and late of the Bellerophon. When proceeding to the Hospital-ship in the harbour, with two sick men, the boat was overset in a squall, and Mr. Milne, in generouly exerting himself to save his patients, lost his own life, to the deep regret of his brother-officers.

At Bath, aged 75, Mrs. Sales, relict of the late Joseph Sales, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Genoa, in her 21st year, Lady Jane Montagu, eldest daughter of the Duke of Manchester.

Gilbert Gerard, D. D. professor of divinity in King's college, Aberdeen, and chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh; and, after officiating for several years as minister of the English Church at Amsterdam, was elected professor of Greek in King's college. He succeeded his father, Dr. A. Gerard, as professor of Divinity; and a few years ago, was appointed one of the ministers of Old Aberdeen. New prospects of advancement had just opened upon him, by the death of Dr. Macleod (see page 377), whom he would have succeeded as principal, when the Church and University were suddenly and prematurely deprived of his eminent talents and accomplishments. He preached on the 24th, and died on the 28th. Of his judgment and erudition, Dr. Gerard has left a most respectable monument in the "Institutes of Biblical Criticism." Edinb. 1808, 8vo. With his learning he united much knowledge of the world: he was a man of the most gentlemanly manners; a correct and judicious preacher, and was uniformly distinguished by the liberality of his theological opinions.

Sept. 29. At Somers Town, aged 75, the once celebrated bass-singer, Frederick Charles Reinhold, esq. a man very much esteemed, and particularly by all amateurs of musick, in which science he excelled as a professor, both vocal and instrumental. He was a grandson of the Bishop of Dresden. His father having taken a passionate predilection to the celebrated Handel, who was in habits of intimacy with the Bishop; he left his family by stealth, came over to this country, and put himself under the protection of that celebrated professor, who was then fostered by, and had apartments in the palace of his R. H. Frederick Prince of Wales, his present Majesty's father, who stood sponsor to the subject of this memoir, Frederick Chas. Reinhold.—He sang under Handel, of whose works he was an enthusiastic admirer; and he was one of the singers at Marylebone gardens. His last performance, we believe, was at Covent-garden Oratorios. He sang the song in "Acis and Galatea" — *Ruddier than a cherry*, with finer effect than any man ever did, as he gave a very suitable degree of animation appropriate to the musick and words. While on the stage of Covent-garden theatre, he had "Acis and Galatea" for his benefit, with the characters acted: on which occasion he performed the monster Polypheme.

At Hertford, of a deep decline, aged 54, Mr. William Maurice, surgeon, late of High-street, Marylebone, where he long practised with distinguished reputation. A severe domestic calamity first *undermined*, and then *overwhelmed*, the otherwise vigorous energies of a highly cultivated, and ingenuous mind; and he perished, at length, the victim of a generous sensibility, pitied for his misfortunes, respected for his talents, and beloved for his virtues.

At Kingswood Hill Spelter Works, Mr. Wm. Walker, who for 30 years was principal

cipal agent to the Bristol Brass and Copper Company, whose agency he quitted in 1792; and established, in partnership with others, the extensive concern of Pitt, Savage, Anderson, and Co.

Sept. 30. At his brother's, Doughty-street, aged 29, Mr. Robt. Freeman, R. N.

In Somerset-street, Lady Clavering, widow of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Clavering, K. B.

At Barrington Park, co. Gloucester, Capt. Edw. Lascelles, Coldstream Guards, fourth son of the late Gen. Lascelles.

Lately.—Aged 82, Mrs. Stapleton, eldest sister of Lady Cotton, and aunt of Lord Combermere.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Major-gen. John Crowgey.

In Salisbury-street, Strand, Don Joze Alonzo Ortiz, the Spanish Consul-general. He has bequeathed one-fourth of his property to his Most Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.; one-fourth to a friend at Alicant; one-fourth to the Catholic Church in the metropolis; and the remaining one-fourth to his valet.

In London, Anne, wife of Rev. Bowen Thickins, late of Ross, co. Hereford.

In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Henrietta West, only sister of the late Lady Archer.

In Laurence Pountney-hill, suddenly, J. B. Rahnstadt, esq. merchant.

General James Stewart, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

At the Hummums, Covent-garden, a few minutes after coming out of the warm bath, aged 58, Mr. William Holland, of Cockspur-street, formerly of Oxford-street; an eminent publisher of caricatures, and a patron of Woodward, Rowlandson, Newton, Buck, and other artists. He was himself a man of genius, and wrote many popular songs, and a volume of poetry, besides being the Author of the pointed and epigrammatic words which accompanied most of his caricatures. In 1793, he was imprisoned six months for selling a copy of Paine's Letters to the Addressers.

Mr. J. Chalmers, late of Abchurch-lane.

Broke a blood-vessel by violent coughing, which caused almost immediate death, Lachlan Mackintosh, esq.

At Hyde-park barracks, in his 18th year, Cornet Rocke, Royal Horse Guards blue, youngest son of Rev. John Rocke, of Shrewsbury.

Aged 69, Wm. Beck, esq. of Hackney, formerly of the firm of Walker and Beck, Fish-street-hill.

Rev. Joseph Rann, vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, M. A. 1758; B. C. L. 1769. This gentleman may be ranked amongst the Commentators on Shakspeare; having published an edition of his "Dramatick Works, with Notes," from the Clarendon press, in six volumes, 8vo, 1786—1794.

At Ross Carbery, co. Cork, Mr. J. Alexander, author of "The Orthographic English Ladder," and "Delineation of Glanmire."

Theophilus Swift, esq. a descendant from the family of the celebrated Dean. He was an eccentric character, and involved himself, many years since, when in England, in a duel with the Duke of Richmond, by writing a newspaper article in defence of the Duke of York, in which he was severely wounded.

Oct. 1. At her son-in-law's, Rev. Dr. Owen, in her 75th year, Mrs. Mary Travers, relict of Peter Travers, esq. late physician to the Royal Hospital, Lisbon.

At Bow, John Gadsden, esq. of Whitechapel.

At Helstone, of apoplexy, aged 67, Edward Rogers, esq.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Alexander Tod, late of Alderstone.

Oct. 2. At Deptford, in his 72d year, the Rev. Colin Milne, LL. D. rector of North Chapel, Sussex, evening preacher to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, and lecturer of the Old and New Churches Deptford; a popular preacher, and celebrated botanist. In 1770 he published a "Botanical Dictionary," 12mo; and afterwards wrote "Institutes of Botany," in two parts, 4to; a Supplement to his Botanical Dictionary; and vol. I. of "Indigenous Botany," 8vo, a most useful book, published, in 1793, in association with Mr. Alexander Gordon. In 1775, he published "The Boldness and Freedom of Apostolical Evidence, recommended to the imitation of Ministers: at the death of the Reverend and learned James Bate, M. A. late rector of St. Paul's, Deptford." In 1778, Dr. Milne preached the anniversary Sermon for the Royal Humane Society, being the fourth that was preached for that excellent Institution, which has also since been indebted to him for many similar exertions in its behalf. Besides other single Discourses, he also published a volume of Sermons, in 1780.—In the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," III. 760, is given a curious illustration of the art and mystery of Bible-making, as formerly not unfrequently practised by speculating booksellers. It is the narrative of Dr. Robert Sanders (a laborious compiler of popular books) who had been employed to write a Commentary on the Bible, but whose name, as he was not a clergyman, could not with much propriety be prefixed to it. Among other respectable Clergymen who refused to sanction with their name and reputation an undertaking with which they were to have no other connexion, was Dr. Colin Milne, who honestly said, that although he had no doubts

doubts concerning Dr. Sanders's abilities, yet he would not have his name affixed to what he was not to write."

At Worcester, the lady of Sir Pyers Mostyn, bart. of Talvere, co. Flint.

In his 20th year, Mr. W. Gerard, of H. M. navy, eldest son of the late W. Gerard, esq. of Turnham-green, surgeon.

Drowned in the canal near Bow Common, aged about 18, Miss Eleanor Rodgers, an accomplished young lady, who had only arrived on the 23th ult. from a tour in Russia with some friends. A child with whom she was walking in company with another female, went on before frisking along the side of the canal, and fell in. The deceased, to save her, plunged in after her; but passed her, and got into the middle of the stream. She was rescued by a young man in about 10 minutes, when every endeavour to restore animation proved ineffectual. The child was saved by a barge boy.

Oct. 3. Aged 76, Mary-Agnes Richardson, relict of Mr. William Richardson, who was the nephew of Samuel the celebrated Novelist; and who for many years was a printer of considerable eminence. He died in May 1778; and his widow was in 1800 appointed house-keeper to the Stationers' Company.

Oct. 4. At Canterbury, aged 22, Lieut. C. Darby, R. M. His remains were interred with military honours.

Oct. 5. Aged 74, the wife of Mr. Spencer, of Leicester.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, while engaged at a game of chess with one of his daughters, Francis Evans, esq. And on the following day, Wm. Richard Middlemore, esq. They were bankers, and partners through life in different extensive concerns. The latter, who was previously indisposed, never spoke after hearing of the death of his partner.—The former was in the commission of the peace for the county of Nottingham, and was brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, dean of Gloucester.

At Cardiff, South Wales, suddenly, John Pipon, esq. of the Island of Jersey.

At Tollcross, Scotland, in his 91st year, Capt. Robert Rollo.

Oct. 6. Mr. J. Hood Berridge, of Hatton-garden, solicitor.

At Upper Edmonton, in his 75th year, Rev. Jas. Dashwood, vicar of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, only brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Sir Henry Peyton, bart.

At Leicester, aged 74, John Nichols, esq.

At Wittgenstein, aged 35, Prince Francis of Sayn Wittgenstein.

Oct. 7. With exemplary resignation, and the most sincere regret of all who knew her, the wife of Philip Wood, esq. of Highbury-grove, brother to the Lord Mayor elect.

At East Ham, Essex, aged 82, Jas. Pycroft, esq. formerly of Wanstead.

At Brighton, Daniel, second son, and on the 10th, George, fourth son of Isaac L. Goldsmid, esq.

Oct. 8. At Brunswick House, Southampton, the wife of J. Shakespear, esq. In her the inestimable qualities of an excellent wife, affectionate mother, sincere friend, and pious Christian, were firmly united.

Sarah, wife of J. Burt, esq. of Stone House, East Grinstead.

In Crawford-street, Portman-square, aged 39, Mrs. Bridget Mary Robertson, late of the Island of Grenada.

At Greenwich, Capt. J. Anderson, R.N. who served under Rodney and Jervis in the glorious actions which have immortalised their names.

Oct. 9. In his 62d year, George Agar, Lord Callan, Baron of Callan, co. Kilkenny, one of the twenty-eight Representative Peers of Ireland. He was raised to the Peerage in 1790. He has left no issue.

Robert Graham, esq. of Mattersea, Nottinghamshire.

At the Hotwells, in his 26th year, Bartholomew Mahon, esq. of Dublin, son of the late Rev. Maurice Mahon, of Cloonfree, co. Roscommon. He was as a son and brother dutiful and affectionate, as a friend warm and sincere, as a Christian truly pious.

At Kelvedon, Essex, Rev. P. Round, youngest son of S. Round, esq. of King's Beech Hill, Berks.

Oct. 10. At the West Cliff mansion, Brighton, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Henry Thornton, widow of the late Henry Thornton, esq. M. P.

At Boroughbridge Hall, co. York, Rev. Marmaduke Lawson, many years prebendary of Ripon, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Oct. 11. In Beaufort-buildings, Sarah, relict of the late Sam. Edwards, esq.

In Seymour-place, Mrs. Western, relict of Chas. Western, esq. of Felix Hall, Essex.

Oct. 12. At Cholmondeley House, Piccadilly, aged 20, Viscountess Malpas. Her ladyship, who was second daughter of the late Gen. Campbell, deputy-governor of Gibraltar, was married to Viscount Malpas, eldest son of Marquis Cholmondeley, about two years ago, but has left no issue. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Malpas, Cheshire.

Aged 45, Richard Mason, esq. comptrolling searcher of H. M. Customs.

At Pevensey Cottage, near Southampton, Capt. J. White, formerly commander of a cutter in H. M. revenue of Excise.

At Lichfield, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Brown, whose many amiable qualities endeared her to all her friends.

Oct.

Oct. 13. At Walthamstow, Essex, after a lingering illness of above two years, Mr. John Griffith, in his 65th year, being born near Sandbach, in Cheshire, Jan. 1751. He was a man whose knowledge of abstruse Mathematicks was so extensive as to rank him among the most eminent mathematicians of the present age; and whose memory will be long cherished by those who knew his amiable qualities.

In his 83d year, J. Nottidge, esq. of Bocking, Essex.

At Sunbury, in his 66th year, Charles Bishop, esq. H. M. procurator-general.

At Dunstable, Sam. Queneborough, esq. late of Jamaica, many years a representative of the parish of St. John's in the House of Assembly there; a man whose upright principles and liberal conduct endeared him to his family and friends, and whose humanity and kind tender attention to the wants of those immediately dependent on him, will long be remembered with gratitude.

Aged 70, Rev. Thos. Weekes Dalby, M. A. vicar of Chippenham, Wilts, and West Farleigh, Kent.

At Beverley park, co. Durham, where he went for the recovery of his health, in his 62d year, Mr. Christopher Gregson. He was above 40 years an highly-valued servant of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, in the capacity of chief Operator in their Galenical Elaboratory; nor was it there only that his integrity was known, as he was very generally and deservedly esteemed.

Oct. 14. Suddenly, John James Hirtzel, esq. of Great Coram-street.

In Southampton-place, Lieut.-general Andrew Gammell.

Of an apoplectic fit, aged 31, D. C. Flowerdew, esq. of Sir Gregory Page's Park, Blackheath.

At Mickleton, co. Gloucester, Rev. R. Morgan Graves, D. D. rector of Hill Croome and Henlip, co. Worcester, late rector of Malvern.

Oct. 15. At Worthing, Augusta Juliana, third daughter of Major-gen. Chester.

Oct. 16. At Ipswich, of a dropsy, in his 59th year, the Rev. John Edge, M. A.

Oct. 17. At Hammersmith terrace, Colonel Beckwith.

The wife of S. B. Morton, esq. Brook-green, Hammersmith.

At Rocklands, co. Hereford, William Sandby, esq. banker, Temple-bar.

On board the East India ship Anne, (on his return from Bombay,) in his 20th year, Mr. G. S. Barclay, son of the late Mr. J. Barclay, of Old Broad-street.

Oct. 18. At East Sheen, Surrey, in his 76th year, J. V. Gandolphi, esq.

At Colchester, Mrs. Charlotte Smyth, relict of Rev. Charles Smyth, late rector of Greenstead, and Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Essex.

Oct. 23. At the parsonage, Wickham Bishops, Essex, in his 76th year, William Morris, esq. of Havering Hall, Essex.

Oct. 24. In Bedford-row, after a few hours illness, Jerome Wm. Knapp, esq. LL. D. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple. He attended the London Sessions the preceding day.

Oct. 29. At Walthamstow, in her 13th year, Emma, second daughter of B. Pead, esq.

Meteorological Table for October, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1815.
Sep.	°	°	°		
27	51	62	50	29, 92	showery
28	47	61	52	30, 08	showery
29	55	62	55	29, 45	showery
30	49	61	50	,52	showery
O. 1	54	60	47	,52	showery
2	47	59	50	,62	showery
3	47	58	55	30, 19	fair
4	55	61	55	,01	cloudy
5	55	60	56	,01	fair
6	55	60	50	,02	rain
7	47	60	49	,10	fair
8	46	54	49	,29	cloudy
9	46	53	48	,28	fair
10	47	54	47	,08	fair
11	48	54	50	29, 85	rain

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1815.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	50	54	49	29, 69	cloudy
13	52	56	54	,74	fair
14	51	55	50	,81	fair
15	48	57	54	,90	fair
16	57	63	54	,90	fair
17	56	58	55	,84	fair
18	56	60	54	,52	rain
19	57	61	55	,46	stormy
20	60	61	56	,43	stormy
21	53	58	47	,68	fair
22	47	56	50	,80	fair
23	50	55	50	,50	rain
24	51	57	51	,44	stormy
25	47	57	49	,44	fair
26	44	54	45	,50	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 27, to October 24, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 905	1706		Males - 729	1455	
Females 801			Females 726		
Whereof have died under 2 years old				423	

Between					
2 and 5	151	50 and 60	134		
5 and 10	61	60 and 70	120		
10 and 20	52	70 and 80	79		
20 and 30	98	80 and 90	46		
30 and 40	136	90 and 100	10		
40 and 50	145				

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½*d.* per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 21.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex	58	0	35	0	30	4	27	3	32	9
Surrey	61	0	36	8	30	2	29	0	35	0
Hertford	52	8	31	0	28	4	23	10	37	9
Bedford	57	8	32	0	28	8	23	11	31	2
Huntingdon	49	6	00	0	27	4	19	10	30	3
Northamp.	55	8	00	0	25	10	19	3	30	6
Rutland	53	6	00	0	28	3	22	6	31	6
Leicester	57	10	36	0	32	4	25	0	36	3
Nottingham	60	2	39	0	31	8	25	0	35	8
Derby	61	2	00	0	33	7	24	2	38	10
Stafford	62	8	00	0	33	0	24	9	41	11
Salop	58	5	42	0	31	11	23	6	44	5
Hereford	54	1	36	10	28	9	24	6	34	1
Worcester	60	0	36	8	32	8	29	3	36	10
Warwick	56	2	00	0	33	8	25	0	38	4
Wilts	50	0	00	0	27	0	26	6	43	0
Berks	58	7	42	0	28	2	27	0	36	3
Oxford	55	7	00	0	27	1	25	6	31	6
Bucks	58	4	00	0	28	0	24	6	31	0
Brecon	59	0	38	4	26	4	29	4	00	0
Montgom.	57	7	40	0	32	0	21	7	00	0
Radnor	59	0	00	0	31	1	25	4	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	57	5	35	9	29	0	22	8	34	5
Average of Scotland, per quarter:	50	7	37	5	28	2	22	6	33	8

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Essex	53	0	30	6	28	2	25	10	30	6
Kent	58	6	40	0	29	6	27	0	29	9
Sussex	56	8	00	0	30	0	25	6	00	0
Suffolk	52	11	28	7	25	0	21	8	26	10
Camb.	50	4	20	0	25	8	19	9	29	10
Norfolk	50	7	26	4	23	11	18	10	26	0
Lincoln	52	10	33	6	28	0	18	11	32	4
York	55	7	37	9	30	2	21	0	36	4
Durham	56	2	00	0	30	0	22	6	00	0
Northum.	51	4	48	0	25	0	22	10	29	4
Cumberl.	55	4	33	4	30	7	22	4	00	0
Westmor.	65	3	44	0	32	0	24	1	00	0
Lancaster	61	2	00	0	00	0	25	10	42	6
Chester	54	11	00	0	00	0	23	7	00	0
Flint	55	2	00	0	32	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	60	5	00	0	31	3	19	8	00	0
Anglesea	57	0	00	0	26	6	16	6	00	0
Carnarvon	63	4	00	0	28	0	24	0	00	0
Merioneth	66	8	00	0	36	0	23	6	00	0
Cardigan	60	8	00	0	26	0	15	8	00	0
Pembroke	53	6	00	0	26	9	14	10	00	0
Carmart.	56	6	00	0	24	8	14	5	00	0
Glamorg.	60	2	00	0	25	4	17	4	00	0
Gloucest.	59	4	00	0	29	3	26	2	35	8
Somerset	60	7	00	0	32	1	20	0	35	0
Monmouth	57	1	00	0	28	9	00	0	00	0
Devon	63	10	00	0	26	1	22	4	00	0
Cornwall	65	3	00	0	28	5	19	4	00	0
Dorset	60	9	00	0	26	0	26	10	00	0
Hants	55	5	00	0	28	0	27	5	36	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 23: 55*s.* to 60*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs, Avoirdupois, October 21, 28*s.* 11*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 25, 60*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 23:

Kent Bags	6*l.*	0*s.*	to	9*l.*	0*s.*	Kent Pockets	7*l.*	0*s.*	to	12*l.*	0*s.*
Sussex Ditto	5*l.*	0*s.*	to	8*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	6*l.*	6*s.*	to	9*l.*	15*s.*
Essex Ditto	9*l.*	0*s.*	to	12*l.*	0*s.*	Farnham Ditto	14*l.*	0*s.*	to	18*l.*	0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 23:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Straw 1*l.* 9*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* Clover 6*l.* 10*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Clover 6*l.* 5*s.*

SMITHFIELD, October 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Lamb	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market September 25:	
Veal	5*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts 2420	Calves 100.
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep ..... 14,650.	Pigs 420.

COALS, October 23: Newcastle 65*s.* 0*d.* to 67*s.* 0*d.* Sunderland 65*s.* 0*d.*—65*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 86*s.* Mottled 96*s.* Curd 100*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 3*d.* Clare Market 0*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 1*d.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Oct. 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 220*l.* with 4*l.* half year's dividend.—Monmouth, 140*l.* 142*l.*—Shrewsbury, 140*l.* ex dividend.—Grand Junction, 180*l.* 185*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 17*l.* 10*s.*—Grand Union, 41*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.*—Huddersfield, 10*l.*—Rochdale, 50*l.*—Ellesmere, 80*l.* with dividend 4*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.* 10*s.*—West-India Dock, 145*l.*—London ditto, 76*l.*—Globe Insurance, 102*l.*—Sun Life Ditto, 6*l.* premium.—Rock, 10*s.* premium.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 29*l.* 10*s.*—East London Water-Works, 59*l.*—London Institution, 40*l.* 19*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.*—Vauxhall Bridge, 48*l.*—Southwark ditto, 27*l.* discount.—Strand Bridge Annuities, 7*l.* premium.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3per Ct	3 per Ct. Cons.	4per Ct. Cons.	5per Ct Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr.Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sth Sea Stock.	3per Ct Sth Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	Sunday	shut	shut	shut	85 3/8	shut							6 dis.	2 dis.	7 3/4 3/8 pr.
2	shut	shut	57 1/8	shut	85 3/8	shut							6 dis.	3 dis.	7 3/4 3/8 pr.
3	shut	shut	57 1/4	shut	85 5/8	shut							5 dis.	1 dis.	7 7/8 pr.
4	shut	shut	57 1/8	shut	86 1/8	shut		56 1/8		170 1/2			3 dis.	2 dis.	8 pr.
5	shut	shut	57 1/8	shut	86 1/4	shut		56 3/4		170			1 dis.	Par	9 pr.
6	shut	shut	57 1/8	shut	86 3/4	shut							2 dis.	Par	9 1/8 pr.
7	Sunday	shut	57 1/8	shut	85 3/8	shut							2 dis.	1 dis.	10 1/8 pr.
8	shut	shut	58	shut	85 3/8	shut							2 dis.	2 dis.	10 3/4 pr.
9	shut	shut	57 7/8	shut	85 3/8	shut							1 dis.	1 dis.	10 7/8 pr.
10	shut	shut	58	shut	85 5/8	shut							1 dis.	2 pr.	11 pr.
11	shut	shut	58 1/4	shut	86 1/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	11 1/8 pr.
12	233 1/2	59 3/8	58 3/4	shut	86 1/4	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	11 3/8 pr.
13	Sunday	59 3/8	59	58 3/4	86 1/4	14 1/2		56 1/8		170			3 pr.	5 pr.	12 1/4 pr.
14	shut	59 3/8	59	59	86 1/4	14 5/8		56 3/4		170			3 pr.	5 pr.	12 1/2 pr.
15	shut	59 3/8	59	59	86 1/4	14 5/8		56 3/4		170			3 pr.	5 pr.	12 3/8 pr.
16	shut	59 3/8	59	59	86 1/4	14 5/8		56 3/4		170			3 pr.	5 pr.	13 pr.
17	shut	59 3/8	59	59	86 1/4	14 5/8		56 3/4		170			3 pr.	5 pr.	13 pr.
17	Sunday	shut	58	shut	86 1/4	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 pr.
18	238	shut	59	shut	86 1/4	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 pr.
19	Holiday	shut	59	shut	86 1/4	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 pr.
20		60	60	shut	87 1/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
21		60 1/2	60 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
22	Sunday	60 3/8	60 1/4	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
23	242	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
24	Holiday	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
25	242 1/2	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
26	Holiday	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
27	242 1/2	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
28	Holiday	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
29	242 1/2	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
30	Holiday	59 7/8	59 3/8	shut	88 3/8	shut							3 pr.	5 pr.	13 1/8 pr.
31	Sunday	59 1/2	59 3/8	shut	90 1/8	15 1/16							4 pr.	4 pr.	14 1/4 3/8 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

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THE

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Embellished with a Perspective View of Kingston Deverill Church, Wilts; and with a Sketch of the Monument lately erected in honour of Philip Miller, the Botanist.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Sept.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.99	64	22 D	Fine. ...	29.99	68	22 do.	A small shower; F. & C.	29.99	57	17 do.	Fine.
2	29.90	65½	13½ D	Fine, with clouds.	29.85	70	18 do.	Cloudy, lowering; aft. 6 some	29.85	60	15 do.	Fine.
S 3	29.94	60½	10½ D	Very fine. [windy.	29.98	67	35 do.	Do.; aft. 6 gloomy. [little ra.	29.98	62	23 do.	F. & C.
4	29.93	65	21 D	Very fine; aft. 9 cloudy and	29.88	69	28 do.	Do.	29.91	62	21 do.	Fine.
5	29.95	59	16½ D	Very fine.	29.95	62	48 do.	Do.	29.95	53	42 do.	Do.
6	29.95	59	30½ D	Fine.	29.95	62	46 do.	Do.	29.95	53	41 do.	Do.
7	30.01	54	31 D	Very fine.	30.01	60	55 do.	Do.	30.01	48	49 do.	Do.
8	30.02	51½	40 D	Very fine.	30.02	61½	59 do.	Do.	30.03	49	44 do.	Do.
9	30.01	50	38½ D	Very fine.	30.01	62	54 do.	Do.	30.01	51	44 do.	Do.
S 10	29.97	55	36 D	Very fine.	29.97	65	57 do.	Do.	30.00	60	44 do.	Do.
11	30.05	64	33 D	Very fine.	30.05	70	45 do.	Do.	30 05	58½	45 do.	Do.
12	30.05	59	38½ D	Very fine.	29.98	65	49 do.	Do.	29.91	56	44 do.	Do.
13	29.82	57	40 D	Very fine.	29.77	67	41 do.	Do.	29.77	60	40 do.	A little fog.
14	29.73	58½	39 D	Very fine.	29.70	69	40 do.	Do.	29.70	61½	31 do.	Foggy.
15	29.65	64	32 D	Very fine. [showers.	29.62	71	35 do.	Gloomy & lowering; at 6 ra.	29.62	64	28½ do.	F. & C.; very fine.
16	29.56	67	37 D	Fine, with clouds; after 9	29.58	67	39 do.	Small showers; at 4 fine.	29.64	54½	35 do.	Very fine; do.
S 17	29.72	58	34½ D	Foggy; F. & C.	29.80	65	13 do.	F. & C.	29.83	62	11 do.	Do.; showers.
18	29.90	65	7 D	Wet, hazy, and small rain.	29.92	65	7 do.	Do.	29.95	63	7 do.	Fair.
19	29 95	66	7 D	Gloomy; after 12 fine.	29.87	68½	8½ do.	Fine.	29.82	58	13 do.	Very fine.
20	29.76	58½	18 D	Fine.	29.72	61	57 do.	Do.	29.72	50½	40 do.	Very fine.
21	29.72	56	32 D	Very fine. [some sm. rain	29.72	64	50 do.	Do.	29.68	51½	40 do.	Do.
22	29.61	61	33 D	Fine; aft. 11 cloudy with	29.51	63	37½ do.	At 2 fine with clouds; Do.	29.58	53	33 do.	Fine.
23	29.58	54	32 D	Very fine.	29.53	60	56 do.	Fine.	29.49	54	41 do.	F & C.; wet haze.
S 24	29.35	59	32 D	Hazy; some little wet.	29.35	64	41 do.	Cloudy lowering; a sm. sho.	29.49	50	35 do.	Fine.
25	29.63	48	30 D	Fine, with clouds. [ra. & wind.	29.66	66	47 do.	Do.	29.65	55	35 do.	Fine.
26	29.51	61	28 D	Cloudy and lowering; aft. 10	29.43	60	16 do.	F. & C.; moderate.	29.57	50	13½ do.	Do.
27	29.65	53½	20 D	F. & C.; aft. 10 some show.	29.78	58½	36 do.	F. & C.	29.90	47	28 do.	Fine.
28	29.91	49½	28 D	Fine; cloudy; a sm. shower.	29.84	60	34 do.	Fine.	29.62	53½	28 do.	Do.
29	29.27	60½	4 M	Wet, haze and rain. [rainy	29.22	57½	4½ D	Do.; after 5 fair.	29.35	53	12 do.	Fine.
30	29.44	50	15 D	Fine; at 9 cloudy; after 12	29.38	56	14 do.	Wet, haze, and rain.	29.29	32½	11 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

THE annexed Inscription was written by Dr. Parr, and is to be seen on a Tablet erected by the Scholars in the Charter-house Chapel, to the memory of Dr. Raine *. Yours, &c. N.

MATTHAEO.RAINE.S.T.P.
COLL.TRIN.IN.ACADEMIA.CANTABRIGIENSI.SOCIO
SCHOLAE.CARTHVSIANAE.CVIVS.ANTEA.FVERAT.ALVMNVS
PER.$\overline{XX}$.ANNOS.ARCHIDIDASCALO
IN.CAPELLA.SOCIETATIS.ANGLICE.DICTAE.GRAY'S.INN
ANN.$\overline{II}$.MENS.$\overline{III}$.CONCIONATORI
QVI.VIXIT.ANN.$\overline{LI}$.MENS.$\overline{III}$.DIEB.$\overline{XXIX}$.
DECESSIT.$\overline{XV}$.CAL.OCTOBR.ANN.SACRO.$\overline{MDCCCXI}$.
ET.IN.HOC.SACELLO.SEPVLTVS.EST
HOMINI.IVSTO.INTEGRO.PIO
CIVI.IN.PATRIAM.OPTIME.ANIMATO
INTERPRETI.SACRAE.SCRIPTVRAE
VERITATIS.CVPIDIORI.QVAM.CONTENTIONIS
ET.SOLITO.AVDIENTIAM.SIBI.FACERE
NATVRALI.QVADAM.AVCTORITATE
ET.GENERE.ORATIONIS.GRAVI.AC.VIRILI
MAGISTRO.LIBERALIVM.ARTIVM
GRAECIS.ET.LATINIS.LITTERIS.APPRIME.DOCTO
ET.PRAECEPTORI.RECTE.VIVENDI
PROPTER.SVAVITATEM.SERMONIS.ATQVE.MORVM.DIGNISSIMO
QVI.IN.LOCO.SANCTI.PARENTIS.HABERETVR
DISCIPVLI.EIVS.SVA.SPONTE.SVO.QVE.SVMTV
H.M.P.CC.

* A short account of Dr. Raine was given in vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 294. EDIT.

Mr.

MEMOIR OF JOSEPH PALMER, Esq. F. S. A.

THOSE virtues and powers of the mind, which when exerted in public life, either for the happiness or misery of our fellow-creatures, would call forth the notice of the historian and the wonder of mankind, if confined to a private station can excite no such general interest. This consideration, however, ought not to prevent private worth from being recorded: in the circle of friends greater satisfaction, perhaps, is experienced in dwelling on the virtues of a former intimate, than in scanning the merits of a public character, who may have raised himself into notice by the most exceptionable means.

Whether talents and virtues have not as fair a field in a private as in a public station, or whether a life spent in promoting individual happiness and general philanthropy, is not equal to one occupied with political machinations, or in plotting the destruction of our fellow-creatures, are questions we are as little able as willing to decide; but surely when a man without superior endowments or virtues is handed down in gaudy colours to posterity, merely because he has occupied a public station, it cannot be inappropriate briefly to notice the merits of one, equal at least in the above requisites, although in domestic life chiefly has his worth shone forth.

To a youth of an ardent mind and high spirit, a military life has always peculiar charms: the confused idea of change of scene, of meeting with adventures, and of acquiring, in an easy way, both reputation and advancement, is more captivating than the dull monotony of any other profession. There are, we believe, few enterprising young men of the above turn, who, at the period of emerging from boyhood into life, have not felt similar sensations, and who would not have yielded to the impulse, had they not been restrained by some powerful consideration.

Active, brave, generous, and enterprising, Mr. Palmer (then Ensign Budworth) at an early age joined the 72d (or Royal Manchester Volunteers*); with him he brought, as was then the custom, a number of men to fill the ranks. These men, from regard or respect to him, little influenced by other inducements, left their homes to join their standard with an alacrity not so common in the present day; shortly after, Ensign B. was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and proceeded to Gibraltar, at that time threatened with an attack from the combined forces of France and Spain.

Although the vivid recollection of this siege has in some measure been obscured by time and subsequent events, yet the characteristic bravery and humanity displayed by the British Garrison, from its commencement to its glorious termination, are too well and too generally known to require much comment. During the whole progress of the operations that took place, Lieut. Budworth was ever foremost in the ranks of danger. In a place so circumscribed in its limits as the Rock of Gibraltar, the character of almost every individual must be known to the whole. By the Officers Lieut. Budworth was looked on with esteem, by his men with confidence, and by all with approbation. He was during the siege severely wounded near the temple, by the splinter of a shell. When, in consequence of his wound, they were removing him towards Europa point, out of the range of the Enemy's fire, a circumstance happened that ought not to be passed over unnoticed, as a trait that will set forth his general benevolence as well, perhaps, as any other that we could select. The soldiers that bore Lieut. Budworth had proceeded but a short distance from the bastion, where the splinter had struck him, when they met his man with a keg of water, that he was bringing to his master. Parched and almost exhausted with thirst and loss of blood, he was preparing to enjoy the delightful draught, when, on turning his eyes, he perceived a wounded officer (Mr. Chisholme) lying on the ground at a short distance, too feeble to speak, but casting a wistful look towards the water; instantly Lieut. Budworth directed his attendants to give it to this gentleman, and enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing him empty it to the last drop. Such instances of self-denial are not very common.

Of

* Of the merits of this gallant Regiment, see our Magazine for 1810, vol. LXXX. p. 144.

Of late we have had so many examples of the valour and steadiness of British soldiers, that we pay little attention to the military achievements of former days. When, however, we consider the magnitude of the means of destruction brought against the fortress of Gibraltar during the siege, the immense resources always at hand, and profusely supplied by two of the most powerful nations at that time in Europe, both ardently desiring its destruction, we cannot withhold our admiration at the defence. When we further consider the confined space in which the garrison was confined for a number of years, the bad effects of salt provisions in a warm climate, the scarcity even of these that was felt, the constant fatigue and want of rest to which they were liable, and the tremendous fire to which they must necessarily be exposed, we cannot suppress a glow of exultation at belonging to a Nation, whose sons have in the present and in former times performed such deeds, and contributed to raise their Country to its present grandeur and pre-eminence. In these sentiments the late Mr. Budworth participated most fully; and it cannot be surprizing that one, who like him possessed all the chivalrous spirit of a true veteran, should look back with complacency to a period, where he had borne a distinguished part, of which the vouchers at present extant from the late Lord Heathfield, then Governor Elliot, and others, bear ample testimony. In the sortie made against the Enemy's lines, when their works were destroyed, he was particularly conspicuous, and greatly distinguished himself on the staff of General Ross, who had a command on that occasion. This sortie has been commemorated by an excellent print, representing the principal commanders, and distinguished officers in the fore ground, and the lines and rock in the distance; in the groupe, Lieut. Budworth is prominent on the works, actively engaged by assisting in their destruction.—This sortie may be said to have concluded the siege; the Enemy's attempts on the fortress after that event were not of consequence, nor did they evince any serious endeavours to become masters of the place.

The regiment to which Lieut. Budworth was attached remained at Gibraltar until the General Peace that took place in 1783, when they returned home.

Too wedded to his profession to wish to change it, and too full of life to stagnate on half-pay, Lieut. Budworth accepted a Cadetship in the Bengal Artillery; but did not long remain in India.

The subsequent undisturbed state of Europe induced Mr. Budworth to retire from the service*; by so doing, he gave up the expectation of future promotion, to which, from his well-known services, and gallantry alone, he would have been entitled.

Mr. Budworth's activity of mind would not allow him to remain unoccupied after his retirement into domestic life; he turned his thoughts to literary pursuits, and produced some works of no common merit. His manner of thinking, though peculiar, evinced genius, and his style, though sometimes irregular, was bold and nervous. Amongst his prose works, the "Lancashire Collier Girl" (which may be seen in a former volume of the Gentleman's Magazine,) must not be omitted. This production has been allowed, by some able judges, to be little inferior to any thing of the kind written in our language. Several of his other prose works are also well known, and have been much admired. In his poetic effusions he was also successful; his descriptions display a mind warmed with the subject, and feasting on the scenery of Nature, together with an acute observation of the manners and habits of every class of society.

In most works of genius an inequality is sometimes perceivable, and perhaps from this fault his were not exempt: to avoid this inequality requires a patience not always possessed by men of a lively imagination. His style was free from all pedantry and false ornament, and appears in general powerful, natural, and harmonious.

In occupations such as these, in domestic amusements, in the society of his family and friends, in acts of unbounded benevolence, and in the observance of every Christian virtue,

* In the war, however, occasioned by the French Revolution, he once again volunteered in his Country's cause, as a Captain in the North Hants Militia.

did

did Mr. Budworth pass his time. To all he knew, to all whom he could serve, his good wishes, advice, and assistance, were ever proferred; and of him it might justly be said, that in affording relief he seemed to receive, not to confer, an obligation.

His chief pursuit seems to have been, to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures, to exercise charity towards them in its most extended sense, and to obey the will of his Maker; such, indeed, ought to be the first object of every good Christian and every honest man. After fulfilling this first duty, he allowed himself "*vacare in litteris*," and his productions may also be not altogether without their use: most studiously did he avoid any thing objectionable, and always did he endeavour to inculcate what was good, honest, and honourable: whether he succeeded or not, his works will best testify.

A short time after retiring from the Army, he was united to Elizabeth, sister of the late Roger Palmer*, esq. of Ruth and of Palmerstown in Mayo; and succeeded, in her right, on the decease of her brother, in 1811, to the estates and name of Palmer.

In his stature Mr. Palmer was above the common size, and well proportioned. Before attaining the middle age, he had been remarkably active, and took a great deal of walking exercise, which he thought for a young man in health more beneficial than any other. The adage received by some, and rejected by others, that "the countenance is an index of the mind," was exemplified in Mr. P.; his had something remarkably serene, and in it mildness and a manly firmness were blended, more than is usually observed. His manners were unaffected, they bespoke the man of observation, who has conversed with mankind; without the cold formality of which the English are accused, or the unnatural forwardness of foreigners, he possessed all the cordiality of the former, with the ease and elegance of the latter; and, by tempering both properly, evinced his penetration and discernment of character, for which he was remarkable.

The observation made on the celebrated Sir William Temple by his Biographer, that "he was frank, open, sincere, superior to the little arts of ordinary men," applies with singular propriety to Mr. Palmer, and will convey, better perhaps than any observation that we could make, a general idea of his character. Fearful of being accused of dwelling too much on the merits, and conscious of not having done justice to the virtues, of this excellent man, we must conclude. His boundless benevolence, and unnumbered charities, never can be fully ascertained; no one has ever been able to form a just idea of them. Were we to attempt to particularize a small part only of the good works of the late Mr. Palmer, we should be thought to eulogize one who let not "his left hand know what his right" gave; but there is no need of making them known; the blessings of the poor, the tears of the orphan and widow, and the approbation of all good men, follow his memory; to them his loss is irreparable; they have, however, consolation in the hope that he is gone where "moth and rust do not corrupt," and where "he will meet with his reward."

Mr. Palmer's departure from this world bore some analogy to the manner in which he had lived: to him came without pain, and without a struggle, the hour of dissolution. He died at Eastbourne, September 4th; and was buried on the 14th, in the church-yard of West Moulsey, Surrey, to which parish he had been a liberal benefactor.

To the preceding pleasing sketch of an almost-perfect character, infinitely beyond our feeble praise, for the fidelity of which we can ourselves most conscientiously vouch, from a long and intimate knowledge of his numerous virtues, it may now be allowed us to add a few minute particulars, chiefly relative to his various publications:

Mr. Budworth's first and largest work was, "A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cumberland. By a Rambler, 1792." (reviewed in our vol. LXII. p. 1114.) Of this work he published a Second Edition in 1795 (vol. LXVI. 132); and a Third Edition,

* Of whom see a Memoir by the late Joseph Palmer, esq. in our vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 403.

tion, with considerable Additions, in 1810 (LXXX. 41, 141). Many interesting anecdotes of the Siege of Gibraltar, including particulars of his own military services, and biographical anecdotes of several of his brave Companions in Arms, occur in p. 358 to 382 of this volume.

In 1794, Mr. Budworth published "The Siege of Gibraltar, a Poem," (see vol. LXIV. p. 1128, 1193). This Poem was printed for the emolument of the Widow and Children of a Naval Officer of rank, who had then recently fallen by the yellow fever, and who resolutely brought his ship into Gibraltar, and several times into Minorca, during the Siege.

In the same year he published, dedicated to Hans Sloane, esq. M. P. "Half-Pay; written at Gibraltar, on a very stormy Evening, with the melancholy Prospect of going upon Half-pay." This Poem is printed in vol. LXIV. p. 1129; and reprinted at the end of the Third Edition of "A Fortnight's Ramble."

In 1797, Mr. Budworth published "A View of the Village of Hampton, from Moulsey Hurst; and with the original Lancashire Collier Girl," 12mo. (see vol. LXVII. p. 419.) This interesting true story was first printed in our vol. LXV. p. 197, and had been widely disseminated by the Society for circulating Serious Tracts amongst the Poor, but with some Alterations not approved of by its benevolent Author.

In 1798, he published "Windermere, a Poem." At the close of this work, Mr. B. informs us, that his father, on his death-bed, addressed himself to him in the language of Addison to Lord Warwick: "My son, see how a Christian can die." The Notes to this Poem are very instructive and amusing. Some beautiful and original observations are extracted from them in our vol. LXVIII. p. 974, which are peculiarly expressive of Mr. Budworth's own benevolence of mind.

To enumerate his various Essays, both in poetry and prose, in the pages of this Magazine, would be tedious. Suffice it to say, that the appearance of his well-known signature, "A Rambler," always afforded pleasure to our Readers, as they were sure to find amusement and improvement, conveyed in an original and manly turn of thought.

In the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," will be found a pleasing Memoir, by Mr. Budworth, of his uncle, the Rev. Wm. Budworth, the learned master of Brewood School in Staffordshire; and in the same work is his account of a very interesting conversation between Bp. Hurd (who was educated by the Rev. Mr. Budworth,) and himself. And in the late edition of the Bishop's Works, is a handsome eulogium on his worthy Schoolmaster. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Nov. 22.*

A CORRESPONDENT in your last, p. 303, appears to bewail, in a most pathetic manner, the intended conflagration of the *wooden-blocks* with which Mr. Savage proposes executing his work upon Ornamental Printing. He puns upon the poor *blocks* with some felicity: but how will the author of that communication receive the intelligence which I here give, to the publick at large, that I meditate a *conflagration* of a more serious nature; namely, the destruction, *by fire*, of all the copies of the Fourth and last Volume of the BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA which shall remain *uncalled for*, and *on hand*, after the expiration of *two months* from the date hereof!!? Let it be remembered that the Subscribers have long had due intelligence of the publication of this Volume.

The motives for this extraordinary measure have been fully explained to my friends; and nothing but a keen sense of injuries sustained could have driven me to this "spirited resolve." Having here pledged my word, I am determined that such pledge shall be carried into effect. How far the destruction of upwards of *One Hundred and Ten Copies* of this Fourth Volume will contribute to increase the value of those that are *perfect*, it is not my inclination to inquire. I can only congratulate the owners of perfect copies: but at the same time must indulge a rational hope, that I may not be *compelled* to an act of such injurious consequence to myself. Nevertheless, I will faithfully perform what is here promised, and must console myself with the reflection that I may possibly be included, in a note, in the forthcoming re-print of Fox's *Book of Martyrs!*

Yours, &c. T. F. DIBDIN.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, Nov.* 10.

PERMIT me to ask your worthy and accurate Correspondent W. M. of Sproxton, or any other of your many Friends in the neighbourhood of Newark, for particulars relative to Dr. Mordecai Hunton, a Physician of some eminence in that town, who died in 1728; or of Dr. Robert Taylor, who succeeded to his practice, and was afterwards Physician Extraordinary to King George the Second. The Epitaphs of either, or both, will be a favour.

Dr. Robert Taylor, I find, was of Trinity College, Cambridge; M. B. 1732; M. D. 1737. He married Anne, youngest daughter of John Heron, esq. who died in 1757, in her 68th year, and was buried at Newark. [A copy of her epitaph also is requested.] He married secondly, Nov. 9, 1759, Miss Mainwaring, with a fortune of 10,000*l.*—When did he die?

His father is thus gratefully and affectionately commemorated by him (assisted probably by his friend Warburton) in the Church of Newark:

H. O. S.
JOANNIS TAYLOR,
viri probi, atque pii,
quem senio languidum, morboque gravi languidiorem,
Præfecti hujus oppidi munere bis functum,
idemque tertiò jam suscepturum,
suorum lacrymis heu! frustra deprecantibus,
Mors abstulit inexorabilis,
XVII Calendas Octobris,
MDCCXXXIX° Humanæ Salutis anno.
Liceat, Viator, Filio lugenti
(verba enim, quæ negat Luctus, ministrabit Pietas)
liceat de tali Parente pauca prædicare.
Scias itaque illum patrimonium modicum inculpatissimâ auctum industriâ,
honestissimo, etiamnum dum augebat, usui dicare ausum esse;
Familiæ scilicet suæ:
Quippe qui suis benefacere vivus, quàm mortuus,
suosque beare, quàm seipsum ditare:
nunquam imò, nè senescens quidem, non mallet:
exemplum sanè non quotidianum!
quod imitabuntur pauci,
laudabunt omnes;
veneratur autem Filius superstes,
ROBERTUS TAYLOR, M. D.
qui tabulam hanc æream
virtutum Patris ære perenniorum Memoriæ,
D. D. Q.

ARMS: Gules, three Roses, 2, 1, Arg. seeded and leaved proper: on a chief of the last, three Lozenges Sable. *Taylor.*

If there be any Epitaph on Mr. Twells, who in 1726 gave some Roman Coins to Dr. Stukeley, and who afterwards married Elizabeth Warburton (a sister of the Bishop); or on his father, who was Warburton's earliest Schoolmaster; the communication will be very acceptable to,

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, *Red Lion Passage, Fleet-st. Nov.* 17.

HAVING understood that the Thresher-poet, Stephen Duck, had contributed an Epitaph to the memory of the well-known facetious Joe Miller, by whose collection of Jests our ancestors and we have been, and our descendants, perhaps to latest posterity, will be entertained; I had sought in every edition of Mr. Duck's Poems, as well as in all the periodical publications of the time, for what I thought might possibly, however unpoetical, be worthy of being recorded; but it was only a few days since that I discovered this *precious morçeau.* Mr. Churchwarden Buck, of St. Clement Danes, lately found the stone, in the Church-yard of that Parish, much defaced, and has (every lover of a jest will thank him for it!) directed the inscription (or the entire stone, I am not sure which,) to be renewed. What was legible is here transcribed; and the obliterated words I have, upon conjecture, supplied in *italics.* Yours, &c. S. J.

Here lye the Remains of
honest JO. MILLER;
who was
a tender Husband,
a sincere Friend,
a facetious Companion,
and an excellent Comedian.
He departed this life the 15th day of
August 1738, aged 54 years.

If humor, wit, and honesty, could save
The hum'rous, witty, honest, from ye Grave,
The Grave had not so soon this tenant found,
Whom honesty, and wit, and humor, crown'd.
Could but esteem and love preserve our breath,
And guard us longer from the stroke of Death,
The stroke of Death on him had later fell,
Whom all mankind esteem'd and lov'd so well. S. DUCK.

Mr.



J. Buckler Delin.

J. Mills Sculp.

KINGSTON DEVERILL, S. E.
Wiltshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

KINGSTON DEVERILL, of which I send a view *(see Plate I.)*, is the principal of the Five Villages * of that name in Wilts. They are all situated in a valley towards the South-west extremity of the county, near Warminster. Very little appears to be known of their antiquity, and it is an inquiry which at present shall not be pursued. It may be sufficient to notice the several Churches; more particularly that which illustrates these remarks.—The Church of Kingston Deverill is exceedingly picturesque, from the disposition of its parts, but the architecture is not of great antiquity. It has a body and chancel, with a handsome but plain square tower, supported by large buttresses, in the centre; at the North-west angle of which is a stone turret and pinnacle, terminating the staircase. It is entered by a porch on the South side, to which is attached a small aile extending to the tower. The interior produces nothing to notice except the font, which is very old; the body is square, supported by four small columns round a larger in the centre.

Monkton Deverill Church is a small mean building, with a tower at the West end of a long plain aile, without a single feature worthy of notice.

Brixton Deverill is similar, with the exception that it has been more modernised. The tower was originally higher, but was taken down, and now rises little above the roof.

Hill Deverill is a small and extremely antient building; has a body and chancel; to the former is attached the porch. This part of the building is in the early Pointed style, and very plain; over the West end is a bell turret. It contains an antient large altar-tomb, having quatrefoil compartments with shields bearing arms. There are several monuments to the Coker family.

Longbridge Deverill has a handsome Church on very picturesque ground. The tower at the West end is of good proportion, has an elegant West window, and is terminated by battlements. The body and chancel are short: the former is lighted by good windows, the latter has been much altered. The interior is plain, and has a curious Saxon font. There are several monuments: one to the memory of Sir John Thynne, founder of Longleat house, 1580, aged 65 years.

AN OBSERVER.

* The other four are, Monkton Deverill, Brixton Deverill, Hill Deverill, and Longbridge Deverill.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

GIVE me leave to call the attention of your numerous readers to an inscription published in your vol. LXXXI. p. 785, by Mr. Graves, the Cleveland Historian, for the purpose of having it explained. In my opinion, the Inscription does not afford much room for conjecture. The date 17012 (1712) must strike every eye upon a moment's consideration; and with regard to the other characters, they may either be the initials of some Sunday visitors, or, what perhaps comes nearer the truth, they may be the work of some village swain hight R. O. who wished to inform posterity that in 1712 he was there *twouing* T. D. the object of his affections. You will, perhaps, be apt to start a little at my taking 17012 for 1712, and *twouing* for *wooing*; but, Mr. Urban, in the beginning of the last century, Yorkshiremen of a certain class were not in the habit of paying much attention to orthography. Our Sculptor was, I doubt not, with all his deficiencies, accounted a prodigy.

"The village all declar'd how much he knew,
'Twas certain he could write and cypher [too."

I am very sorry to detract so much from the fancied antiquity of this Inscription, which, when well garnished with clouds, constitutes such a striking feature upon Mr. Graves's title-page; and, as some small recompence, present him with a short charter which I happened to lay my hands upon lately, referring to Carleton and Faceby parishes, within his district.

ALTER RICHMONDIENSIS.

"Sciant p'sentes et fut'i q'd ego Joh'es de Sadbergh feoffavi et plenam seisinam lib'avi Rob'to de Cov'ham et Joh'i de Allewent capell'o de omibz t'ris et ten' reddit' et s'viciis cu' suis p'tin' que h'eo in villis de Carleton et Faceby in Com' Ebor' ex dono et concessione Will'i de Claiph'm et ..... ux' ejus: H'end' et tenend' &c. de capit' dn' feodi illius p' s'vic' inde debit' et de jure consuet' inp'petuu'. In cujus rei, &c. Hiis testibz: Thoma de Boynton milite, Joh'e Lassels, Joh'e

Joh'eSturemy, Thoma Wudnesse, Jacobo Bee et Nich' fil. ejus de Richmu'dia, Joh'e de Grendon ordinis fr'um p'dicat', Chutb'to de Hertrepol, Parcivallo Bel de ead'm, Pat'cio dict' de Du'bar vicar' ecc'ie de Meri'gtu', Thoma Sherewude de Alclet med', Chutb'to de Edene qnda' med' in p'tibz t'nsmar' et Vespa ux'e ejus, Edvardo de Pitigdu', Joh'e Bel de ead'm, Rog'o Crashaw, Joh'e le Maceon de P'va Chiltune, et pl'ibz aliis earu'd' p'ochiar' p'ochianis. Dat. ap'd Carleton sexto die mens' Septemb' anno reg' Ric'i sc'di post conq'm Anglie decimo."

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 12.

IN the Chancel of Cople in Bedfordshire, on the South side of the communion-table, is a very antient and curious monument to the memory of Thomas Grey, Esq. It is what is commonly called an altar-tomb, with Gothic entablatures on the sides, each charged with a shield containing three bars, meant for the arms of Grey.

In the flat marble which constitutes the top of the tomb are inlaid the brazen effigies of a man in armour and his wife. In the corners have been four escutcheons, three of which remain. Over the Gentleman's head is this coat: Quarterly, 1 and 4. Grey of Ruthin, Barry of six, in chief three roundles. 2. and 3. Quarterly, of two coats: 1st and 4th, a maunch (Hastings); 2d and 3d, a fleur de lis. At his feet, below the epitaph, is the coat of Grey of Ruthin: at hers, a coat consisting of a fleur de lis. The inscription, in old English characters, is as follows, being one half under the Gentleman, the other under the Lady:

What can might, power, or auncye't
bloode avayll?
Or els ryches that men cownte felicite?
What can they helpe ferful dethe to assayll? [me:
Certes nothinge, and that is provyd by
That had thos yi'ghis* rehersed with all
plente,
Nev' the lesse yit am I layd lowe in clay,
That whylom was squyer called Tho's gey.
Benet my wyf eke is fro this world past,
Yit we trust to be had in memory [last,
As longe as the paryshe of Coople shall
For our benefitis don to it largely:
As witnesse xx pownd wt other yiftes
many. [this way,
Wherfor all cristen men that goo by
Pray for ye soulis of Benet and Tho's Gray.

The last line is nearly effaced by a graver. F. Sepway.

* Thingis.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 15.

THE contemplation of those ecclesiastical buildings which were erected by our ancestors, has always afforded me indescribable pleasure. Their number and effect, when they were in the height of their perfection, must have enriched the picturesque appearance of this country. The variety in the designs, and the grand and bold conception of the architects, were peculiarly calculated to impress the mind with sentiments of awe and veneration for the Deity; and to form it more devoutly for religious duties, in my opinion, than the Grecian Temples. While I lament the havock which has been made among those magnificent structures, I am thankful that we can yet boast of some of the remaining ones, which perhaps cannot be equalled for preservation, magnitude, and splendour, in any part of the Christian world.

From the observations which I have been able to make, I am not, however, without serious apprehensions for the safety of some of these noble edifices, from the want of attention to the necessary repairs, which, if undertaken at an early period, would render the difficulty and expence easily to be accomplished; but, too long deferred, will become very expensive to the present members, and perhaps insurmountable obstacles to their successors.

In the year 1807, and since that time, I have paid particular attention to the venerable Cathedral of Ely. Upon entering the Church, I was much disappointed, in finding the walls coloured with a filthy yellow, and the ornaments with a dirty white; as if the shadows were not sufficient to relieve the latter from the ground on which they are placed.

The pavement also of the side ailes is a considerable drawback upon the beauty of the interior. The state of the exterior, however, which more materially concerns the safety of the building, I am happy to say, appears sound and uninjured by time and weather, except the mullions and pinnacles of the Lady Chapel; the former being composed of that perishable material called *clunch*. To the builders of the octagon and turrets, we must ascribe the present defective state of the Western tower, which the zeal and piety of our ancestors overloaded with those additions. The

repairs

repairs and alterations which have taken place here within the last century reflect great credit upon the members of the Church.

In 1813, I took a slight survey of those remnants of grandeur at Croyland and Thorney; the former of which is hastening to decay, and so little of both remains as scarcely to enable us to form an idea of their original style and splendour.

Peterborough, which I visited much about the same time, was under repair, and they were adding turrets to the lantern or centre tower; which, from the state of the South-east pillars that support it, I should fear, will be found too much for it to sustain.

York next fell under my more immediate notice; and I think I shall not be contradicted if I consider it the most magnificent and best-conditioned Cathedral in the kingdom of Great Britain.

The state of the interior, in particular, which owes so much to Deans Fountaine and Markham, is spoken of with rapture by every one who visits this wonderful pile. And I advise those who would wish to view it in the most advantageous manner, to enter at the West door instead of the South; when the whole length of this superb structure, terminated with the immense and rich East window, would burst upon the view with the greatest effect.

Amongst other venerable buildings which I have contemplated, is the Cathedral Church of Norwich; the whole of which, unfortunately, was constructed of Caen stone; and the exterior of the North and South walls of the Nave at present are in a most dilapidated and ruinous condition, and will require many years' labour, and great expence, to put them into a state which may ensure the safety of the structure. I perceive with pleasure, this work is commenced at the West front; and that it may continue is my ardent wish. A small portion, repaired every Summer, will more easily effect this important business. Several of the mullions in the windows, I am sorry to say, are of wood, an injudicious mode of restoration, which cannot be too seriously reprobated. The turrets of the West front are terminated in a manner by no means agreeable to the style of the building. But their incongruity may be dispensed with if the more necessary repairs are attended to. Some wanton injury seems lately to have been committed upon the fine mouldings of the Western doorways, which, it is devoutly to be hoped, will be attended to, and prevented in future. It is to be lamented that, in the repairs and cleaning of the interior the plasterers' brushes have been permitted to choak up, and cover, the finely carved and gilded bosses which enrich the elegant vaulting of the whole building; and the effect would be greatly improved, if the sashes on each side of the organ were removed, as they greatly obstruct the view, and do not assimilate with any part of the building. At present, I shall forbear to enter into any further animadversions on this structure, as I have just learnt that Mr. Britton has commenced his survey of this building; and I have every reason to hope and believe, that he will give us an impartial and critical account of the merits, as well as the defects, of this fine and curious edifice, which has been so much neglected by the Historian and the Antiquary. HENRY BASSETT.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Oct.* 19.

THE good opinion you entertain of Mr. Shaw Mason's "Statistical Survey" is sufficiently evinced in your present Volume, Part I. pp. 44, 246; and you will readily, I persuade myself, insert the following Circular Letter respecting the continuation of that useful work. HIBERNICUS.

"*Record Tower, Dublin Castle, July* 13.

"Sir, The approbation bestowed on the first volume of the Statistical Survey of Ireland, demands the earliest expression of my gratitude to the enlightened Body whose support and assistance have so largely contributed to its success. In returning my thanks to you and to the rest of the Clergy of Ireland, my satisfaction is much increased by reflecting, that this work has also been a means of confirming their just title to the rank they maintain in the public estimation. It has afforded incontestible proofs of their accurate knowledge of the districts intrusted to their care, of their sagacity in ascertaining, and of their zeal in promoting, the true interests of the inhabitants, as also of their ability in exhibiting the results to public view in a manner highly creditable to their literary attainments.

"In

"In proceeding with the Survey, the consideration, that the character of a Body so respectable is intimately connected with its ultimate completion, is a powerful motive for inducing me to render the succeeding Parts more perfect. In an incipient undertaking of such magnitude, faults and errors have, no doubt, been committed; they were almost unavoidable. Encreased exertion and assiduity must prevent their recurrence. For this reason, and also to facilitate the progress of such of the Clergy as have not yet drawn up an account of their respective Parishes, I have arranged the Queries, already sent to them, in a regular series adapted to the leading sections or heads into which the Survey of each Parish has been divided. But while it is hoped that this arrangement will serve to aid the inquirer in his researches, I am anxious to have it clearly understood, as by no means intended to circumscribe or confine the writer to the points there suggested. Local circumstances must give rise to many peculiarities highly important and interesting, for which no previous arrangement could have been provided, in a list of questions designed for general application.

"The public voice, which has already stamped a character on this Work equal to my most sanguine expectations, has also pointed out some suggestions for its improvement. The most important of these I beg leave to state, without apology or hesitation, as I am fully convinced that you feel a lively interest in forwarding the progress of a Work, which has, by your aid, advanced thus far towards perfection.

"It has been suggested, that, as the object of the Statistical Survey is to exhibit a faithful picture of the present state of Ireland, with a view to its future improvement, facts and practical deductions from them should form its principal materials; and that, for the same reason, theoretical speculations, or abstract reasonings not immediately deducible from facts, should be as much as possible avoided, as being rather the results than the subject of a compilation of this nature.

"It has been also suggested, that in a work which must necessarily extend to several volumes, conciseness should be studied as far as is consistent with perspicuity. The value of the work, it is conceived, would also be much enhanced by the introduction, in all cases, of Parochial Maps, on the plan already laid before the Clergy in the reprint of Thurso and Aghaboe, and in those which have been published in the First Volume. A uniform mode of arranging the Statistical Tables would also tend much to their utility; I have therefore added forms of the most important. At the same time I trust it will in this case also be clearly understood, that it is by no means my wish to confine the writer's attention to these alone. When local circumstances supply additional information, which may be most conveniently exhibited in a tabular form, new tables are indispensable.

"I have already, in the Review and Prospectus lately circulated, presented the Clergy with a correct and full view of the sentiments of the Irish Press on this interesting undertaking. Its name is now known in Great Britain; and I am happy therefore to have it now in my power, to lay before them extracts from the British Reviews and Periodical Publications, which will prove, that the terms in which I have been emboldened to speak concerning the part of the undertaking already accomplished, have not been overcharged.

"Permit me, before I conclude, to express my firm reliance on a continuance of that assistance from the Clergy of Ireland, by which my views have been already so ably forwarded; and, in consequence, to solicit such gentlemen as are still engaged in preparing their accounts, to favour me with an early communication of the result of their inquiries. I beg leave to remind them, that by so doing, they are employing the easiest and most certain means of gaining an intimate knowledge of the state of their respective parishes, as well as contributing most materially to bring the Statistical Account of Ireland to a complete and speedy termination.

"Wm. Shaw Mason."

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 1.

HAPPENING to take up a book entitled "The Lives of the Scottish Poets," &c. by a Mr. David Irving, I met with the following extraordinary instance of hardihood of assertion. Speaking of a Poem called "The Eagle and the Robin Redbreast," which has been ascribed to Allan Ramsay, he tells us, "According to Mr. Boswell, the fable in question was written by Guthrie. He informed me, says this Biographer, that he was the Author of the beautiful little piece 'The Eagle and the Robin Redbreast' in the collection entitled *The Union*, though it is there said to be written by Archibald Scott before the year 1600." Upon this Mr. Irving remarks: "Boswell's *statement*

ment of facts, however, is commonly *as inaccurate* as *his reflections* are *impertinent*. In the present instance it would be unsafe to rely on his insulated authority: and what tends to increase our suspicion is, that in the *third* edition of his strange book, this passage *is silently suppressed*." The value of Mr. Irving's reflections I leave to be determined by such readers as he can procure; but his accuracy in the statement of facts is sufficiently exemplified in the present instance. The passage which he refers to is *not* suppressed in the third edition (see 3d edit. vol. I. p. 89), nor in any other edition whatsoever; but is printed in them all, *verbatim*, as it appeared in the original quarto. We may judge from this what confidence can be placed in Mr. Irving's fidelity in matters of curiosity or Antiquarian research, where he is not so easily open to detection. His dislike to Mr. Boswell's work may be readily accounted for: As a statement of facts, it was written upon a system directly the reverse of that which Mr. Irving seems himself to have adopted.

Yours, &c. J. B.

Mr. Urban, *Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, Aug.* 20.

PASSING through the counties of Worcester and Hereford this Summer, I had an opportunity of observing the progress made in the destruction of the Apple-trees, by the white insect which within these few years has reached those counties; and I am sorry to observe that this calamity is so much on the increase, that, unless some antidote is discovered, we shall be in danger of not only altogether losing that valuable fruit, but there is a great probability that its dreadful ravages will not be confined to that tree alone.

It was frequently supposed that the insect which is now so prevalent in some countries on the Larch, is the same as the one in question; and I think, from its general character, it is not unlikely, for it has much the same appearance; and I am now strengthened in that opinion, from the circumstance of having found the same to have emigrated from the Apple-trees in a garden near Worcester, and to have taken possession of the *Filbert*, the *Plum*, and it was feeding also voraciously on the common *Butter-cup*, *Ranunculus repens*, which was growing near the roots of these trees. As it is the generally received opinion that each kind of insect has its peculiar food, which is the case in many instances, as is well known to all our entomologists, I am aware that some mistake may be imputed to this investigation; but, should any one doubt the accuracy of the above statement, I have preserved specimens of the plant with the Bug on it, and any one may satisfy himself of the fact, who pleases to favour me with a call.

Many persons have made trial of different washes, in order to stop the progress of this destructive insect; and although many may flatter themselves with the hope of ultimately succeeding, I am of opinion that all applications *to the branches and trunk* of the trees must be in the end useless, for the seat of mischief is among the roots, to which place the insect retreats in the Winter season, and where there is constantly a sufficient *nidus* to keep up a regular supply, as fast as those on the branches may be destroyed.

Those who are making experiments with a view to eradicate this evil, will do well to examine the roots, and try if some corrosive application cannot be discovered which will reach it in those parts: till when, I fear, all endeavours to get rid of it will be in vain.

I observed that the insect is oviparous, and its increase is very abundant indeed: the egg is exceedingly small; the highest magnifier on Adams's microscope, which I employed, only gave its size half that of brown mustard seed. In the Winter, I often find them change to a reddish hue, which, I think, is in consequence of their being injured by cold. The usual and healthy colour I find to be white, and nearly transparent.

Yours, &c. W. Salisbury.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 6.

IN p. 103, W. Salisbury, speaking of the dreadful effects of mistakes in gathering one kind of Mushroom for another, says two cases occurred where the *Agaricus campanulatus* was mistaken for the *A. campestris*, or *White Champignon*. Until there are names to the different species of funguses more settled than at present,

sent, it is desirable that the name of the Author should be given who uses the name quoted. What species Linnæus meant by the *Agaricus campanulatus* I am not quite certain; but it is evident from his words in his "*Species Plantarum*," *edit. secunda* 1763, vol. II. that he meant a sort *very* different from the *A. campestris*. The *A. campanulatus* is thus defined: "*A. stipitatus pileo campanulato, striato pellucido, lamellis adscendentibus, stipite nudo.*" The reference to *Vaill: Paris*, where a figure is given, clearly shews the species to be *very* unlike the *A. campestris*. Whether Mr. Salisbury meant this species, or some other, I cannot tell; but shall thank him to refer your readers to some good figure and description of the plant he speaks of. I do not recollect ever before having seen the *A. campestris* (the common Mushroom) called *White Champignon*. There is a small species of Agaric frequently gathered for use, which often grows in those green rings of grass called Fairy rings or circles, and called, I believe, *Sham-pillions*, instead of *Champignons*: this is the *A. pratensis* of Hudson, *coriaceus* of Lightfoot, *orcades* of Withering, and probably "*Fungus lamellatus*, &c." *Scotch-bonnets*, of Ray. The mistakes which have happened in gathering wrong species, have probably been owing to those who meant to pick this species, taking some others for it.

The knowledge of the Fungus tribe being so very imperfect in comparison with other parts of Botany, it is much to be desired that more attention should be paid to it: even persons who are not themselves fond of Botany, might, if they are able to draw good figures of plants, be of great service to the Science, if they would make accurate drawings of such as they may meet with, and likewise such descriptions as they are able. Young people who are fond of flower-drawing might, perhaps, find some amusement in employing themselves this way, and greatly add to the collections of figures already taken of this tribe. A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 30.

WITH a view to correct two opinions which I understand some people have, and which I believe are very erroneous, it will be esteemed a favour, if you will give publicity to the following article:—It has been said that a robber of gardens, if he pays the value of the fruit stolen, cannot be punished for the robbery: in contradiction to this opinion, amongst the "offences denominated misdemeanors, punishable by fines, imprisonment, whipping, and the pillory," inserted in Colquhoun's "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," 6th edit. is "Robbing Orchards and Gardens."

The other erroneous opinion is, that a person is justified by Law (I do not mean morally), in shooting at, and killing any one whom he sees at night trespassing in his garden or orchard, coming, as he supposes, to steal the fruit. It is mentioned in *Blackstone's Commentaries*, 8th edit. that if trespassers in forests, parks, chases, or warrens, will not surrender themselves to the keepers, they may be slain. This is quite consistent with the severity of the Game Laws, but gives no power to kill trespassers coming to rob gardens or orchards; and in parks, &c. it must appear "that the deer-stealers could not but escape unless such homicide were committed, otherwise, without such absolute necessity, it is not justifiable." And further on it is mentioned, when speaking of the tenderness of the Law of England, that it will not "suffer with impunity any crime to be *prevented* by death, unless the same, if committed, would also be *punishable* by death."

A Constant Reader.

On the probable Causes of the Opposition which Gall *and* Spurzheim's *Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain has met with from certain Anatomists in* Great Britain; *with Observations on the mode of Attack made by its Opponents.*

AFTER an attentive examination of the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and after having heard the most eminent of the Medical and Chirurgical practitioners of the Capital, declare their decided opinion of the superiority of their mode of dissecting the Brain, and of the correctness of their Anatomy of that Organ, I was much surprized to find that the Editors of the Edinburgh Review had been so indiscreet, and so regardless

regardless of their own reputation, as to insert such an awkward, bungling, and vulgar criticism on the works of these Anatomists, as appeared in the last number of their Journal. One would really have thought that the severe castigation which they so lately received during a controversy about an Oxford edition of a Classical Work, would have been a sickener to them, which would have prevented their dabbling again on subjects they do not understand, and thus impudently courting another exposal of their ignorance. But though a little knowledge of the weakness of human nature might in some measure account for their going beyond their depth again in matters of Science; yet it is very difficult to assign a reason for the ungentlemanlike and vulgar attack on the character and sincerity of the Author, whose works they were reviewing, unless by supposing which may possibly be the case, that dreading the retort of the Author, the Critick has had the contemptible meanness to shelter himself under such an abusive and insulting attack on the Author's personal character and motives, as would be ungrateful to the delicacy of any gentleman's feelings to reply to. I hope, however, on this occasion, that one of these Anatomists will forego his scruples, and will trim, as they deserve, these feeble Criticks, remembering that, though the influence of illiberal Reviews extends only to those who do not think for themselves, that such persons are numerous, and that the absurd mode of judging of books by Reviews may prevail with the Blue Stockings and the Chemical Ladies of Albemarle-street, although condemned by literary and scientific men: that to correct error, to punish falsehood, and set people right who have been misled, is an act of duty every man owes to the Society he lives in; even when the error to be corrected, and the ignorance which propagates it to be exposed, is conveyed in language as vulgar, and decorated with Puns * as execrable, as those which seem to constitute the affected pre-eminence of this masterly specimen of Edinburgh criticism alluded to.

Without entering into the complete misrepresentation of the whole system of Gall and Spurzheim, which pervades this whole review of their works, which I leave it to some Anatomist to reply to, who can handle more dexterously than I can pretend to, the scapel which shall dissect a Reviewer *; I shall conclude by mentioning two principal reasons why the new Anatomy has been opposed in Great Britain.

Firstly, the difficulty and patience required in dissecting so delicate an organ as the Brain, which ill suits that idle satisfaction with one's own already acquired knowledge, which supervenes, at a certain period of life, to the labours upheld by the enthusiasm of youth. Thus our inactivity prevents our searching into that which our pride makes us condemn before the world, because we feel its superiority.

Secondly, The grand source of the opposition, though I am sorry to allude to a feeling so humiliating to human nature, is jealousy of the superior claims of a contemporary to public approbation. There are certain knowing persons in Anatomy as in every other Science, who, having raised themselves by industry to a petty pre-eminence in their calling, plume themselves on their elevation, and with a consequential strut, play the cock of the roost to a small circle of admiring chickens in Philosophy. Now, when these self-important chanticleers hear some foreign Bantam crying cock-a-doodle-doo on their dunghill, they are up in arms to drive him off; and all the squibs, jokes, and reviews, &c. are employed to protect them from the formidable invader, who, after all, meant no harm, but came to instruct them where they could pick up seeds of more profitable growth. How much more dignified is the character of the real Philosopher who loves Science for its own sake, and lives to learn of every body. And if the green-eyed monster must nip the vitals of the wise ones, how much more candid to yield the palm at once, and with Voltaire exclaim,

"Je les reçus avec tendresse,
Je les rend avec douleur;
Comme un Amant jaloux dans sa mauvaise humeur
Rend le portrait de sa Maitresse."

* See the far-fetched Pun about *Gall's Bitterness.*

* See "Advice to a Young Reviewer," Oxford, 1807.

The

The object then of these observations is to point out to Students the real necessity there is of examining for themselves, and by themselves, the pretentions of the teachers of these new and interesting doctrines, of the complete merits of whom I do not profess myself a competent judge, since whoever searches into human nature will observe that there may be many sinister motives which may induce persons to undervalue the inquiries of others. Gall and Spurzheim have dissected the brain before, and to the satisfaction of, numerous Anatomists, and their organology is only an extension of principles admitted, in a degree, in all ages.

With regard to the Critick alluded to, who stiles Gall the *Man of Sculls*, we leave to be answered, as he easily may be; since it is evident, that if the Man of Skulls should think it worth while to reply to the Man of *Puns*, he will not have a *Man of Brains* to contend with.

Yours, &c. ANATOMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Walcot Parade, Aug.* 18.

YOUR Professional Correspondent, in p. 40, having given a judicious but short account, I send the following plain directions for preventing Hydrophobia from the bites of mad animals: they are taken from "Cases of Fetanus; and Rabies Contagiosa, or Canine Hydrophobia; with Remarks, by Dr. Parry of Bath."

"The slaver of a mad animal, infused into a wound, being the only cause hitherto known, by which Canine Madness can be communicated to the human body, it is in every one's power to guard against the infection by a method which is safe and easy.

"This consists in washing away the poison, first by cold water, in which the wounded part should, if possible, be steeped, and then washed to the bottom, by directing on it from a pump a tea-kettle, or a tea-pot, a stream of cold water, during a full hour. Immediately after this, the same process should be performed with warm water, for the same length of time as before. As, however, in different cases, different parts may have been bitten, and various degrees of injury inflicted, it will be proper on all occasions to have as speedy recourse as possible to the assistance of a surgeon, before whose arrival the washing above recommended should in all cases be diligently and for a long time employed. When the surgeon arrives, it will be prudent for him, if the wounds are deep, to continue the washing by means of water injected by a syringe; after which he should endeavour to draw blood from the part by cupping glasses; and then, wherever it is practicable, should, for greater security, shave off the surface of the bitten part to the utmost extent of the wound.

"If, either from the nature of the part, or the apprehension of the patient, excision cannot be employed, the surgeon, after having syringed and cupped the part as before directed, should again wash or syringe it, as the case may require, with warm rain or distilled water mixed with one-sixth part of liquor-ammoniæ, or caustic volatile alkali.

"N. B. The patient should not be discouraged from the use of the above efficacious means, though several minutes, or even hours, may have passed away from the time of the bite."

"Cupping itself may indeed be easily performed where surgical assistance cannot be readily obtained, by placing a globular drinking glass, of a smaller size, or larger, according to the part, near to the bitten spot, which should be previously wiped dry. The air in the glass should then be rarified, by placing in it for a few seconds a lighted wax candle or paper dipped in spirits of wine, and then lighted. Either of these must then be suddenly withdrawn, and the glass as suddenly pressed down, so that the rim shall all round accurately touch the skin. In this way a small quantity of blood may probably be drawn; after which, the ablution with warm water should be renewed.

"When this has been done, it would, in all practicable cases, be prudent completely to cut out the bitten part, taking care that the knife extend in every direction beyond the bitten surface. Afterwards, cupping and ablution should be again performed."

By an Act of Parliament, criminals who are condemned to be hung, might be pardoned, on submitting to be bit by dogs that are mad. Physicians and surgeons would then have an opportunity of trying all their skill, whether a remedy is to be found or not for this dreadful malady, as all attempts have hitherto failed. I do not recollect that Argenti Nitras has ever been tried internally for Hydrophobia. D.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Somers Town, Nov.* 12.

IN the year of our Lord 1767, I first became a reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, and well remember going to Shave's newly erected and fine shop at Ipswich, on a Saturday evening, where I waited with the utmost impatience the arrival of the London parcel, which contained, among other literary treasures, my object, the Gentleman's Magazine, and with which I some years afterwards became an occasional Correspondent.

Your respectable Correspondent, the Rector of Abbots' Roding, Essex, has, it seems, two Barberry bushes or trees, within a certain degree of proximity to a neighbouring farmer's wheat-field, which trees, on account of their presumed noxious qualities, the farmer desires to have removed. With respect to the propriety of such request, I submit the following facts, and arguments grounded thereon.

Barberry-trees have, during a series of years, overlooked fields of wheat, without the smallest perceptible evil influence; have themselves been blighted and mildewed, whilst the adjoining corn remained unaffected; and have been removed on suspicion, yet the corn, in their absence, has been occasionally and equally affected by mildew as when the obnoxious trees were present. Those mildewed spaces or stripes, extending to a number of perches, or perhaps, in a particular direction, quite across a field, are infinitely more numerous than barberry trees, and are to be found in every season, when blight prevails, on lands which never produced a barberry tree within any one's memory. Such a mildewed space, indeed, as has been described, may be often seen in the exact direction of the barberry tree, and—*propè hoc, ergo propter hoc*, is a most natural and unembarrassing inference: even as in former days, when a man's sheep leaped about in a preternatural and disorderly way, it was a great relief to minds not calculated for the fatigue of investigating the laws of causation, to decide, *sur le champ*, that the animals were bedeviled: a decision, which has, in a number of instances within my memory, been attended with disgusting and horrible consequences. That a single repetition of such stupid and barbarous abominations should have been permitted in a country boasting of its light and humanity, is one of those few things at which I have permitted myself to wonder. The right of property cannot possibly extend so far, as to authorize a man deliberately to burn his animal alive! I am sorry to say that the antient monstrous and cruel notions on this subject even yet prevail to a certain degree, surely amongst an ill-taught people, who have professed, in my hearing, to have no scruple on the commission of a crime which ought, in the eye of the Law, to be felony.

But to return to the Barberry-tree—not a very common one, many farms and many districts being entirely without it, yet never failing of their fair and equal share of mildew in the proper season. It is probable that the peculiar powers of the miraculous barberry bush were first displayed in Norfolk, neat as imported from the Continent, where, we learn from Sir John Sinclair's late patriotic and useful publication, the farmers are yet as pregnant with all the antiquated whimseys on the subject of blight, smut, and mildew, and their supposed prevention by steeps forgotten and revived, revived and forgotten, as ours were some years since, and as many of them still resolve to be.

The Barberry-tree I believe to be extremely tender and susceptible, as I have often seen it covered with mildew, before much or any was to be perceived upon the corn beside it. Sometimes, one side only, or one quarter of the tree, shall be affected, the remainder being in a healthy state; and, as it has always appeared to me probable, the same cause operates upon both the tree and the corn, namely, the atmospheric stroke, which, according to the concurring testimony and feeling of all men, affects animal as well as vegetable bodies. The sense of feeling determines in one case, and that of sight in the other, at least with all those who will use the evidence of their eyesight, and afterwards be at the pains of comparison and reflection. Atmospheric strokes are habitually partial: a man receiving one through a cracked pane of glass, shall acquire that which we commonly style a cold, in his temple—a sixpence shall cover the

the seat of the affection, and all other parts of his body remain unaffected. *Experto crede Roberto.* The analogy is precise with respect to the vegetable constitution—the trees, the corn, and the fields. A part of the tree shall be blighted or mildewed, or a space or line only of the corn. Sometimes mildew shall unfortunately prevail over the whole field, as a man or a horse, by ill hap, gets a universal cold, at once affecting the head, the throat, the chest, the bones, down to the very feet. Now, if a father and mother taking a prophylactic remedy, will harden their progeny against atmospheric affection, and insure them against the contagion of influenza and catarrh; so, by analogical probability, will certain steeps, whether old or new fashioned, of brine and lime, or dung, or sublimate, or brimstone, or Armenian bole, or copperas, or verdigrease, in which the seed of wheat may be sodden, likewise secure the crop yet to be grown against a similar contingency. Long and intimate practical habits of acquaintance with the plants in question, have convinced me of their still greater susceptibility than animal bodies, notwithstanding the constant exposure of the former; and I see no reason to doubt that wheat may catch cold, and have a discharge of vegetable lymph or mucus from the pores, and that such disease in corn may be exacerbated to putrid sore kernels (smut), congenial with the putrid sore throat in the human body. Granting this to be placed in a somewhat ludicrous point of view, and open to partial objections, it will still be found solid and right in essentials. As to the old and newly-revived hypotheses of seminal origin and infection, whether in smut or mildew, or dry rot, if I have not already done so in my books, I conceive I have it in my power to demonstrate by actual facts, that such are totally groundless, or altogether beside the question.

Your latter Correspondent R. C. has given a good general definition of the diseases of corn; however, it ought to be remembered that custom which governs at discretion, possessing completely the dispensing power, has decided that the Saxon word blight or blast shall not be restricted to the *ustilago*, brand or burnt ear. All vegetables, withering and in a state of decay from atmospheric affection, or from the ravages of insects, are said to be blighted. Did not we perceive from constant experience, that the brand is a universal and invariable consequence of cold and blighting airs, and that the decomposition of the vegetable substance is effected both by cold and heat, in much the same mode, that is, by a reduction to dark-coloured ashes, it would be a more natural conjecture to fix upon the electric stroke, as the agent in *ustilago* or the burned ear.

My experiments on the diseases of corn and agricultural crops in general, commenced in the year 1790, and have been continued not only over considerable breadths in the field, but in patch-crops annually sown within the last fourteen years. The two last seasons particularly afforded me the opportunity of fully satisfying at least myself, on the long-disputed origin of smut in wheat and oats; and with the earliest leisure afforded me from more pressing avocations, I shall communicate some additional observations to the Publick.

Yours, &c. JOHN LAWRENCE.

P. S. I think I may venture to assure A. S. F. that information on the above subjects, both useful and new to a great number of readers, may be found in the Additions to the 5th edition of the New Farmer's Calendar; to make a few extracts from which, may probably amuse the independent leisure of some one of Mr. Urban's Correspondents.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

I SEND an account of the remains of antiquity at West-Ham, in Essex, the result of an excursion a short time since, which I hope will prove acceptable. This is an extensive and pleasantly situated place about four miles from London, in a North-easterly direction, and still retains some vestiges of the Ecclesiastical dignity which once distinguished it, and which raised a flourishing Town, now only perpetuated, and the spot marked, by an unimportant Village. It was made a market-town, and received its charter in the middle of the thirteenth century, which was procured by Robert de Montfichet, whose ancestor, Wm. de Montfichet, founded the Abbey of Stratford Langthorne,

Langthorne, in 1135, endowing it with the Manor of West-Ham, and other estates, for Monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints. At the general dissolution it became the property of the Crown, was valued at 652*l.* 3*s.* 1¾*d.* per annum, and granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Peter Mewtis, Ambassador to the Court of France.

Little more than this seems to be upon record of the founders and establishment of this Abbey; and much less is known either of its extent or magnificence. In passing through various families, the remnants that were left at the Reformation received gradual diminution till they were wholly demolished, with the foundation, except one small fragment of a door where utility alone, being an entrance to a shed, preserved it. The site is an inconsiderable distance Westward of the Church, and distinguished by a gateway, which entered its precincts, and several stone and brick walls, in which have been built various fragments of sculptured stone. The East side of the gateway is brick; it had a large plain flat arch in the centre, of the same material, which has been nearly cut away to give height for the passage of loaded waggons. The blank wall each side is checquered with dark glazed brick. In a wall connected at the South-east angle a few yards from it are the lower parts of abutments of another gateway. The West side of the standing gate is wholly of wood, with the arch, whose spandrels are carved with various and rich patterns of leaves quite perfect. The mutilated arch of the Abbey is in a garden through this gateway, on the South side of the road, and was probably one of the Western entrances to the Church. The arch is Pointed, consisting of a variety of delicate and beautifully executed mouldings, the greater part of them destroyed, and supported at the sides by columns, with highly enriched but now mutilated capitals. The ground has been so much raised that its clear height does not exceed six feet. Near this, in the same garden, are heaps of stones, among them fragments of capitals, bases, columns, and mouldings. A little Westward of this remain, on the opposite side of the road, is an antient wall forming the boundary to a field, with two stone arches, formerly windows.

Returning to the Church, from this direction you view the most interesting part of it, the tower, which only can be seen amidst trees that nearly inclose the burial-ground. The body has been so much altered at different times, that it retains little interesting. The South aile has been re-built from the foundation. The North is partly antient, but has been much mutilated; the East end of it is a curious specimen of brick, the arches of the windows, cornices, &c. being of that material, and very perfect. The tower at the West end is in height about 75 feet, and well proportioned, in three stories, and the elevation handsome, having buttresses at the angles for its support. The windows in each story are various in size and ornament. The door and window occupy the lower division; the former is a Pointed arch, under a square architrave, the spandrels are ornamented, and the intersection of the mouldings curious. The window is large, in four compartments, having in the head of the arch regularly disposed ornamental tracery.

The internal architecture of the Church is plain, the ailes are spacious and lofty, separated by flat pointed arches, resting on single columns. The most antient monument it contains is in the vestry, at the East end of the North aile. The lower part is ornamented with quatrefoil turns, within lozenge compartments. At the East end of the South aile is a monument of the age of Elizabeth. There are likewise several handsome modern monuments. The Church is dedicated to All Saints.

West-Ham is divided into three Wards: Church-street, Stratford Langthorne, and Plaistow. It has a Charity-school, instituted in 1723, in which about 60 boys and girls are educated, and another for clothing and educating 40 poor girls. J. C. B.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 12, 1814.

AMONG the various curiosities of Art and Nature, of which your valuable Miscellany has given descriptions, I do not recollect meeting with any account of Sharrow's Grot, in Cornwall, which I visited last Spring, in company with a small party

party of friends. The following attempt to describe it is at your service.

A short distance from Milbrook, on the coast of Whitsand Bay, amidst a pile of rocks which obscure every feature of beauty or sublimity, and to which a rough-hewn flight of steps leads from a sloping plain, stands the Grot, which is a cavern sufficiently large to contain several persons. The roof and sides are covered with rhimes, not very remarkable for poetic genius; a table occupies the centre, and round it is a stone seat. The cavern is elevated more than an hundred feet above the level of the sea; and immediately in front of the rock, which is a schistus of slate, forms a platform, surrounded by a natural parapet, which enables the spectator to view without apprehension the magnificent expanse, which comprehends a line of Ocean from Edystone to the Dead Man's Point. The land-prospect is formed by the plain, which being entirely barren of wood, and excluding from the sight every human habitation, completes the savage grandeur of the scene.—A gentleman in company pointed out the site of the Giant's Castle, now completely insulated. If any of your Correspondents can give any traditions respecting the life or actions of the Giant, I shall deem myself obliged.

Much has frequently been said on the subject of the dresses of the Westminster Scholars in the performance of their annual Play. I agree with one writer, that it would probably be the better mode, if the dialogue was recited by the youths in their usual academical habits; but the objection raised against wearing the costume of antient Greece or Rome, merely because it would assimilate the dormitory at Westminster too much to a public Theatre, does not strike me as being of any weight; for, if decorations are used at all, why not have them classical and appropriate?

The Epilogue [of 1813] I think much more objectionable. The first line (as far as my recollection is correct) has the sentence "*Jupiter perdat hos oculos!*" which, in my old-fashioned way of thinking, seems very like an Oath. Neither, with submission to the learned Heads of that celebrated Seminary, can I perceive the benefit of expatiating on such subjects as Crib's pugilism, or Capt. Barclay's mode of training, however elegant the Latin may be in which it is couched.

Yours, &c. DESULTORIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

IN p. 379, it is truly stated, that "While on the stage of Covent-garden Theatre, the late Mr. Reinhold had 'Acis and Galatea' for his benefit, with the characters acted: on which occasion, he performed the monster Polypheme." From the first public notice of his benefit, nothing more was expected than that this Serenata would be performed in the usual way, by vocal and instrumental musick only. I hope it will not be thought presuming on my part, when I observe, that, reflecting how interesting and full of effect the subject would be if brought into action, which might with ease be accomplished, I determined to communicate my thoughts on this subject by letter to Mr. Reinhold (anonymously). It is almost needless to say how much I was gratified to see, soon after, as the benefit approached, an intimation that the piece would be performed in action, with appropriate scenes, dresses, and decorations. On the night of the benefit, the novel instance of Handel being brought into action, occasioned the doors of the Theatre to be thronged at a very early hour; and I believe many admirers of the immortal composer were disappointed, for want of room, of enjoying the enchanting entertainment. Every thing went on with the utmost success, in the meeting of the "happy nymphs and swains;" but, as "no joy can last," they are interrupted by the appearance of the monster Polypheme, who not obtaining the object of his love, Galatea, in revenge, kills her lover Acis with part of a rock, so wonderfully expressed in the trio, "The flocks shall leave the mountains." The dying strains of Acis are pathetically breathed out, "Help, Galatea, help!" The transformation of Acis by Galatea into a river-god, and the opening of the rock presenting him in that state, afforded the most picturesque and imposing effect. I well remember the acting of Reinhold on this occasion: it was manly, dignified, and full of energy, and of the finest

personi-

personification of the love-sick Polypheme, although a monster.

Being on the subject of Handel's compositions, I call to recollection that, about 40 years past (in the full rage of the American war), his present Majesty then constantly attended the Oratorios at Drury-lane Theatre, and at the point of time above hinted, had successively repeated every night during the season, "Alexander's Feast," a subject particularly applicable to, and replete with enjoyment to Royal feelings. On one of these occasions, while the glowing and animating air, "The Princes applaud with a furious joy, (perhaps the aid given by the German Princes to his Majesty, in order to subdue his rebellious subjects in America, at that instant rushing into his mind) and the King seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy," was singing, his Majesty rolled his book of the Oratorio into a truncheon, and starting up at the same time, and flourishing it over his head, cried out with a loud voice, "Bravo, bravo, encore, encore!"

Yours, &c. J. Carter.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 10.

On the subjects of some Memoranda and inquiries respecting several English Authors of the Eighteenth Century, inserted in vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 17, I beg leave further to observe, that the Work, hitherto unnoticed among the Works of Ephraim Chambers, entitled *A new Method of Chemistry*, is made considerable use of in the compilation of the Cyclopædia; and that his Co-adjutor in the publication of that Work, Dr. Peter Shaw, is, besides the Works mentioned in those Memoranda, Author of "The Philosophical Principles of Universal Chemistry; or the Foundation of a Scientifical Manner of enquiring into and preparing the Natural and Artificial Bodies for the uses of life: both in the smaller way of Experiment, and the larger way of Business. Designed as a general Introduction to the knowledge and practice of Artificial Philosophy, or genuine Chemistry in all its branches. Drawn from the Collegium Jenense of Dr. Ernest George Stahl. Lond. 1730," 8vo. Dr. Peter Shaw also published the *Practice of Physick*, in 2 vols. which has undergone several editions. The comprehensive range of the scientific labours of this elaborate Author renders it peculiarly desirable to English readers, to possess more accurate information respecting them, and the Author.

Dr. William Lewis, of Kingston, whose *History of the Materia Medica* was first published in 1761, 4to. is also the Author of that very useful Work, *The New Dispensatory*, several times reprinted.

Since the notice of Dr. John Harris, Author of the *Lexicon Technicum*, in the Memoranda above mentioned, the publick is favoured by Dr. Hutton with some account of him in the new edition of his Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, where he is recorded among the eminent Mathematicians of his time; but it still remains desirable to ascertain the labours of this comprehensive writer, as a Divine and Antiquary, which may shortly be expected in the Ninth Volume of the "Literary Anecdotes." In the mention made in that valuable Repository of literary information of the "Athenian Letters," the edition published under the direction of Lord Hardwicke in two vols. 4to. 1798, is not noticed. This elegant edition is embellished with portraits of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and of the Hon. Charles Yorke, and is illustrated with a map of Greece, and with twelve other engravings from antique busts. To the list of Authors of that celebrated Work, mentioned also in Nichols's Anecdotes, besides that of Mr. Henry Coventry, are to be added the names of Mrs. Catherine Talbot and Dr. Birch.

Among the less conspicuous Engligh literary Characters of the last Century, it would be very desirable to obtain some information respecting the Authors of the following productions, appearing to possess a great share of original merit; and whether any others are extant from the same hands?

The Spleen: an Epistle to Mr. C. J.
The Sparrow and Diamond: a Song.
Jove and Semele.
The Seeker.
On Barclay's Apology for the Quakers; by *Mr. Henry Green*, of the Custom-house. Dodsley's Collection, vol. I. p. 116, &c.
The Arbour: or Ode to Contentment.
The Grotto: or Ode to Silence; by *Mr. Thomas Cole*. Dodsley's Collection, vol. VI. p. 91.

A. M.

A. M. T. S. Boetius his Consolation of Philosophy, in five Books, translated into English; with a Preface by the Translator, and Dedication to James Earl of Berkeley; by *William Causton.* Lond. 1730, 8vo. Printed for the Author, *and published apparently by Subscription.*

The Commentaries of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus: containing his Maxims of Science and Rules of Life. Wrote for his own use, and addressed to himself. Translated from the original in Greek; by *James Thomson*, Gent. With a short Preface by the Translator. London: printed by T. Parker, for the Translator, and sold by Charles Corbet. 8vo. 1747.

James Thomson, the Poet, died Aug. 37, 1748. Is James Thomson, one of the Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, 1736, the Poet Thomson? or Author of the above-mentioned Translation?

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

I CORDIALLY concur with Philo-Lib. p. 303, in his reprehension of the modern Bibliomania, which now prevails. It has often occurred to me as a point worth consideration, whether the Act for the protection of Literary Property would extend to cases of this sort. For instance, supposing any public advantage could be derived by a re-publication of "Mr. Dibdin's Bibliomania," or "Mr. Savage's Treatise on Decorative Printing," after he has destroyed his blocks, as Mr. Dibdin did the plates of his work, both of them having declared their intention NOT to re-print them, would the Court of Chancery in such a case, on the application of either of these individuals, grant an injunction to restrain any person, who might be disposed to run the risk of printing a second edition of these *Bibliomaniac Publications?*—Some of your learned readers will probably condescend to solve my doubts on this important question. The spirit of the Law, whatever may be the words of it, certainly does not warrant this monopolizing system: for, it surely may be fairly contended, that Mr. Dibdin and Mr. Savage have, by their declaration not to re-print either of these Works, given up their right to the protection which the Legislature meant to afford to Literary Men, by the statute in question. MISANQUAC.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

IT is the remark of a sylvan Moralist, that those Cottagers are the most deserving who take the greatest pride in the embellishment of their little plots of garden-ground; and in cities, where we cannot have recourse to the same criterion, I think it may be observed that the most loyal subjects and the most peaceable citizens will be found among such poor families as show the greatest solicitude to maintain personal respectability in their attire. Those, who under an exterior of rags and indigence, eat and drink all the produce of their labour, will almost invariably, like the *Sans Culottes* of a neighbouring Country, be the loudest in their complaints of the times, the Laws, and the Government.

There are probably few Countries where the lower ranks are less disposed to obtrude their distresses on public notice. It is reported of a late illustrious Visitor, that he inquired during his residence among us, what was become of the poor people; thus strongly bearing testimony to the generally respectable appearance of the labouring class of the community.

I have been much surprized that several months have elapsed without any further observations on the proposal of your Correspondent (p. 39 of your present volume) for establishing a BENEVOLENT CLOTHING SOCIETY. In the absence of an abler advocate, allow me to suggest one material advantage in such a repository as is there recommended. It would tend to abolish that pernicious traffick carried on in the Metropolis, between the servants in large families, and those convenient persons who are always at hand to receive any species of property into their bags, under the ostensible pretext of buying old clothes.

In addition to the excellent letter of B. S. I will only offer a hint, that Children's clothes could not be bestowed to more certain advantage than in the schools every where establishing by the NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Yours, &c. HELEN.

*** The observations of CLERICUS on the subject of the "Benevolent Clothing Society," shall appear in our next.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

IT has often occurred to me, that the denominations of the Officers of the Royal Navy, below the rank of Rear-Admiral, do not properly define the respective Rank of each.

A Post Captain, although in rank a full Colonel, is merely styled Captain!

A Commander (which, by the way, is a most ridiculous term, it being equally descriptive of the Commander of a Gravesend-boat, and of a First-rate Man of War) is also called Captain, though he is a Major in rank!

But a *Lieutenant*, although he actually ranks with a Captain in the Army, is never styled Captain!

And at present *below the Lieutenant* there is *no rank at all!*

Now here is an evil which has been loudly and justly complained of; and the following plan has suggested itself as an effectual remedy for this palpable incongruity.

The Titles of *Admiral*, *Vice-Admiral*, *and Rear-Admiral*, are very appropriate, and should therefore remain attached to the several ranks as heretofore.

The Brevet Officer, who acts as Rear-Admiral, and who is now styled *Commodore*, should be denominated a *Brigadier-Admiral*.

The term *Post-Captain* (a no-meaning phrase) should be changed for that of *Commodore*, which would be much more appropriate than what has been heretofore suggested; viz. the substitution of the title of *Navy-Colonel* for that of Post-Captain.

The *Post-Captain* who is *not of Three years standing*, may be styled a *Junior-Commodore*.

The title of *Commander* should be superseded by that of *Vice-Commodore*.

A *Lieutenant* should become a *Captain* in name, as he is now in rank.

The *Naval-Subaltern*, who has passed his examination, after Six years' approved service, should be denominated a *Lieutenant*.

A young man of Four years' standing and upwards, but who has not yet passed his examination, may still retain the name of *Midshipman*, if that of *Ensign* * be disapproved; or he may be styled *Sub-Lieutenant*, which perhaps would be preferable to either.

And such as are *junior to those* may be styled, as has been before mentioned, *Naval Cadets*.

There would be at least, Sir, this advantage, if the arrangement here proposed were to be adopted. A *Captain* would not then be commanded by a *Lieutenant*; nor could a *Major*, a *Lieutenant-Colonel*, or a *Colonel*, be commanded by a *Captain*, as must now be the case occasionally, when the Navy and Army act together on shore!

A *Midshipman* (as he is called) is at present degraded *in rank*, if indeed he may be supposed to hold *any rank* at all, below each of the *Warrant-Officers; viz.* the *Gunner*, *Boatswain*, and *Carpenter* — men who certainly, however appropriate their conduct may be in their respective situations, are not so circumstanced by birth, education, or habits of life, as to justify their being considered a Midshipman's superior in rank! How would it be approved, Sir, were the *Quarter-Masters of Dragoons* to have the *Cornets* (many of whom are of the first families in the United Kingdom) placed under *their command?* And where is the difference in the two cases? A Quarter-Master of Dragoons is a Warrant-officer, of precisely the same origin and rank in life, as a Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter of a Man of War; and the Cornet, probably the brother of the young Sailor so degraded: If not so, yet may the Sailor nevertheless be sprung from a family inferior to none in the British dominions! There appears indeed no other method of accounting for all these things, but that they accord with the very many other circumstances, wherein the Soldier is placed so conspicuously, and so unwarrantably, before the Sailor, in the military *Dramatis Personæ* of the State!

Yours, &c. SPECTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

PERHAPS there is not in the English Drama a character more exquisitely finished than that of *Serjeant Kite*, in *Farquhar's* Comedy of *The Recruiting Officer*. I say "perhaps," for I hate controversy. The Serjeant's eloquence is admirably adapted to the capacity, the prejudices,

* I believe I am correct in stating, that in the *French Navy*, there is a Junior-Officer answering to our *Midshipman*, who is styled "*Ensigne de Vaisseau.*"

dices, and the passions of those to whom it is supposed to be addressed. The hand-bill, a copy of which I send you on the other side, appears to me to be entitled to similar praise. I accidentally met with it the other day in a walk near Greenwich; and, if not inconsistent with the nature of your Miscellany, I shall be happy to see it inserted in a future Number.

Yours, &c. SAUTERIENSIS.

Who would enter for a Small Craft, when the Ship Leander, the finest and fastest-sailing Frigate in the World, with a good spar deck over head to keep you dry, warm, and comfortable; and a lower deck like a barn, where you may play at leap-frog when the hammocks are hung up: has room for 100 active, smart Seamen, &c. This whacking, double-banked Frigate is fitting at Woolwich, to be flag-ship on the fine, healthy, full-bellied Halifax station, where you may get a bushel of potatoes for a shilling, a cod-fish for a biscuit, and a glass of boatswain's grog for twopence.

The Officers' cabins are building on the main deck, to give every Tar a double birth below. Lots of leave on shore. Dancing and fiddling on board; and four pounds of tobacco served out every month. A few strapping fellows who would eat an Enemy alive, wanted for the Admiral's barge. Every good man is almost certain of being made a Warrant Officer, or getting a snug birth in Halifax Dock-yard. God save the King! The Leander, and a full-bellied station!!

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

IN the Review of the Second Volume of the "Letters of Thomas Lord Lyttelton," in vol. LII. p. 343, of your Magazine, respecting the marvellous account of that Lord's death, your Reviewer pertinently laments that, "among the anecdotes of this degenerate and ignoble Peer, as none seem more extraordinary than the manner of his death, and as the circumstances that attend it seem well authenticated, it were to be wished that they could be transmitted to posterity in a less uncertain and perishable mode than that of oral tradition. If any one who is acquainted with the particulars, would communicate them to our Magazine, extraordinary as we know them to be, they would be highly acceptable."

This desideratum, and a curious one it is, is at length supplied in page 597 of your last Volume; and on looking back, it appears that he died suddenly, late at night, on Saturday, Nov. 27, 1779, pp. 567, 615, in the 35th year of his age.

My reason for troubling you with the above dates, is to justify the accuracy of your labours; as some gentlemen have been heard to say, that the whole is a fabrication; and that this Vision at his dissolution is visionary; and that there is no notice of it, nor even of Lord Lyttelton's death, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 31.

PHILO-VITRUVIUS, Part I. 484, has my thanks for his public spirit. I entreat him to persevere. The evidence of the Gentleman's Magazine, to which I have referred, is contained in your Volume for 1812, ii. p. 539, in an article signed S. A. S. But Westminster Bridge itself should be visited, to feel in their full force the disgust and the indignation which arise against the Artist who has dared to graft his sickly conceptions upon that noble, and, till then, uniform design.

Further, I shall only suggest to Philo-Vitruvius, that he look into the secret history of the appointment of Architect to the Bridge; and to ascertain what proof of professional qualification is demanded from the candidates for the office.

My strictures have been considered severe; but palliatives increase the disorder which I am anxious to arrest. Some good has been produced, for the carefully-finished model of the "*Athenian Doric Column*," to the memory of the English Admiral Nelson, is not so easy of access as formerly.

Yours, &c. THE EDITOR OF THE REJECTED PICTURES.

*** W. S. is informed, that I. S's Plan of Education will in due time be examined. But we advise such of our Friends as are anxious for the public notice of their Works, not to be too hasty in their expectations. They are not aware of the multiplicity of objects that engage our attention. EDIT.

Mr.



Monument,
erected in Chelsea Church Yard,
to the Memory of
Philip Miller.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 13.

I ENCLOSE a drawing of the Monument recently erected to the memory of Philip Miller in Chelsea Church-yard, and a copy of the Inscription thereon, for publication in your Miscellany. *(See Plate II.)*

After Miller's death, 1771, no memorial was raised to record his merits; and it had long been the subject of regret to those who knew the benefits conferred by his labours on the practical Gardener and Botanist, that a public testimony of these feelings did not exist.

It was in consequence proposed in the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies to effect this measure, it being considered that their support would be an additional evidence of the general sentiment of the value of the services intended to be recorded; but the regulations of those Bodies preventing a contribution from their general fund, the expence of the monument was defrayed by a subscription of individual members, and the work was executed under the direction of a Committee of four Gentlemen belonging to the two Societies.

It was at first intended that the Monument should have been erected over the place where Miller was buried; but, it having been ascertained that the public passage through the Church-yard would be obstructed thereby, a flat stone was laid on the spot to cover his remains, and the Monument was placed in its present situation. J. S.

PHILIP MILLER,
sometime Curator of the Botanic Garden, Chelsea,
and Author of the Gardener's Dictionary,
died December 18, 1771,
aged 80;
and was buried on the North side of this Church-yard, in a spot now covered by a stone inscribed with his name.

The Fellows of
the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies of London,
in grateful recollection of the eminent services rendered to the Sciences of Botany and Horticulture, by his industry and writings,
have caused this Monument
to be erected
to his Memory,
A.D. 1815.

Mr. Urban, *Bowden Parva, Sept.* 29.

"God gave the Prophecies, not to gratify Men's Curiosities by enabling them to foreknow things, but that, after they were fulfilled, they might be interpreted by the Event, and his Providence be manifested thereby to the World."

Sir I. Newton.

THE Reproof given by our Saviour to the Jews for not knowing the "Time of their Visitation," which they could only know by comparing the circumstances of it with the Prophecies, in which it was foretold, may well be considered as an Admonition to Christians not to suffer to pass without all due notice and attention any *extraordinary* occurrences of their times, which there may be on *that* very *account* reason to suppose to have been the objects of Prophecy. Now the circumstances of the awful times, by which the Christian world has been put into such confusion for the last 20 years, have been so different from the common course of human events, that many writers have been induced to believe, that they are the fulfilment of certain Prophecies of the Scriptures, and they have in consequence taken no small pains to point out their agreement with them. But I have met with no one who has considered them as agreeing in so many particulars with one part of the Prophecies, as they appear in reality to do. I therefore wish, through the medium of your useful Work, to submit the grounds of my opinion to the consideration of such of your Correspondents as are conversant in such subjects; and shall willingly stand corrected, if they can make it appear that my premises do not warrant, and support, my conclusion.

The Prophecy which I allude to, is that of the *second Beast* mentioned by St. John in the 13th and 17th chapters of his Book of the Revelations, which seems to accord in so many circumstances with the late French Empire, as to make it highly probable that it was the matter intended by it.

Rev. xiii. 11. "*And I beheld another Beast*," &c.] Now to understand what is here intended by a *Beast*, it is necessary that we should turn to the Book of the Prophet Daniel, where we shall find four great *Empires* foretold

told under this figure of *Beasts*. Daniel thus saw in a vision four Empires to take place in the *Heathen* world. And St. John was permitted to see two others, or rather two revivals in some sort of Daniel's fourth Beast, as disturbers of the *Christian* world. And it is certainly somewhat in favour of this interpretation, that mankind have now seen *two Empires* established in the Christian world. The *first* under Charlemagne, who was crowned Emperor of Rome by the Pope about the year 800*, and whose Empire extended over all France, part of Spain, all Italy, all the dominions of Austria, and a large part of the remainder of what was then called Germany. The *second* under Buonaparte, who was crowned also an Emperor by the Pope in the year 1803*. This latter Empire has comprehended nearly all the territories of the former, with the addition of Prussia, Poland, and the remainder of Spain. An Empire is distinguished from a Kingdom from its containing many Kingdoms, either placed under its power by force of arms, or by the alliances of small States, who seek its protection, and therefore are willing to submit to it.

Of this latter Empire, foretold by St. John under the idea of *another* Beast, we find the following particulars, and which appear to have been verified in a manner so singular, as scarce to leave a doubt of the correctness of the application.

"*He had two Horns like a Lamb.*"] By *Horns* in the Prophetic language is always meant *Kingdoms*. But it is a very unusual thing for the same person to be the *crowned* ruler of two independent States. This, however, did happen to the late Emperor of the French, who was also crowned King of Italy, which kingdom was declared to be an independent State notwithstanding.

"He exerciseth *all the Power of the* first Beast *before him, and causeth the Earth and them that dwell therein to worship the first Beast.*"] The late Empire of the French certainly exceeded that of *Charlemagne* by the possession of the whole of Spain and Portugal, with additional parts of Germany.—The worship of the Beast may well be thought to mean the fear excited in all countries by the astonishing power obtained by the French Empire over so many Nations, as had before been the case, we may believe, under Charlemagne, and no doubt under the common ancestor of both, the Roman Empire.

"*He doeth great Wonders—maketh Fire come down from Heaven.*"] All the neighbouring Nations saw with astonishment the truly wonderful successes of the French arms in so many countries which were conquered so entirely, and in so short a time. The *making* fire come down from Heaven plainly alludes to the use of artillery, so unexampled in the late dreadful war. In a former chapter of this book the Turkish armies are described in a somewhat similar manner: "*Out of their mouths issued fire and smoke and brimstone.*" And the artillery of the Turks was the grand instrument of all their victories.

"*He deceiveth* them, that dwell on the Earth *by means of those Wonders*," &c.] It is unnecessary to bring any proofs how much deceit and treachery aided the French Armies. Their Proclamations breathed nothing but kindness and good-will to every Country which they entered. They professed to come to deliver them from slavery and misery. And by these deceitful arts, added to their truly great and wonderful victories, many Nations were prevailed upon to join them, and to make an image of the "Beast, which had the wound by the sword and did live;" that is, erect an Empire like the Roman Empire.

"*And he had Power* to give Life to the Image, that the Image of the Beast should both *speak*, and cause that as many as would not worship the Image of the Beast should be killed."] These plans so completely succeeded, that a vast Empire was actually erected. The Decrees of Berlin and Milan, &c. &c. were the speeches of the Beast; and no Nation opposed him, without suffering under his vengeance, if he could get to them. Prussia, Austria,

*800 and 1803. These dates are by no means to be passed over unnoticed. It is surely singular that exactly 1000 years should intervene between these Empires. If it be considered that all these Empires are attributed to, and described as under the influence and power of the Dragon, is not this something like Satan's being set at liberty from his imprisonment of 1000 years?

Austria, Spain, and almost all the countries of Europe, bear witness to this part of his character.

"*And he causeth all, both* small and great, &c. to receive *a Mark* in their right hand," &c.] The setting a mark upon any thing is a proof of property in it, and a right to dispose of it as the owner pleases. Slaves, it is said, were marked in the forehead among the Eastern Nations. And the abject slavery of all countries that had any connexion, whether as friends or subjects, with the French Empire, is a well-known fact.

"*No man might buy or sell*," &c.] This part of the character of the Beast has been verified in a manner remarkable beyond all others. Trade was never so interfered with and proscribed in any war before.

"*The number of the Beast*," &c.] This is the most difficult point in the whole Prophecy, but it is of little consequence in comparison with all the others. I have somewhere seen it made to accord with the name of the late French Emperor. But, not being able to recollect my authority, I cannot examine the matter as I could wish to do. If well made out, it must be allowed an additional proof of the true application of this Prophecy.

Rev. xvii.] In this chapter the same Beast is again brought forward, and several new particulars added to point him out. He is represented as a Monster of wickedness. A woman appears "seated upon a scarlet-coloured beast, having upon her forehead written Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the Earth."—And here again the coincidence is dreadfully exact. If the renouncing of all Religion, and the consequent practice of every vice in the most open and abandoned manner in the French Nation, do not fully answer this description, it must be in vain to seek it elsewhere. The Beast must be considered as commencing with the Revolution.

"*Having seven heads.*"] "The seven heads," says Bp. Newton, "signify seven mountains, and they also signify seven Kings, or forms of Government." And France, it appears, had seven forms of Government in its progress to the Imperial Form. 1. Revolutionary Government with the King. 2. Government without the King. 3. Tyranny of Robespierre. 4. Triumph of the moderate Party. 5. Government of three Consuls. 6. Buonaparte Consul for Life. 7. Buonaparte Emperor.

"*And ten horns.*"] These are afterwards explained by the Angel to mean ten Kings. And just so many Kings were set up by the late Ruler of France. 1. King of Etruria 1804. 2. King of Bavaria 1805. 3. King of Wirtemburgh 1805. 4. King of Holland 1806. 5. King of Saxony 1807. 6. King of Westphalia 1807. 7. King of Spain: 8. King of Italy: 9. King of Naples (all in 1808.) 10. King of Rome 1811. It may be perhaps objected, that the Kingdoms of Spain and Naples were not new Kingdoms; but they may be properly so considered, as they were no longer independent Kingdoms, but subject to, and at the entire disposal of, the French Emperor. In the year 1810 an alteration of this list of Kings was mentioned, which, it is very remarkable, would have consisted of precisely the same number. 1. Napoleon King of the Romans. 2. Archduke Charles, King of Spain. 3. Joseph Buonaparte, King of Italy. 4. Joachim, King of Poland. 5. Louis Buonaparte, King of Bavaria. 6. Jerome Buonaparte, King of Wirtemburgh. 7. Frederick of Wirtemburgh, King of Westphalia. 8. Duke of Baden, King of Switzerland. 9. Eugene, King of Macedonia. 10. Prince of Bavaria, King of Holland.

"*Receive Power as Kings one hour with the Beast.*"] They received power as Kings, and the titles of Kings; but I do not recollect hearing that any of them were crowned, except Buonaparte as King of Italy. The space of *one hour* surely indicates, that their reigns should be very short in connexion with the Beast. And that they have been so, is proved by the dates annexed to their names.

"*These have one mind, and shall give their power and strength to the Beast.*"] This is a fact well known. The Army led by Buonaparte into Russia consisted of soldiers from all these Kings.

"*And the ten Horns shall hate the Whore.*"] This most extraordinary change followed the battle of Leipzig; and these Kingdoms from that time joined the Allies, and entered France with them as Enemies.

"*And*

"*And make her desolate and naked, and eat her flesh, and burn her with fire.*"]. This fearful part of the Prophecy seems to be at this very time fulfilling, and, there is every reason to expect, will be amply verified. The Allies are certainly disposed to be as merciful to France as is consistent with their own safety. But, such are the provocations they meet with, and so little disposed are the French in general to return to peace and order, that the Prophecy may be expected to be literally fulfilled.

Not wishing to trespass too much upon you, I shall content myself with some observations upon only one more passage of this Prophecy. But this seems to agree so particularly with some very recent transactions, and indeed to throw some light upon some of the most mysterious parts of them, that it must not be omitted. And this is the general description of this Beast given by the Angel in telling the mystery of it to the Apostle. *The Beast* that thou sawest *was*, and *is not*, "and shall *ascend out of* the bottomless pit, and *go* into *perdition*." The Beast is to be, and not to be, to be again, and then come to its end—*go into perdition*.—And have we not seen the French Empire occupying a very large part of the Christian world, and ruling it with a most absolute sway? Have we not seen also this Empire cease to be? Were not people in general surprized and astonished when the French Emperor was permitted to retire to Elba and receive the favour of his life, which he so little deserved? But this was necessary to his coming again, or "ascending out of the bottomless pit," in order to his "going into perdition." He has come again, and one single battle has put an end a second time to his Empire; and from this text there is good reason to hope, that it is now to rise no more. When he went to Elba, he appeared to come to his end as Emperor of France as completely as if he had gone into his grave. "*He shall* ascend out of the bottomless pit, and *go* into *perdition*." And these circumstances are not more closely connected in the Prophecy than they have been in what is here supposed to be the fulfilment of them.—One more extraordinary point remains. "*They* that dwell on the earth shall wonder when they behold the Beast, that was, and is not, and *yet is*." And what has so surprized the world, as the banishment of the Emperor of the French to St. Helena: that a man who had so abused the mercy that had been before shown him, should again fall into the hands of the same enemies, and yet receive a similar favour from them:—nay, that the man himself could bear to live, after such a repetition of his disgrace in being a second time driven from his throne—a man that had no religious principles, no fear of God, to hold him from falling upon his own sword? But his banishment to St. Helena has been determined upon by the Allies, and he has tamely submitted to his sentence. And herein a part of this Prophecy seems to be literally accomplished, and it is a circumstance that no stretch of human ingenuity could have discovered before the event took place. The Empire or Beast has thus "ceased to be, and *yet is*," in a certain sense, by the continued existence of him who was the life and spirit of it. T. R.

BIBLIANDER'S *Apology for the* English *and* French *Versions of the Scriptures circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

LETTER II.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

THE objections urged against our "authorized English version" are not so largely insisted on by Dr. Abauzit as those against the French Bible; but they are objections of a similar kind, and apply with equal force. Some of them, indeed, are thrown out by way of insinuation and indirect allusion, rather than by open charges: yet, Sir, this objector has advanced enough in plain terms, to evince his irreconcileable dislike of that Translation as well as the other, and his settled wish for the publication of an *improved English version* of the Bible. To this point I shall, therefore, first solicit your particular attention, before I glance at the remarks of Dr. A. which peculiarly regard the French edition published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In his letter of August 10, 1815, containing a copy of one sent by him to the Duke of Kent, he tells his Royal Highness, that "to the question made by the Rev. J. B. Bristowe, in

in the Monthly Magazine for December 1813, "*Whether by distributing a Translation so defective as their present French one is proved to be, they will not, in a great measure, defeat their own object*'? my answer (*i.e.* Dr. Abauzit's answer) would be positive. In proof of the INADEQUACY even of the authorized English version," says he, "I would claim the very valuable authority of one of the Auxiliary Bible Society's Vice-Presidents, namely, the Rev. Richard Ormerod, A. M. Vicar of Kensington, such as it is given in Abp. Newcome's Historical View of the English Biblical Translations, &c. 8vo. 1792. In fact, it is a duty" (adds the Doctor) "incumbent on any new editor of the Bible, to peruse this most excellent work."

The objector then goes on to enumerate what he deems very exceptionable "passages in the Society's Bibles;" and asserts that, "the British and Foreign Bible Society renders useless, as far as in its power, the learned researches of the celebrated Divines of Great Britain and other countries, who have rendered so many essential services to religion, and so much promoted the progress of sacred criticism, since the first publication of the versions of the Bible which are now reprinted by the Society, without correction, note, or comment." From this and other declarations, we may see clearly, that the objections and opinions of Dr. Abauzit pretty well coincide with those of his admirer, Mr. Bristowe; that the pretended improvements of certain Socinians, Arians, and Unitarians, are designed to be the model for our amendments in a vernacular version; that, by dispersing the generally-received Translation, "without contributing to the prevention of crime, or the instruction of ignorance, the Society" (he thinks) "encourages the sneers and scoffings of the Free-thinkers at the sacred records;" and finally, "that the way" (doubtless the *only* way) "to render real service to religion would be, the publication of *improved* versions of the Bible." All this, Sir, is perfectly intelligible; and the Reverend Divine of Geneva is "humbly of opinion" that we should follow his plan for improving, or amending, or rather (*I fear*) deteriorating, our authorized Translation.

To all this, however, I reply in the first place, that the English version in its present state of imperfection is *fully adequate* to the avowed object of the Bible Society, *viz.* "the prevention of crime, and the instruction of ignorance;" and secondly, I observe, that the learned Prelate Newcome himself, whose authority is paramount to any other, was wholly of my opinion:—for these are the Archbishop's own words, p. 188, "*That our English Translation of the Scriptures, or indeed any Translation of them extant,*" (mark this, ANY Translation extant) "*contains all things necessary to salvation, is a truth which* NO *Member of any Protestant Church will controvert.*" Is not this ingenuous and full concession of Newcome alone sufficient to vindicate the main object and avowed principle of our numerous Bible Institutions, in their use of the common version? But, let us inquire, what is that leading principle? What does the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Naval and Military Bible Society, and their various Dependent Associations, profess to do? This, Sir, is the primary question.

Does the Bible Society erect itself into a corporation of learned Criticks? Does it assume the character of embodied Translators? Does it pretend to examine, weigh, and compare together, the hundred and fifty thousand various readings of the indefatigable Mill, Bengel, Wetstein, Griesbach, Kennicott, De Rossi, Birch, and other collectors? No such thing. Then, what is the professed design of that multitudinous body? Does it not at least aim to substitute *new* and improved Translations in the place of *old* ones, well received and generally accredited indeed, but, perhaps, defective *old* versions? No, Sir, it has not even this object in view. It allows all the antiquated Translations, if they really be in high estimation, to continue in use just where it found them: it lets the former authorized, and generally received versions, go forth wherever they are read with approbation among the common people. The broad principle of action therefore seems to be, to promote Biblical versions where none already exist; and to adopt, for wider circulation, those which are found to be extensively used or accredited, without making itself at all responsible for the purity or perfection

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tion of such established Translations. I gather this view of the Bible Society from its own fundamental regulations, which are always printed and circulated with its annual reports, by the express authority of its founders and subscribers.

In the first printed regulation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, we read as follows: "THE SOLE OBJECT shall be, to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures: the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom to be circulated by this Society, shall be the authorized version, without note or comment." We find, then, it is taken for granted, that in Great Britain our accredited versions will be most generally acceptable; and therefore most read by the *common people*, for whose benefit, chiefly, the Institution was established. It is assumed as a principle, that in other countries, "whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan," such copies of the Scriptures will either be met with already in use, or may be procured by re-printing, as "shall contain all things necessary to salvation." This one condition will suffice: and if Dr. Abauzit means to "prove the inadequacy" of our English version in this practical sense of the term, I must tell him he will stand alone; that his favourite author affords no countenance or sanction to his idea; and that he must go out of the pale of every "Protestant Church," to meet with a single gloomy, harsh, uncharitable, supporter of his own notion.

I ask now, if the Doctor denies the complete *adequacy* of our English version, to effect the grand purpose of the Bible Society, its avowed and "*sole object?*" Newcome has helped him to an answer; Newcome, who well saw, and strongly felt, all its imperfections. Even Dr. A. confesses, that IF "to diffuse the Word of God over the whole world, for the purpose of making man more enlightened, more happy, and better;" that "IF SUCH BE THE INTENTION of the British and Foreign Bible Society," he admits, it "is indeed a sublime conception!" But, does he doubt the real intention, the good design, the benevolent aim of the Society? Is this candid? Is it fair and modest dealing? Is it doing as he would be done by, and treating such an Association as it deserves?

I must add something on "improved versions." The Unitarian party have given us (in addition to more than a dozen English Translations existing before) what they call "an improved version of the New Testament;" said by them to be "upon the basis of Archbishop Newcome's new Translation, with a corrected text." It is nevertheless too evident, that their improvements and corrections are but egregious perversions of the text; not to mention that a most unwarrantable use has been made of Abp. Newcome's respectable name and authority. Mr. Belsham is the reputed editor, or the chief editor, of that work; a gentleman who has been severely chastised by the Bishop of St. David's, in his late book, "The Bible, and the Bible only, the Religion of Protestants:" and yet, Sir, to such thinkers and writers, embodied into a Committee by the Bible Society, we are gravely and repeatedly advised to devolve the very important business of reviewing, amending, and improving the authorized English Translation!

Mr. Bristowe, and the Conductor of the Monthly Magazine, agree with Dr. Abauzit, as to the propriety of a Committee; and Mr. Bristowe tells us, the present version "is thought by Judges" *(such Judges!)* to be inferior to the one of Abp. Newcome, "and to the more recent edition of it published by Johnson and Co. in 1808." Again, a writer in the Monthly Magazine for May 1813, p. 331, takes advantage of Dr. Maltby's observation, that "many errors will be diffused by exhibiting the Sacred Records in their present confused anachronic form:" wherefore, "a critical edition of the Scriptures" is earnestly recommended to be prepared in English by a Committee of the Bible Society. And lest the Biblical labours of the persons encouraged by Johnson and Co. should be overlooked, Mr. Bristowe names Gilbert Wakefield, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Cappe, and Mr. Lindsey, as deserving of especial attention in the accomplishment of this sacred work!!!

It is, however, very unfortunate for such an undertaking, that Dr. Edward Nares should have proved the notes in the Unitarian version to be "most artfully put together, totally contrary to the doctrines and opinions of many of the most able com-

commentators that ever lived, and frequently in direct opposition to the learned *Primate*, whose name stands so conspicuous in their title-page; *but whose authority has no weight whatever with them, when his comments or his version happen in the smallest degree to interfere with the creed of modern Unitarians*:" p. 259, 2d edit. of Nares's Remarks on the Unitarian Version, 8vo. 1814; a volume which I beg to mention, together with Bishop Burgess's last book, as yielding a complete and truly candid exposure of the "deceitful criticisms" of those modern translators. Although such innovating performances and insidious corrections may possibly be approved by some few "JUDGES" of a certain stamp; yet, Sir, until the public taste becomes also "improved" in the same way, and that Translation shall be generally accounted a faithful transcript of the Divine mind, I hope no Christian Society will promote its "wider circulation." When our authorized version is re-cast in a Socinian mould, and not before, I believe the Bible Society will regret that it can never depart one *iota* from its primary fundamental law, above quoted.

In the mean time, I comfort myself with the observation of Dr. Kennicott (and De Rossi was of his opinion), respecting the supposed faulty text of the Holy Scriptures:

"It has been urged by Lord Bolingbroke, and by others on the side of Scepticism and Infidelity, '*That if the Scriptures had been from God they would always have been preserved in the primitive purity.*' In opposition to suggestions of this kind, Dr. Kennicott shews that neither the wisdom nor the goodness of the Supreme Being can be justly impeached from the supposition that many errors have crept into the present text; *because the most important matters are still secure and certain, and men have always been able to derive from the Bible a rule both of faith and practice.* For the illustration of this position, he appeals to the antient Churches, both Greek and Italian, and the modern Churches of both Protestants and Roman Catholicks; since amongst all those, their sacred books taught them '*what they must do to be saved*,' though they contained many errors, the correction of which was desirable." See Art. BIBLE, in Dr. Rees's new Cyclopædia.

(To be continued.)

On the Deceitfulness of Unitarian Quotations: by BIBLIANDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

I WAS not a little surprized to see in your last Number, p. 319, a citation in Greek from Titus ii. 13. which is partly unfaithful, and is followed by a Translation still more insincere. Such incorrect quotations and criticisms have, however, been lately shewn by the Bishop of St. David's to be very frequent among modern Unitarians! The incorrectness of the Greek passage consists in adding a comma after μεγαλε Θεε, "*the Great God*," without any authority whatever: and, in the English version, not only a comma appears, but the particle *of* is prefixed to the words "*our Saviour Jesus Christ;*" by which two artful, and (what some might deem) trivial, alterations of this important text, the sense is materially *corrupted.*

I use strong language in declaring my sentiments, because the same perverse rendering has often been exposed by Biblical Scholars; and much at large by the Rev. Dr. Edward Nares, in his remarks on the "Improved Version of the New Testament," 2d edit. pp. 61 and 234. When your Correspondent A. S. F. takes the liberty to say, "that the Authors of the New Testament do not write with critical exactness, and especially that they are by no means correct and uniform in their use of the article," &c. I think it is needless to display much ceremony in dealing with such a man; and I only desire him to attempt a public refutation of Dr. N.'s remarks on the above text.

I am decidedly of opinion, that his triumph over the learned Prelate is entirely without foundation, and that none but the most illiterate persons can be deceived by the turn which A. S. F. gives to the passage in question. If so, the Bishop of St. David's was perfectly correct in adducing that text, as "the direct testimony of St. Paul to the Divinity of Christ." It has been considered in the same light by many of the best Criticks and Translators, from the days of Faber Stapulensis to those of Schleusner and Griesbach. BIBLIANDER.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 7.

I AM induced to trouble you with a few more observations upon the Sussex Freeholder, who, while he is dipping into Mr. Kett's "Flowers of Wit," unfortunately imbibes the spirit of Tacitus, and maligns Christianity.

He craves permission to lay before his readers the passage which had been referred to by the venerable Bishop of St. David's; and, lest the evidence of Divinity should not be sufficiently apparent, he is pleased to furnish us with what he calls a literal Translation, and then observes, "the whole evidence is now before the reader." Evidence! of what? — of Christ's Divinity?—Nay — but of his Humanity, insinuates the Unitarian. His hypothesis, however, I am bound to reject; not only on its own account, but because it clashes with a parallel passage, 2 Peter i. 1. του Θεου ημων και Σωτηρος Ιησου Χριστου, which cannot be otherwise interpreted than, *of our God and Saviour Jesus Christ.* Should he, however, deny even this, he must, at least, permit me to construe upon his own principles, του Κυριου ημων και Σωτηρος Ιησου Χριστου, which, by giving the appellation Lord to God and Christ, proves more than he requires, and settles the dispute.

That the passage in Titus ii. 13. will bear the construction adopted by his Lordship, the subtle Arian is compelled to acknowledge: it rests with the candid Christian to maintain, that it is the only construction which harmonizes with the context: for in the 10th and 11th verses we read, *that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things; for the grace of God*, (that is, of our Saviour,) *that bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men.* Let us couple this with the 13th and 14th verses, and see to what it will amount. *Looking to that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God*, (who, as we see, is our Saviour), *and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.* But to whom is this peculiar people to be purified? *to Jesus Christ our Saviour;*—and wherefore? *that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour.*—Now, if the Unitarian, who ought rather to be termed a Deiseparatist, a kind of Theomerizonian; if, I say, he can extricate himself from the manifest absurdity into which he has run of setting forth TWO SAVIOURS (in contradiction to God's declaration, Isaiah xliii. 11. *Besides me there is no Saviour*, and that scriptural position, 2 Cor. v. 19. *God was in Christ, reconciling the world to himself*,) he is at liberty to do so: in the mean time, I shall proceed.— "The whole evidence," says your Correspondent, "is now before the reader;" *viz.* one verse out of four; and that so interpreted as to be at variance with the rest. I have endeavoured to render it somewhat more perspicuous, and I hope, Mr. Urban, it will have a seasonable effect upon those of your readers who are not yet so far involved in this mystery of iniquity, as to hail, in the propagation of error, the commencement of a system, which, originating in pride, and retained by pertinacity, banishing truth as an evil, and studying sophistry as a science, invents a scheme of Christianity on the ruin of the Scriptures.

Again, the sense of the passage, we are told, is to be rendered further apparent by the testimony of Christ himself. Your readers will keep in mind that the Humanity of our blessed Lord, and consequently the denial of his pre-existence, are fundamental points in the Unitarian apostacy; and how far his testimony contributes to their establishment, that testimony shall decide. "*Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when he shall come in his own glory, and in his Father's, and of the holy Angels.*—What, I would ask, is this glory in which Christ shall come, but that glory which he had with the Father before the world began? which he laid aside when he came down from Heaven, and which, on his ascending up, *where he was before*, he re-assumed, *Angels, Authorities, and Powers, being made subject unto him?* what, I say, but that glory which, while these words still sounded in the ears of the Apostles, beamed upon his countenance, when Moses and Elias communed with him from above, and the voice of the Father rushing through the cloud bore testimony

mony to the Faith which men would labour to subvert, *This is my beloved Son.*

Again, the Adversary goes on to observe, that "the direct testimony of St. Paul consists in his application of the Article τοῦ," and that "this is, indeed, a topick on which grammarians may shew their learning and ingenuity to great advantage, as lawyers do sometimes in other cases." That grammarians and lawyers are always correct, I will not attempt to maintain; but of this I am persuaded, that if any lawyer was to pervert the enactments of the Legislature as the Unitarian Critick has the language of Scripture, he would be employed by none but knaves to give legality to their fraud.—We are told, moreover, that to a person of common sense "it cannot but excite some surprize that the Apostle should leave so momentous a doctrine to be deduced from the mere circumstance of an Article." As to his being surprized, that will not alter the tenor of Scripture. A person of common sense, if he repine not at the superior acquirement of others, but labour to apply the talent that has been committed to him to a good purpose, would naturally deduce from the construction of the sentence (if he know the meaning of an article) the indivisibility of God and Christ; a doctrine, however, which he will find dispersed through every book of the New Testament in the strongest, the most explicit terms.—Again, the great Apostle of the Gentiles is charged, in common with his less learned brethren, with being by no means correct in the use of the Article; sometimes employing it where it is not necessary, and sometimes omitting it when propriety requires its insertion. Indeed! may we not rather say, it was left for the Unitarian of modern days to sap the energy of Truth, by torturing to the bent of a vicious fancy, the idiomatic forms of antiquity? It was rather unfortunate for St. Paul that he did not come under the discipline of a more skilful guide than Gamaliel, who, nevertheless, as a Doctor of the Law, was had in reputation of all the people. The enemies of Christianity in those days entertained a very different opinion of St. Paul: they did not attribute to ignorance those mysteries which they had not the hearts to believe, but, with mingled sensations of fear and amazement, cried aloud, *Paul, thou art beside thyself, much learning doth make thee mad.* And if the Adversary had followed on the same side, he would certainly have furnished matter for much serious investigation, and have perplexed, in no ordinary degree, the Elders of the Church: as ignorance, however, and not excess of learning, is alleged as the cause of the reputed errors, it becomes a matter of controversy between the Roman Governor and the Freeholder of Sussex, and they must settle it when they meet.—We are told, by way of conclusion, that the object he deems most worthy of a serious inquirer is, to ascertain the true sense of Scripture, and to represent it fairly when discovered. In this we are perfectly agreed; but whether he has violated his own maxim must be left "to the judgment of your readers, who will determine for themselves as the evidence appears." Thus much, however, I think, is apparent, that, in conformity with the Scriptural direction of *rightly dividing the word of truth*, the terms *Lord from Heaven*, and *the Man Christ Jesus*, though they seem paradoxical to our finite intellect, are not contradictory, but are consistent with each other, and must be taken in conjunction, if we would arrive at that mysterious but saving faith, *God manifest in the flesh.*—The Adversary observes, moreover, that he shall not at present take upon him to decide whether Peter and Paul be entitled to the epithet Trinitarian or Unitarian: but why not?—if the extracts that have been made from them are to be taken exclusively as a transcript of their faith, why is not the conclusion drawn at once? Is it, Sir, that so glaring a violation of the Apostle's rule of *comparing spiritual things with spiritual* would instigate the more judicious of your readers to ask what St. Paul means by *the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost;* or what St. Peter meant, when, in opposition to the opinion of others, he exclaimed, *Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God?* why these terms are kept out of sight? why the Humanity and not Divinity are perpetually

tually dwelt upon; and why every text of Scripture, which, either directly, or by implication, favours the latter point, is either grossly perverted from its natural import, or represented as interpolations, and the blunders of transcribers? Is it that so foul a degradation of the blessed Apostles, so direct an impeachment, so virtual a renunciation of Scriptural authority, would tempt men to demand, In what then differs the doctrine of the Unitarian from the Deist of France, who, sufficient to himself in his religion of Nature, collects together the scattered elements of an exploded system, and denying the fitness of historical evidence, with matchless effrontery rejects the possibility of the Resurrection; who, nevertheless, but for the omission of that solitary fact, still retains, according to Mr. Belsham, the essence of Christianity?

And now one word at parting with the Adversary. He speaks much of having perused the Scriptures. Let me intreat of him to read them once more, and to read them with attention; to read them, moreover, with the Day of Judgment full in view; and at the close of his labours, while the warning voice of St. John would still put him on his guard, let him, in the silence of retirement, question his own heart, whether it be compatible with that mighty System, the progress of which he has been tracing, and which was four thousand years in preparation, attested by signs in the Heavens above, and in the Earth beneath, that for which the Prophets were stoned, and the Apostles bled; whether, I say, it be compatible with such a System, that a cold and formal submission of the understanding to the force of historic truth, should constitute a man a Christian; or whether he can arrogate to himself that title, from whom the whole of the Christian world, from the Roman Catholic to the Quaker, is separated by an immeasurable distance; and who, denying the efficacy of blood, and trampling upon the Cross as the badge of superstition, holds the Bible open before him, and, with the Deist at his right hand to guide his castigating pen, crosses out every mark of a Divine Revelation, and still maintains he is a Christian.

Yours, &c. G.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 28.

I DO not recollect that the following text has been mentioned in the present controversy with the Unitarians. Acts xx. 28.

"Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of *God*, which he has purchased with *his own* blood."

These words are decisive as to the Divinity of Christ; and I wish every honest Unitarian would seriously consider them. It is surely of the utmost importance that he should do so. Yours, &c. S.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 29.

HAVING considered "the direct testimony of St. Paul to the Divinity of Christ," in the Third Address to Unitarians in your Number for August, I should proceed with much pleasure to the continuation of the same Address in your Number for September, in which it is said that "the Scriptures most expressly call him *God* as well as *Man*:" but, as there are several texts of Scripture referred to in support of this proposition, I am afraid that the consideration of them would exceed the bounds of a moderate letter. I can truly, however, say, that, having examined the texts with great care, I find them all capable of easy interpretation in perfect consistency with the language of St. Peter in his Address to the Jews, in which he delivers the following emphatical sentence:

"Ye men of Israel, hear these words; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles, and wonders, and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know."

No person can express his sentiments with more plainness and perspicuity than we find here: there is no need of comment, exposition, or paraphrase, to make the sense more intelligible than it is without them; the most ordinary reader cannot mistake it. Jesus of Nazareth is here said to be "*a man approved of God*," by miraculous works "which God did by him." What can be plainer?

Contrary, it should seem, to Bishop Burgess's ideas, Unitarians (I apprehend) have no "standard of belief" but

but the Scriptures, which they use their best reason and judgment to understand: and what kind of belief would that be, which is not accompanied with judgment and understanding? Unitarians believe in one God only, they believe the divine mission of Jesus Christ, and they believe that it was confirmed by miraculous powers, called the Holy Spirit; they believe also, that Jesus Christ rose from the dead, as an earnest and pattern of a general resurrection. These are the principal articles of their belief, which are neither numerous, nor difficult to comprehend. In common with all Christians, they expect a future state of retribution, and under this expectation lead a pious and virtuous life. What does Christianity require more?

Why may not Unitarians with Trinitarians, and Trinitarians with Unitarians, discuss a subject on an amicable footing? Would his Lordship of St. David's, who is a Trinitarian, condescend to treat Unitarians with a little more candour in his Addresses to them, Unitarians themselves might regard a Trinitarian Bishop with more complacency, and even his Lordship and Mr. Belsham (a Trinitarian and a Unitarian of high respectability) be on less discordant terms. Indeed, it can never be unseasonable to recommend mutual candour, to Trinitarians and Unitarians, or whatever other names people choose to assume, as this is a branch of duty in which they are too apt to fail. A distinguished writer in the New Testament says, "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is *charity*:" of which, *candour* is certainly an essential part. The whole chapter from which this extract is taken deserves attentive perusal. It contains an eloquent enumeration of the principal properties of charity, and may be found in St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians. By charity, the Author does not merely intend donations of alms, for he hints that a man may give all he has to feed the poor, and yet be without it. But by charity, he evidently means a principle of *benevolence* and *candour*, which are necessary to the formation of a *perfect character*, either in a black coat, or a brown one. A. S. F.

P. S. Sir John Sinclair, in his late Pamphlet on the Agricultural State of the Netherlands, speaks of "crossing different varieties of Wheat." Is the expression universally intelligible? or may it not be acceptable to some persons, to say that it means, not sowing always the same sorts of Wheat on the same land, but occasionally changing them. The Pamphlet is well worth reading.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 7.

THE Bishop of St. David's, in his Third Address to Unitarians, as published in your Magazine, p. 314, has the following passage:

"Sir Isaac Newton ..... could neither be Socinian nor Arian. The following extract from Whiston's Memoirs of his own Life will confirm this conclusion. 'On or about the year 1720, I take it to have been, that I was refused to be admitted a Member of the Royal Society by Sir I. Newton. The case was this: Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. E. Halley, and myself, were once together at Child's Coffee-house in St. Paul's Church-yard; and Dr. Halley asked me, why I was not a Member of that Society? I answered, Because they durst not choose an *Heretick*. Upon which, Dr. Halley said to Sir Hans Sloane, that if he would propose me, he would second it; which was done accordingly. When Sir Isaac Newton, the President, heard this, he was greatly concerned; and, by what I then learned, closeted some of the Members, in order to get rid of me; and told them, that, if I was chosen a Member, he would not be President.'"

And here the Bishop closes his extract, leaving, no doubt, an impression on the mind of every reader, that Sir Isaac Newton's objection to Whiston's election into the Royal Society was founded upon his religious heresy. The passage is expressly quoted by his Lordship for this purpose, and, as it stands in your Magazine, appears to lead pretty fairly to such an inference. But, upon turning to the Memoirs of Whiston, I find quite a different explanation of Sir Isaac's conduct. After the words quoted by the Bishop, Whiston goes on to declare his unwillingness to offend Sir I. Newton, and observes, that the Society had always given him leave to make any communications to them, which was almost as agreeable as being a Member. He then proceeds in the following words:

"Now, if the Reader desires to know the reason of Sir I. Newton's unwillingness

ness to have me a Member, he must take notice, that, as his first making me his Deputy, and giving me the full profits of the place, brought me to be a candidate [for the Professorship at Cambridge I presume], as his recommendation of me to the Heads of Colleges in Cambridge made me his successor; so did I enjoy a large portion of his favour for 20 years together. But he then perceiving that I could not do as his other darling friends did, that is, learn of him without contradicting him when I differed in opinion from him, he could not, in his old age, bear such contradiction; and so he was afraid of me the last 13 years of his life. See my Authentic Records, p. 1070, 1071. He was of the most fearful, cautious, and suspicious temper, that I ever knew; and had he been alive when I wrote against his Chronology, and so thoroughly confuted it, that no-body has ever ventured to vindicate it, that I know of, since my confutation was published, I should not have thought proper to publish it during his life-time; because I knew his temper so well, that I should have expected it would have killed him; as Dr. Bentley, Bp. Stillingfleet's Chaplain, told me, that he believed Mr. Locke's thorough confutation of the Bishop's metaphysicks about the Trinity hastened his end also."

It must now be obvious to every reader of your Magazine, Sir, that the Bishop of St. David's has, though doubtless unintentionally, suppressed an important part of the passage which he professed to extract; and which gives an entirely new colour to that which he has published. His Lordship will, I take for granted, apologize to the publick for his precipitancy, in your next Number; and, with all deference to his acknowledged learning and integrity, I hope it will prove a warning against that proneness to impute wilful misrepresentation to his opponents, of which he gives several proofs in the controversial writings that have lately come from his pen.

With respect to the question of Sir I. Newton's Arianism (for I presume Mr. Belsham did not mean to represent him as a Socinian, but used Unitarian as a general term), I am not aware of any decisive evidence on the subject. There has been a prevailing opinion among literary men that he was not orthodox in his notions of the Trinity, which seems confirmed by his writing against the authenticity both of 1 Tim. iii. 16; and of 1 John v. 7: for, though the latter of these texts is now generally given up, yet it was otherwise in Newton's age; and he was not likely to have gone out of his line into a matter of criticism, without some inclination in favour of the side which might seem to be a gainer by rejecting these texts. The following passage from Whiston's Memoirs will, however, if we can wholly trust its accuracy, be conclusive:

"I sent this paper [against Infant-Baptism] by an intimate friend, Mr. Haines, to Sir I. Newton, and desired to know his opinion: the answer returned was this, that they both had discovered the same before; nay, I afterwards found that Sir Isaac Newton was so hearty for the Baptists, as well as for the Eusebians or Arians, that he sometimes suspected these two were the *two witnesses* in the *Revelation*."

Whiston's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 178.

Yours, &c. LIBER ET VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Hoxton, Nov.* 10.

UPON the questions as to the *policy, justice, expediency*, and even *necessity*, of *Catholic Emancipation* (understood to mean what Catholicks themselves understand by it, a participation of political power) a diversity of opinions has existed: but the almost unprecedented state in which the Nations of Europe have been for several years past, has set at defiance all those calculations unfriendly to the measure which proceeded upon the established axioms of antiquity; discussion has consequently declined; and the public sentiment approximated to the side of the question propitious to the wishes of the Catholicks.

Several very unexpected events and documents have, however, been recently developed, which seem to point out the present as a period favourable to renewed investigation, the result of which may possibly be to modify and correct the zeal of those who are desirous of accelerating that most important measure. For the purpose of stating a few of these, accompanied by some brief observations of my own, I trust I shall be allowed to occupy a small space in your Magazine.

It is an historical fact, within the knowledge of your intelligent readers, that the power and influence which the

the Bishop of Rome, as head of the Catholic Church, exercised over the larger part of the Potentates and States of Europe, for several years before the breaking out of the French Revolution, and the manner in which that power and influence had been employed in attempts to suppress the Protestant faith, were the original causes and the justification of those political defences with which it was found necessary to encircle the Government of this Protestant State: and it will, perhaps, be granted, that if the continuance of that influence might be supposed to warrant the careful conservation of our political barriers, its revival, under circumstances of some aggravation, does not less appear to suggest the propriety of a renewal or continuance of them.

One of the proudest auguries of the advocates of the Revolution was, that it would annihilate Popery, and, in prophetical language, destroy the power of Antichrist. Events for a long time, and to a certain extent, justified this expectation, because principles and motives very different from those which formerly decided the measures of internal and external policy evidently prevailed, and old religious distinctions apparently vanished before those of a very different description. The collisions of war too, an awful calamity in every country, appeared to have worn down the edge of former asperities, and to have taught brethren in misfortune and suffering, the possibility of associating their sympathies in this world, although they could not think exactly alike about the world to come. The chief upholders of the system of religious intolerance themselves, as many of them were driven, in the moment of distress, to seek and accept the succour of Protestant Governments, and even to domicil amongst them, might, it was hoped, by such intercourse, acquire a degree of light, or at least a liberality of feeling, productive of the best effects, should they ever return to the enjoyment of their old possessions.

An event, surprizing as it was momentary, has realized the almost extinguished hopes of these persons; and the consequences have been such as to administer to the present and future ages, a lesson of painful instruction, but of wholesome caution, a lesson which teaches us how small a portion of true wisdom accrues to mankind from long experience, and how little moral good is often the purchase of an immense expenditure of wealth, of human life, and of social enjoyment.

The re-instatement of all the antient dynasties, by virtue of the public act of the Congress at Vienna, has created that new order of things which it is here my wish to glance at, with a particular reference to its bearing upon the interests of religion, that is, of religion *generally*, not of any *exclusive* sect of pretendedly religious persons.

First, then, In Italy the Pope (which perhaps ought not to be wondered at), and the King of Naples also, who has been maintained in his Island of Sicily by a Protestant Power, have deliberately set about rooting out every trace of the Reformed Religion, the moment they became masters of their old dominions.

Secondly, In Spain, long defended by British treasure and British valour against the ambition of the late Ruler of France, the return of Ferdinand to his throne has been simultaneous with the *re-establishment of the Inquisition;* an act performed with as little ceremony as if it were the institution of a country fair, but by which act the door appears to be barred against all religious improvement in that kingdom.

Thirdly, The Catholic Princes of Upper Germany seem not a whit behind their *Spiritual head* in decision as to the preference to be given to the Catholic faith; however some of them may feel a more than usual conviction of the necessity for prudence in the prosecution of their purpose.

Fourthly, In France, the antient House and the antient Noblesse, now returned to the land of their forefathers, after 20 years' hospitable entertainment in a Protestant Country, appear to have been, immediately upon their re-landing upon their native shore, re-possessed by all their antient feudal notions, and by the spirit of religious intolerance. It is now, I believe, Mr. Urban, past all doubt, although for some time disputed, that persecutions, purely religious, have revived in the South, particularly

larly in the city and vicinage of Nismes; and that, while every means of mental communication amongst the people has been politicly placed under *surveillance*, a direction is attempted to be given to the opinions and feelings of the people, and particularly of the rising generation, by the re-establishment of the religious orders, and especially the Jesuits; by the restoration of the idolatry of the Holy Virgin, and of all the Saints in the Roman Calendar, particularly by the revival of the pretensions of St. Louis*, an ancestor of the reigning family, to the *national worship*; a saint of whose true character, as detailed in his authentic Legend, it were to be wished the world in general should be better informed; and lastly, by processions, penances, and prayers to Saints, and for souls in purgatory, maintained, some of them, by royal bounty.

But, lastly, a fact which more than all others demands attention, and even excites astonishment, is the effort made by the Bishops of Belgium to re-establish throughout Flanders the antient dominion of *Holy Church* over Conscience. Their Letter to their new Sovereign, the King of the Netherlands, dated July 28, 1815, published in the Bremen Gazette of Sept. 6, and translated into the British Press of the 21st of the same month, is a document of considerable interest; it speaks most unequivocally on the subject, and I regret that your limits do not permit the publication of it entire; but you will allow me to offer the following impartial extracts:

"Sire," they say in the commencement, "we believe it our duty no longer to delay expressing to your Majesty the *surprize* and the *grief* which your Proclamation of the 18th of this month (July) has caused us."

"In the conviction that it is the first duty of the Bishops to speak the truth to the Throne, when the grand interests of *Religion* are in question, we now fulfil this duty with the more confidence and frankness, as your Majesty frequently testified to us your intention to *protect Religion* with all your power, and as in that very Proclamation which is the cause of our uneasiness, you assure to the Catholic Church its establishment and its privileges."

"Sire, *The existence and the privileges* of the Catholic Church, in this part of your Kingdom, *are inconsistent with an article of the plan of the new Constitution, by which equal favour and protection are promised to all Religions.*"

"Since the conversion of the Belgians to Christianity, such *a dangerous innovation* has never been introduced into these Provinces, unless by force."

After adverting to the innovations, as they call them, of Joseph the Second and Buonaparte, they proceed:

"In the Ordinance of the 7th of March 1814, which the Commissioners of the Allied Powers expressly confirmed, the General Government of Belgium declared, 'Henceforward, the Ecclesiastical Power and the Temporal Power will be inviolably maintained in their respective limits, as they are fixed by the Canon Law, and by the antient Constitution of the Country.'"

"Sire, We do not hesitate to declare to your Majesty, that the *Canonical Laws* which are sanctioned by the antient Constitutions of the Country, are incompatible with the projected Constitution, which would give in Belgium *equal favour and protection to all Religions.*"

"*The Canonical Laws have always rejected Schism and Heresy from the bosom of the Church.*"

After deducing their exclusive privileges down from Charlemagne till the Revolution in 1781, they then proceed:

"The Council of Trent, *all* whose resolutions were published in these Provinces, and *have there the force of Ecclesiastical Law*, after confirming all the old Laws of the Church, which fix the jurisdictions, the rights of the Bishops, of the Chapters, of the Universities, and in general of the regular and secular Clergy, commanded the Bishops to see the execution of them, and carefully to watch, not only over the maintenance of the sacred pledge of the faith, but also that of

* St. Louis was a soldier of fortune from his youth. Spent the greater part of his reign out of his Kingdom, which he left to the care of his mother and the priests. Like Buonaparte, he wasted an army of 30,000 men in his first enterprize in Egypt, and kept the Nation involved in perpetual wars till his death, which happened in Africa. He sanctioned every superstition and every oppression at home, with the help of the Church, whose wealth in lands and in relicks he greatly augmented. Of the latter, the pretended nail, spearhead, and crown of thorns, used at our Saviour's crucifixion, and presented by him to the Chapel which he built at St. Denis, were the probable causes of his canonization.

of the *Laws* which concern the *essential discipline* of the Catholic Church, and secure the *consistency* and the *inviolability* of its *Government*."

Let it here be remembered that *one* of the resolutions of the Council of Trent, and the object of the Bull * of Pope Paul the Third, which issued in consequence, was the *extirpation* of Heresy.

The Bishops proceed:

"If your Majesty, when you secure to the Belgic Church her existence and *privileges*, has the intention, as we conjecture, to *maintain* the *entire execution of the Holy Canon Law*, we are incapable of duly expressing our thanks to your Majesty for it. But we most respectfully take the liberty to lay before your Majesty an article of the new Constitution, which, *in securing the same protection to all Religions, would be incompatible with the free and entire exercise of our official duties*," including the *extirpation of Heresy*; for

"We are bound, Sire, incessantly to preserve the people intrusted to our care, from the doctrines which are in opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. *We could not release ourselves from this obligation without violating our most sacred duties*; and if your Majesty, *by virtue of a fundamental Law, protected in these Provinces the public profession and spreading of these doctrines*, the progress of which we are *bound to oppose* with all the care and *energy* which the Catholic Church expects from our office, *we should be in formal opposition to the Laws of the State*, to the measures which your Majesty might adopt to maintain them amongst us, *and in spite of all our endeavours to maintain union and peace, the public tranquillity might still be disturbed*."

This seems to be indirectly, and very handsomely, threatening their Prince with rebellion.

A little lower down the Bishops repeat,

"Already the Proclamation of your Majesty, which announced that the new Constitution should *insure the liberty of Religion, and give all equal favour and protection, filled every heart with consternation!!!*"

In the subsequent paragraphs of this very important document, *Toleration* is shamelessly identified with the modern Philosophy, one of the characteristics of which the Bishops most sagaciously say is an *indifference to all Religions*.

The concluding part of this Letter complains that the Clergy are not allowed, *ex officio*, to have a part in the government of the country, and that they are not permitted to "*inscribe their disapproving votes on the lists of the Notables*;" and the want of political power, and the loss of their Church's *antient wealth* and *distinction* in France, is ascribed, perhaps with some truth, as the cause of that *decay of its interests* which took place under the Concordat of Napoleon Buonaparte, in which, by the bye, these Bishops do plainly confess that *their* Christianity, *unlike the original*, cannot stand but on the shoulders of earthly splendour.

The inference which the review of all these facts and documents seems fully to justify is, that in the system of the Church of Rome there is a radical and indelible fault; that her errors are incurable; that her fundamental principle is hostile to the right which all intellectual beings possess, fairly to investigate those doctrines, upon the reception of which, *not by an external and forced assent*, but by an internal and unfeigned belief, the present and future happiness of the human race depends; in short, to seek after those solid proofs and valid authorities, which alone, by producing conviction, can effect true conversion.

While the system of Papists will never allow them to compromise, or accord, with such fair investigations of religious truth, as form the glorious characteristic of the Country in which we live, it is manifest that they cannot but be, intentionally at least, tyrants over Conscience.

What then, it may be asked, is become of those forcible arguments which some eminent personages* have adduced from *the altered state of the world* in favour of *Catholic emancipation*? seeing all things around us appear to be fast returning to their former position, a close union between weak and superstitious Princes and Papal intolerance?

* The title of this Bull runs thus: "S. D. N. D. Pauli, Divinâ Providentiâ Papæ III. Indulgentia pro pace publicâ, et extirpatione Hæresum. Paulus episcopus servus servorum Dei, ad futuram rei memoriam, &c.

* Particularly Mr. Canning, in his last speech in Parliament on the subject.

Surely,

Surely, where the foundation is removed, the arguments built upon it must fall to the ground, and reasonings of an opposite character may be supposed to resume their place, such as the following:

If political power or participation in Legislation were, under existing circumstances, to be conceded to persons who avow allegiance to the Pope while they live in the British Dominions, who will guarantee our Protestant Succession against their intrigues? or where shall we find the security that new attempts may not be made, at a period not very far distant, to re-establish, with Foreign aid, first in a parity of power, and then in an ascendancy, the professors of the *former Religion of this Country?*

But, should it even be admitted that circumstances could hardly arise to justify such apprehensions, it may still be contended that, upon every principle upon which persons not capable from a defect in integrity, or from the prevalence of habits or dispositions incompatible with the due performance of duties, are excluded from those trusts which they cannot fulfil, and from that confidence which they must of necessity abuse, the Roman Catholics ought in a Protestant Country to be kept out of the Cabinet and the Senate; because it clearly appears, from the document just quoted, that any thing like a *sincere acquiescence* in the *existence* of that which they deem a *heresy*, would be in their view the greatest of crimes. They "*cannot release themselves from their obligation*" to oppose it, "*without violating their most sacred duties.*" The Pope himself cannot, he will not, dispense with their service in the maintenance of "*all*" the decrees of the *Council of Trent*, in which they not only crave, but indirectly threaten rebellion if they are not indulged with, the use of the Magistrate's sword. The want of power, and the want of power alone, has made them in some instances peaceable when *their* religion is *only tolerated* on the footing of "*an equal favour and protection to all religions:*" but their fidelity to their *Head* and to his pretensions, they manifestly retain equally in prosperity and adversity: in the latter indeed they appear sometimes supplicating for *indulgence*, *immunity*, and *civil rights*, when it is all they can hope to obtain; but in the former case they would not be, as Catholicks, true to their own principles, if they did not seek by the arm of power to *impose conformity*.

The circumstances of the present times then, Mr. Urban, and a just view of the principles of the Catholicks, justified by documents antient and modern, seem to call upon Protestant States, and England in particular, situated as she is, not to lay down her arms of policy while this old enemy is in the field with so much of her primitive vigour.

The circulation of the genuine Scriptures, and universal education, promoted as in England, will, in a course of years, raise up a new and insurmountable barrier against her: but let it be remembered that this is almost wholly yet *to be done*. Till then, or till some sensible and evident change is wrought in the religious sentiments and principles of the great mass of the population of the European Continent, may the walls of our Jerusalem be built up even as "in troublous times!"

Yours, &c. T. Fisher.

Index Indicatorius.

LXXXV. Part I. 135. a. l. 7, *for* Oxford, *read* Cambridge.

——— 232 b. l. 16 from bottom, *for* have, *read* has.

P. 642, *read* Lord (*not* Earl of) Selsey.

G. H. W. asks for information relative to Colonel *Richard Laurence*, who went to Ireland with his regiment in 1649.

T. I. informs us that the "Lines by a late Princess," inserted in p. 350, appear (a mere word or two excepted) in a Canzonett, now in his possession, published many years ago, the musick composed by P. A. Corri, the words by *Lady Tuite*.

In Mr. Thornhill's account of the Old Dramas in Mr. Warburton's collection, which appeared in our Magazine, p. 217, "The Inconstant Lady" should have been denominated a "Play." We likewise omitted the two following Pieces, which should have been inserted in the catalogue of those destroyed, and have followed "The Crafty Merchant, or the Souldiered Citizen."

By W. Wager.

'Tis good Sleeping in a whole Skin. Comedy.

By W. Smith.

Saint George for England. Play.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

45. *Lectures on the Church Catechism, the Church, the Liturgy, and the Pentateuch. By the late Rev.* Richard Purdy, *D. D. Rector of* Ashley, *and Vicar of* St. Sampson, Cricklade, Wilts, *Editor of the new Edition of* Addison's *Evidences, with the Notes of* Seigneux de Correvon. *With a Biographical Preface, giving some Account of the Author.* 8vo. *pp.* 312.

THESE Lectures, at their first publication, in 1812, were only to be had by the Subscribers, who were very numerous. A few copies that remain, after supplying those demands, are now offered to the publick; and there is reason to anticipate a favourable reception of them.

Dr. Purdy was not first made known to the world by these Lectures. In 1807 he had produced a work, which has been approved by the best judges; namely, an edition of *Addison's Evidences of the Christian Religion*, with a selection of Notes from the French edition of M. *Seigneux de Correvon*, a Swiss Pastor of great eminence. It was not till then much known in England that the elegant and comprehensive tract of our celebrated periodical writer had been so illustrated by a foreign Divine. The work of the one had been to expand the treasures of the other. Addison's arguments were short, easily comprehended, and easily remembered: but they were founded upon facts which could not be specified and enumerated without entering into much detail. This the Commentator has supplied. It was supplied so much at large, that Dr. Purdy found it expedient to make only a selection from the notes of the foreign author. Thus arranged, the small duodecimo volume of *Addison's Evidences* was expanded into a handsome octavo, of more than 500 pages, in which the text was *Addison*, the notes, *Correvon*. It was justly considered as meritorious in Dr. Purdy to have brought them thus together, for the use of the English reader.

What further services the Doctor might have rendered to letters or theology, is now a vain inquiry; as he was suddenly snatched from his family and friends about a year after the publication of his Addison. The present Lectures, being found in a proper state of preparation after his death, were published by a friend, for the benefit of his widow and son, by means of a subscription; the success and extent of which reflected credit on all parties concerned. The number of copies that remain unsold is small; and the price at which they are offered being very moderate, there seems no reason to doubt that they will easily find purchasers.

The Lectures are twelve in number, of which the six first are on the Church Catechism, the 7th on the Church, the 8th on the Liturgy, and the four last on the Scriptures, from Genesis to Deuteronomy. The six first are thus arranged: 1. On the Promises in Baptism. 2. On the Apostles' Creed. 3. On the Ten Commandments. 4. On the Lord's Prayer. 5. On Baptism. 6. On the Lord's Supper; or rather on the Account given of these Sacraments in the latter part of the Catechism. — These Lectures were delivered by the Author in his Church at Cricklade, and are written in a plain and easy style, most calculated to impress and edify a Country Congregation. In giving a specimen of these Lectures to our Readers, we are desirous to select one which may point out the merit of the work without further explanation; and for this purpose we fix upon a part of the Lecture on *the Church*, a subject which at this time stands more in need of explanation and enforcement than almost any other.

"On the perfection of our set form of worship, as it stands in our Common Prayer-books, I mean," says the Doctor, "to discourse in a future Lecture*: at present, my wish is, to shew you that our Church and its Ministers act under a Divine commission. Without this, there can be no authority to command obedience, no sanction to secure the Promises. The Christian Priesthood are called, in the language of Scripture, 'Ambassadors from Christ;' and it is essential to the office of an Ambassador, that he be expressly commissioned by the Prince who sends him. Without this, his acts are of no force, neither a

* This is done accordingly in the subsequent Lecture, which is the 8th.

pledge

pledge from the one party, nor a security to the other. This honour no man taketh unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. Now the calling of Aaron was not merely that inward call, of which the testimony is known only to the person called, and by the imagination of which, some enthusiasts deceive themselves, and some hypocrites attempt to deceive others. It was a solemn consecration from God, by the hands of Moses, whereby Aaron was set apart and anointed, and sanctified, that he might minister to the Lord in the Priest's office. His sons were commanded to be consecrated in the same solemn manner; and with this promise annexed, 'their anointing shall surely be an everlasting Priesthood throughout their generations.' The fate of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, is an awful proof of the exclusive appointment of Aaron's Family. — If the gifts and callings of the Spirit, or the personal holiness of the man, were, as some pretend, a sufficient warrant for assuming the office of a Minister of God, how came it that even the Holy Jesus himself waited for a call from his Heavenly Father before he began his ministry? For Christ glorified not himself to be made an High-Priest, but he glorified Him who said unto Him, 'Thou art my Son, to-day have I begotten thee.' Every incident of our Saviour's life happened for our instruction. We may reckon this as a proof that no one ought to thrust himself into the Vineyard, or usurp the Priest's office, without a regular commission from God, in the way of his own institution. When Christ delivered the apostolical charge to the eleven disciples, these were his express words: 'As my Father has sent me, even so send I you.' On this rock we build our Church; from this authority we claim, through a regular succession of Bishops, from the days of the Apostles, our rights to the Ministerial Office."

The remainder of this Lecture gives proper instructions, not only against attending Conventicles, but against the practice of deserting the Church to which we belong for any other, though under the Establishment; a matter not in general sufficiently considered.

Prefixed to the Lectures is a short biographical sketch of a very interesting nature; giving an account of Dr. Purdy, and of two of his most intimate friends, men of distinguished talent and worth: and at the head of this is now inserted a notice of the text on which the Author was about to preach, when he was seized with his final illness. It was *James* iv. 13, 14; and whoever turns to those verses, will think the circumstance remarkable. This text, we are told, was once intended to stand as a motto to the Lectures. This short account of a book of real merit will suffice, we trust, to attract the notice of our Readers to it.

46. *National Blessings the Source and Rule of National Beneficence: a Sermon preached before his Royal Highness Prince* Edward, *Duke of* Kent *and* Strathearn, *in aid of the* Waterloo *Subscription, on the 3d of September*, 1815, *at the Parish Church of* Allhallows-Barking, Great Tower-street. *By the Rev.* Henry G. White, *A. M. Curate of the Parish, and Domestic Chaplain to H. R. H.* ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστὶ. *Published by desire. 2d Edit.* Asperne, *&c.*

SERMONS as usually delivered from the pulpit on popular occasions, like that on which this Discourse was preached, have generally impressed their subject upon the heart more than the judgment, and have depended for their effect in greater degree upon the delivery than the substance; but in the Sermon we now introduce to our Readers, both just feeling and good sense are combined with unaffected pathos and a pure classical style. We thank Mr. White for the gratification which his Sermon has afforded us. The sentiments are just, the subject is never lost sight of, and the connexion of the whole is uniform and excellent.

From among many striking passages, we could select several which would amply justify our expressions of approbation; but the limits which we usually allot to our Critical department will not permit us to indulge so largely in extract as we might feel ourselves disposed to do; we shall, however, present our Readers with an analysis of this well-written and appropriate Discourse, which, we trust, will not prove unacceptable to them.

Mr. White has chosen for his subject an ample ground, which the experience of every true Englishman will instantly admit, — *the blessings which Divine Providence has bestowed upon our native Land*; and we willingly bear him this testimony, that he has by no means urged them beyond the truth of that experience, while

while he has brought them forward as furnishing the strongest appeal to the grateful acknowledgment, and the beneficent feelings of every inhabitant of this Country.

In the opening of his Sermon, Mr. White has given us a very nervous procmium:

"When the important question of a Providence is argued upon the basis of personal experience; when the power and wisdom of that Providence are manifested by the clear and simple demonstration of incontestible fact; when the intervention of Divine Mercy is witnessed in all its identity of peculiar favour and deliverance, as applied to the support and relief of a people who had long supplicated its gracious aid; no abstruse reasoning then becomes the measure of evidence, no vague persuasion is made the ground of assent, no common feeling of gratitude commands acknowledgement."

The following passages may be truly characterized as possessing a sublimity of thought and expression worthy of the great subject which has occupied the Author's pen. Speaking of that struggle of defence with which Britain has contended for her existence as a nation, against the aggressions of a Foe, *whose boast it was that he could do mischief*, Mr. White thus proceeds:

"It has pleased Almighty God to perfect this defence unto the accomplishment of deliverance: in his own good time He has heard the prayer of the world. From amid the pavilions of light and glory, where his presence dwells, He has vouchsafed to look down with compassion and mercy on the children of men, to heal the wounds of their peace, and to stay the hand of the Destroyer. For a time He gave the commission of Death to the rod of his anger; for a season the days of darkness have been permitted to obscure the hopes, and overshadow the consolations of the Earth. Jehovah had interposed the cloud of Judgment between Himself and the Nations; He hid himself as the Sun conceals his beams in the chambers of Night. In lamentation, and mourning, and woe, the kindreds of the Earth cried unto the Lord, but He answered not, and the hearts of men fainted for fear. We knew not the times and seasons of his will. We could not comprehend the infinite compass of his wisdom and his power. In the language of the Prophet we exclaimed, *Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself.*" * * * *

"That solemn æra of Divine manifestation is arrived, when the Creator of the Worlds vouchsafes to unfold the awful page of his judgments to our finite intelligence. He puts aside the veil of the Sanctuary; He displays to us the glory of his power; He declares himself in direct testimony of his omnipotence. He walks before us in a pillar of fire, and opens to our view the steps of his Providence: *for our eyes have seen all the great acts which the Lord has done!*"

The truth of the sentiments which the subjoined passage contains, will, we think, be instantly recognized by every well-wisher of his Country:

"In the peace of our Country we should acknowledge its happiest prosperity; in the preservation of that peace we should regulate our conduct by a just regard to the promotion of each other's happiness in the national and social character, in all our respective stations and conditions; and we should all unite in securing, as far as our secondary means can effect it, the peace of our Jerusalem; so that henceforward unanimity of sentiment and counsels may prevent all invidious distinctions of parties, all jealous animosities, which can have no other effect than to afflict our internal quiet, and disqualify us from enjoying the blessings which the Author of all good so bounteously bestows.

"O that those convictions which the history of other Countries confirms in its legends of revolution and blood! O that those preceptive truths which the warning voice of Heaven has long sounded in our ears! O that the overwhelming consequences of subversion, and ruin, and devastation, which our own observation has seen spreading over the general and individual peace of the Nations around us! O that they may be duly impressed upon our hearts, and induce us to appreciate as we ought those pre-eminent gifts of Divine Providence, crowned with which Britain has so long preserved the beauty of her strength, and has so long remained, amid a world of war and waste, the treasure-house of God's love,—the depository of the hopes and fortunes of the world. *Happy are the people that are in such a case; yea, blessed are the people that have the Lord for their God.*"

We cannot omit the following luminous exposition of charitable consideration towards those with whom we may differ in religious sentiment. It does much credit to the Author's judgment, and, we are free to add, depicts very faithfully the Christian conduct that ought to recommend the pure principles of our Established Church:

"God

"God has given us a religion which he designed should promote our temporal as well as our spiritual happiness, by purifying our hearts from all proud and angry passions, restraining all unsocial inclinations, and exciting us to a conscientious observance of the duties of our several stations in society. By this religion we are taught that we are all members one of another, and that Christian love is the fulfilling of the law of Him who is the Author and Finisher of our Faith, and who has summed up the whole of our obligations, both as members of his Church and of society, in these two fundamental points: *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbour as thy self.* Hence, as members of Christ's visible Church on Earth, we must ever blend these two main principles of our Christian character in all our conduct as members of society. We must employ ourselves in preserving that bond of love and union which constitutes the spirit and purpose of our religion. If our sincerity calls upon us *to contend for the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints*, we must never forget that it was delivered *once* for all, as the gift of Almighty God's love to man, *who so loved the World, that he gave his only-begotten Son, to the end that all who believe in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.* What was so *once* delivered we must preserve unperverted from its divine purpose, undivided in its sacred doctrines and precepts. We must studiously submit ourselves to that order and discipline on which it is established; and must seek the submission of others, not by persecution, but by persuasion; by argument, and not assertion; by charity, and not condemnation: — reason, and not wrath, should mark the efforts of our spiritual zeal, for *the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.*

"The mercy and forbearance which have been shewn to our own numerous weaknesses, should be the standard of our conduct towards our erring and ignorant brother; knowing that the infirmities of the human mind, which are common to all, may expose us to the same possibility of error. The peculiar opinions of others, as differing from our own, should be discussed with mildness, not assailed with intolerant vehemence; and although the prejudices of wilful ignorance or unyielding perverseness may justly be opposed with manly firmness; yet, while we lament the pertinacity with which they are maintained, we must not cast out their blind abettors to utter rejection or damnatory exclusion; but, with a compassionate desire for their conversion, lift up our prayer to Him to whom all hearts are open, that they may at length be led into the way of truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life. In the mean while, let it be our constant endeavour to exemplify the truly evangelical purity of our Church, by that spirituality of soul *which savours not the things that be of man, but the things that be of God;* by that Christian charity, *without which, although we give all our goods to feed the poor, we are nothing; although we speak with the tongues of angels, and have all faith so that we could remove mountains, we are but as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal;* by that wisdom *which cometh from above, that is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and of good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.* Thus shall we best maintain the rule of our faith, and testify the sincerity of our profession; thus shall we put to silence the ignorance of foolish men; thus shall we prove our anxiety to make the cause of our Church the cause of Christ, who has thus decided upon the truth of our pretensions: *Then are ye my disciples indeed if ye have love one towards another.*"

In this Sermon there is much good writing and no less eloquence displayed; the images are forcibly impressed upon the mind of the reader, and the appeals to the experience and feelings of those to whom it was addressed are such as must affect every heart, and convince the judgment of every devout mind. But we are willing that Mr. White should admit the approbation which we have impartially expressed of his Discourse, with the following candid qualification: Some of his sentences, we think, are rather too long; the undivided length of a passage may, in the current of an oratorical delivery, roll over the ear of an auditor with an empassioned continuance of effect, which can fatigue no one but the preacher; yet, when such a passage is committed to the press, the reader of it looks in vain for a resting-place; and the connexion of the idea, as well as the force of the expression, is broken by the necessity which he finds himself under to stop and gather up the sentiment by a pause of recollection. Correct emphasis and a judicious intonation of voice may remedy this defect

defect in delivery; but it will be considered that these are adventitious helps; and in reading a Discourse, the understanding requires perspicuous arrangement, or the reflection must become confused. By what we have said, however, we do not mean to insist upon that tame and *jejune* system of composition, which consists in short didactic phrases and peremptory aphorisms; in such a style, either of writing or preaching, there is but little room for those beauties of classical ornament, with which, whatever be his subject, an author or a preacher may justly be allowed to enrich and recommend it; for a preacher may doubtless prove himself a scholar and an elegant writer, without diminishing the substance of his ministerial faithfulness by the graces which he adopts, either in his Discourse, or the delivery of it.

With one more remark, and one more extract, we close our critical observations upon this very useful effort of our National pulpit. The Author has judiciously avoided political discussion in the body of his Sermon—a restraint which adds much to its intrinsic worth: such reference, however, as he considered necessary for the better substantiating of his arguments, he has attached to it in the form of notes; they are just and appropriate. We shall content ourselves with inserting one of them, as offering what we regard as a better explanation of the attachment which the population of France are said to have borne towards Buonaparte, than any which has been urged by his advocates.

"Much has been said of the attachment of the French people to the Usurper of the throne of their Kings; but it would seem as if the real cause of this degenerate change of their legitimate affection had been industriously kept out of sight, by those who have urged this attachment as a proof of Buonaparte's claim to our forbearance. — It is a well-known fact, which, unfortunately, will constitute an epoch of disgrace in the records of that versatile people, that, during a revolutionary period of twenty-five years, the moral, social, and religious principles of its lower classes were totally disregarded; while no other systems of education were acted upon, than such as tended to subvert or counteract all just notions of the primary duties of man towards his God and his fellow-creatures: to use a word of revolutionary origin, the popular mind was utterly *demoralized*. Is it then to be wondered at, that a generation thus born and brought up in an universal laxity of morals, and a total destitution of all religious consideration, should, in their progress from early infancy to mature life, imbibe the same principles, and engage in the same pursuits, as he who boasted himself independent of any rule but his genius, any power but his will; and when to the conduct of such a man we add the false splendour of his successes, and the pompous glare of his triumphs, it is evident that such a population would be promptly disposed to participate in the fortunes of one, whose measures of making the end justify the means, completely corresponded with their own dissipated inclinations and lawless pursuits. — The gratifications of vanity and pride, the gains of plunder and rapine, the power of subjugation and aggression, would naturally form the objects which could alone occupy their minds, and engage their hearts; and the correctives of religion, the decencies of morality, the discipline of social order, and the occupations of honest industry, would excite their impatience, and create disgust. Instead, therefore, of this attachment affording any argument for the continuance of Buonaparte's usurpation, it may justly be urged, that the welfare of the civilized world imperiously required the speedy abolition of so pernicious an influence, which, in proportion to its success, must have become still more destructive of the best interests of man, as a being formed, by the mercy and wisdom of his Creator, for both worlds—as the rational inhabitant of the one, and the immortal expectant of the other."

47. *A Letter to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of* Durham, *on the Origin of the* Pelasgi, *and on the original Name and Pronunciation of the* Æolic *Digamma; in Answer to Professor* Marsh's *Horæ* Pelasgicæ. *By the Bishop of* St. David's. *8vo. pp.* 42. T. Payne, *and* Hatchard.

WITHOUT entering into the depths of this learned and elaborate controversy, we shall gratify our Readers by extracting the benevolent Prelate's introductory reasons for publishing this Letter:

"The Protestant sense which I have given to the passage in St. Matthew's Gospel, concerning the rock of the Christian Church, and the grounds on which

that

that meaning is supported, have been pronounced by Dr. Marsh to be 'unworthy of a critick.'* Being otherwise much occupied, I intended to have shewn, at no very distant period, the incorrectness of the learned Professor's objections. The great subject, which gave occasion to the Tract, in which this explanation of our Saviour's words is contained, was no longer urgent; and I thought myself at liberty to consult my leisure and convenience. But the Professor has very lately† taken another opportunity of challenging my 'critical' credit by controverting some passages in my notes on Dawes's *Miscellanea Critica*‡. This excursion which the Professor has made into the unbeaten paths of Greek Philology, is, indeed, taking us far from our professional pursuits. But it may not be without its use. The credit which the publick, perhaps, too indulgently attached to the publications of my younger days, I feel myself called upon to defend; and I trust that I enter on this task with other, and weightier reasons than mere personal consideration. — The work which the Professor has given me occasion to defend, is also connected with two names, which I can never remember without affection and gratitude. I dedicated it to my first patron and friend, the learned, the humane, the generous Mr. Tyrwhitt; and to this work I was indebted for the honour of your Lordship's friendship. I cannot therefore be indifferent to the credit of a work, to which I am bound by so many interesting and honourable ties.—I am anxious, too, that the Protestant cause, which I conceive to be deeply interested in the right acceptation of our Saviour's words, beforementioned, should not suffer in my hands; nor the Bible Society, for whose *general principle* of universally distributing the Scriptures, and the *general measure* of uniting all denominations of Christians, or not Christians, in this Christian-like duty, I am an humble advocate; and that my endeavours for the advancement of clerical education in my Diocese may not lose their influence by the Professor's uncourteous strictures. I have therefore thought it right to vindicate my opinions from the objections of Dr. Marsh, and to shew the errors and inconsistencies in which his objections are involved."

The critical Reader will be delighted with this excellent little work; and those to whom such studies may not be familiar, must be charmed with the Bishop's concluding paragraph:

"But I forget that I have other employment on my hands. I cannot, however, dismiss these pages, without thanking the Professor for bringing to my recollection some of the studies of my first seven Academical years, and with it the grateful remembrance of the valuable society in which I passed them, and of the inestimable advantages which it possesses for the cultivation and encouragement of learning. These impressions bring with them some of Gray's exquisite feelings on a distant prospect of Eton College:

'I feel the gales that from you blow,
A momentary bliss bestow.'

I have, indeed, long since thought it my duty to lay aside these studies, for others of a much higher interest, and of greater obligation, and which afford the most substantial and permanent satisfactions."

48. Monthermer: *a Poem.* *By* Edward Quillinan, *Esq.* *(Concluded from p. 152.)*

WITH the following passage we resume our pleasing task of reviewing this elegant Poem: a Poem which, notwithstanding occasional references to recent circumstances, is woven with such consummate art, as frequently to make us believe we are reading "a tale of other times."

"Now evening's fall obscur'd the heavenly arch, [march.
And halting armies ceas'd from harass'd
The foot, their several boundaries assign'd, [behind,
Between the vales, or shelt'ring hills
Pitch their white tents where least may pierce the wind.
The sylvan tracts receive the mounted troops; [groups.
Around the trees the steeds are link'd in
Then fall the antient honours of the shades,
The busy axe lays open startled glades;
And crackling flames ascending flare to heaven, [driven.
And frighted Darkness from her seat is
O 'tis a wild but not unlovely sight,
To mark that bold invasion of the night;
The fierce fires mounting far and wide around; [ground;
The steeds and warriors scatter'd on the
The blaz'd arms pendent from the boughs aloft;
The verdure bright, but beautifully soft,
That flickeringly undulates the leaves,
Here sinks in gloom, and there its hue retrieves. [bed of gorse,
—'Tis midnight. Stretch'd upon their
Together rest the soldier and his horse.

Approach

* Comparative View, p. 213, note.
† Horæ Paulinæ, ch. iv.
‡ Printed at Oxford in 1781.

Approach, O murmurer! who, with pride insane,
Though scarce a fear molest thee, or a pain,
By night though pillow'd on the down of Peace,
And wantoning by day in wealth's increase;
With ills fantastic rack the thankless breast,
And sigh insatiate to be yet more blest:
Come, if thou wilt, and contemplate this scene!
Mark the poor soldier; it may mend thy spleen.
No home is near to dissipate his cares,
No busy hand for him the board prepares,
No down warm lulls, no roof impervious shrouds,
His couch the earth, his canopy the clouds.
The stormy elements this hour may smite,
The strife to-morrow sweep him from the light;
Yet is his manly heart too firm to faint;
Not ev'n his dreams are tinctur'd with complaint.
Thankful that yesterday's war-blast is o'er,
He sleeps content—O blush to murmur more.
Now through the camps the dying flames grow pale,
And not a sound accompanies the gale:
Save where the night-watch-fires along the line shine;
From post to post with sleepless lustre
Save where in front relieving piquets stir,
And far vedettes at intervals confer."

"Deep silence reigns. A doubly lurid awe
Silence and Night o'er expectation draw:
The sturdiest bosom, in that solemn pause,
Avows, within, some fear-compelling cause.
And now, in triumph's full assurance vain,
The foes approach; they crowd into the plain.
Now, ere they form, in burst from either side,
The rush of English pours a meeting tide.
Who then the horror of the foe may tell?
Involv'd, they deem, in hurricane of Hell!
—When bursts the night-storm o'er yon mountain mass,
Tremble hoar Frost's huge palaces of glass,
The caverns roar, the torrents louder dash,
Crack the ribb'd rocks, the pines tumultuous crash,
Screams the astounded eagle o'er her tower,
Howls the grim wolf in his invaded bower,
Raves the wild boar, upstarting from his lair,
And one commingled uproar rends the air.
—Such was the dreadful tumult of the night,
Such the distracted enemy's affright.
Their erring weapons, friend and foe unknown,
All wildly swell the slaughter of their own.
Whelm'd in confusion, heaps on heaps expire;
War's whirlwind wraps them, and the night's on fire."

We wish the following beautiful Morning-scene had been so contrived as to precede the Night one just quoted:

"Lo! Morning, in her crimson vesture dight,
Shoots from her orient bow the darts of light!
Far other hymns than winged warblers pay,
Salute her face, and welcome in the day.
The mighty symphony of battle breaks,
And o'er the hills a hundred answers wakes.
Hark to the distant bugles! how they sing
With mellow voice, and richly echoing throats!
How proudly pour the trumpets' brazen ring!
And din the welkin with their pompous notes.
On Slumber's ear the thrilling echoes fall,
And conscious warriors rouse them at the call.
Thick as the flowery race of vernal birth,
In hues as various clad, they spring from earth.
Perchance like them too, ere the day be done,
May numbers die in battle's sultry sun."

The return of the short-lived delusive Peace, in the Spring of 1814, is thus finely described:

"The foot of Spring stole lightly o'er the land.
Impurpled o'er by Battle's reeking hand,
At every step fresh leaves of verdure sprung,
To hide the blood from struggling nations wrung;
When France beheld, yet scarce could trust the view,
Her garden's boast and shame, her Lily bloom anew!
Yes, the proud hand that with so stern a blow
That shatter'd garden's royal flower laid low,
In vain essay'd, with all its power and pride,
To blast the root—the Lily never died.
Rumour grew busy; Doubt, all mute, gave ear;
Woe heard, but durst not trust a sound so dear.
'How could it be? To earth so sudden hurl'd
The Eagle that shriek'd ruin through the world?
How could it be? The Lion tamely give
His claws to be wrench'd out that he might live!
The Imperial Bandit pledge his ravening horde
To sheath Disloyalty's accursed sword,
And swear allegiance to their rightful Lord!
Ah no! 'twas all in mockery of despair!
Yet why then sunk the yell of battle there?'

Death

Death paus'd! and War relax'd into a smile!
Hope caught the beam! and Fear peep'd forth the while! [bore—
Till Truth at last the certain tidings
Peace is throughout the land! the Despot rules no more!"

Far different and more pleasing tasks now await this legitimate Son of Apollo; and, in those tasks, he seems as much favoured by the smiles of Venus, as he was aided in his battles by Bellona.—During a temporary captivity at Lourde, Glenville (one of the young English heroes) becomes *doubly* enthralled there, being a captive also to the beautiful sister of the officer who took him prisoner, whose life Glenville had saved, and whose father (of the old French *regime*) was the commander of the fortress. To our Readers we now introduce, in the fair victrix,

"the young Alvine,
Whose beaming eye of deep celestial blue, [drew;"
Surpass'd what ev'n enchanted Fancy
"whose tongue,
Musick, more soft than Æolus e'er flung
From airy harp,"

distilled, to beguile the captive-warrior of his cares.

"How blest, among those mountains, Glenville stray'd, [ful maid!
Arm link'd in arm with Lourde's delight-
How sweet to watch her glances! in her ear [dear,
To breathe the warm insinuant whispers
That wake the timid blushes! to beguile
The timid blush into a rosy smile;
To fan the lurking tenderness of thought
By all the flattering arts which Love has taught!
Arts, as each lady fair remembers well."

"Oft would it chance that in their devious way [lay.
Some torrent's bed, or rock's projection
Could courteous Soldier suffer gentle Fair
The toil or hazard of the pass to share?
Soft round her form his arms would Glenville curl,
And bear the half-reluctant blushing girl,
So slowly bear her, and so oft recoil,
A stranger near had deem'd him faint with toil, [ceit,
Nor guess'd the loiterer's amorous de-
Insidious lingering with a load so sweet."

After some *amantium iræ*, the following Night-scene brings the lovers before us; if, in such charming retirement, they may be said to be visible:

"The sun is sinking; and, since hour of morn,
She hath not seen who left her so forlorn.
The sun has sunk; but all his glory's train
Has left, the twilight meek to entertain.
Thousands of clouds caparison the sky,
Refulgent masses of unnumber'd dye.
In every strange fantastic form they wreath, [neath.
And fling their hues o'er all the land be-
Ventures the gale but just enough to blow,
To waft them on majestically slow, [wave,
Volume devolves on volume, wave on
One rich suffusion seems another's grave;
Now in abrupt collision bold they meet,
Now melt and mingle, singularly sweet.
Aloft, in chasten'd pomp the Moon appears, [careers;
Salutes the gale, and through the clouds
And, as they pass alternate in review,
Bathes her cold cheek in every various hue. [sinks;
Now in a shower of fretted gold she
Now, wanly seen, the browner vapour drinks; drives;
Now through a sheet of scudding azure
Now in a mass of deep vermillion dives;
Now in a fleecy stream her forehead steeps;
Now from behind a purple curtain peeps;
Now under billows of o'erfluent black
She hides all trace of her resplendent track;
Now o'er its startled edges sudden breaks,
So bright that vision with the contrast aches.
On such an eve the finer moulded breast
Feels each full sense deliciously oppress.
On such an eve Affliction finds its grief
More sad, yet in that sadness is relief.
On such an eve the maid of gentle soul
Reflects on him her willing heart that stole."

What vast powers of description! Rubens himself never spread his colours with more freedom and effect. A scene of tenderness (almost too warmly wrought) next follows; which is interrupted by the roar of cannon on the ramparts. Glenville bears Alvine, fainting, to the fortress; where he sinks down himself, overpowered with fatigue, and is instantly bled by an attendant surgeon. Alvine, on recovering, sees Glenville bleeding, and her father standing by, with his sword drawn: when *this* supposition

"Darts, in its fullest horror, on her brain—
There lies her Lover, by her Father slain."

Her loss of reason is the consequence, which, after a considerable interval (filled

(filled up with other business of the Poem), is restored in the following singular manner:

"One day Euphemia leading forth her charge,
When calm she was, to breathe the air [at large,
They chanc'd to approach the church while mass was sung,
And, grand and full, the pompous organ rung.
Soon as the intonation caught her ear,
Alvine seem'd struck with holy awe and fear;
Upon her knees she sank in pious haste,
Her neck she bow'd, her eyes to earth she cast,
And thus, her hands upon her bosom crost,
She look'd like one in deep devotion lost.
Euphemia, studious to indulge her will,
Knelt at her side, as quickly and as still:
Nor did they rise till the majestic swell
Of voice and organ ceas'd, and broke the spell.
This the physician from Euphemia heard,
And hence a serious augury inferr'd.
To hear the solemn mass in private said,
Each following morn Alvine by him was led.
And, as at first, the same deep awe she show'd,
The same instinctive reverence bestow'd.
But he observ'd, that with each fluctuant note [float;
The organ gave, her feelings seem'd to
And when the tide of sound would highest rise, [eyes.
A strong but dread expression fill'd her
Some days he thus in close attention pass'd; [last:
Then thus the parent he address'd at
"'Tis mine to tell a dismal truth severe,
A fact o'erwhelming to a father's ear.
Alvine is fast descending to her grave;
And 'tis beyond the power of Art to save;
Unless one chance indeed'—'O name it then!' [of men
The heart-struck father cried, 'and he
Who gives me back my child may freely take [sake—
All else of mine for that one treasure's
Thou saidst a hope was left'—'One chance alone; [known.
And that will agonize thy heart when
'Tis of a perilous and cruel cast,
And, failing, must at once her being blast.
Yet can it little antedate her doom;
For, if untried, a month beholds her tomb. [restore,
The shock that shatter'd reason must
Or send thy child—where madness raves no more.' [rent,
He then explain'd. The sire, with anguish
Stood long, long lingering, powerless to assent,
Urged as he was 'twixt horrors to decide:
At length with desperate firmness he complied.

The morn of trial came. The hour drew nigh,
Doom'd to restore Alvine, or see her die.
The parent, big with expectation dumb,
Had long'd for that dread hour, and now 'twas come; [have given,
And there was nought he would not now
So to a later might that hour be driven.
The bell announc'd that nought must now retard; prepared,
The priests were vested, and the church
The lights already on the altar flared.
He, with Monthermer, Glenville, sought the scene,
Euphemia and her Aunt attend Alvine.
With these Sieurac and the physician went, [event.
And e'en the last half-shrunk from the
The church they enter'd. To their post assign'd [skreen behind.
The Sire and Glenville went, the altar's
There, from Alvine conceal'd, they trembling stood,
To watch the fearful issue—if they could.
Alvine appear'd — and every conscious frame [came.
Grew chill — o'er all a dread foreboding
Her sweet cheek only wore a languid smile;
Euphemia trembling led her up the aile:
Thus sweet, thus smiling languidly serene,
And thus by one yet lovelier led, Alvine
Seem'd Martyr prov'd by Persecution's rod, [God.
Whom Guardian Angel guided to her
Beneath the altar plac'd, she knelt—beside
Knelt her physician, and that angel-guide.
Behind, Sieurac, Monthermer; at the gate
A trumpet, and, without, a guard await.
This to oppose intrusion; that to call
The dreadful signal to consummate all.

The august propitiatory mass began;
Through all the awful place the musick ran.
The fragrant incense wafted to the Lord,
When thus the hymn saluted the Adored:
Holy, thrice holy, is the mighty God!
All conscious Nature answers to His nod!
His glory spreads through heaven, and earth, and hell!
Let all the blest on high His praises tell!
Let all the earth with praise of Him resound! [found!
The Lord once more on earthly altar
Coequal with the God by whom He's sent!
Holy, thrice holy, is the Omnipotent!
Were not all eyes, ears, hearts, at such a time,
Absorb'd in that solemnity sublime?
Alas! for grace may mortal frailty sue,
If mortal feelings even now subdue?
If even now the eye and heart to her
Who yonder kneels will fearfully recur;

While

While on the ear already seems to thrill
The awful fiat doom'd perhaps to kill?
'Forgive, great God, that in this hour of awe,
One thought from Thee Thy worshipers should draw!
And oh forgive, that, in Thy temple too,
Despair's last effort ventures on Thy view!
Thy fane, O God, is ever Mercy's fane;
To Thee the wretched never turn in vain!
And e'en though rigorous justice would confirm
The lover's penance to a longer term,
Pity the anguish that a father feels,
While thus, a victim at Thine altar, kneels
His child, the pride, till now the prop of age;
Oh spare the treasure, and the pang assuage!
Send, as to him who doom'd, at thy command,
Of yore, his offspring, in Moriah's land;
Oh send thine angel on the wings of peace,
The father to rejoice, the victim to release.
Eternal Source supreme of life and light!
Dispel the cloud of darkness from her sight;
Effuse but one regenerating ray,
And bid the intellectual night be day!'
Monthermer thus in that important hour
Pour'd forth his soul to the Omniscient Power.
Now was the bloodless sacrifice fulfill'd,
And every heart with deeper horror fraught
thrill'd;
For now the crisis came,—in act how dread!
With terror, if thus terrible to thought!
First, gently blown, with touch of lightness woo'd,
Began the organ sweetly to prelude,
Solemn, and soft, and tender, and subdued.
True to the key, as moving and as low,
The vocal melodies immingling flow.
Such strains were they as in a mystic dream,
To charm the blissful sleeper's senses seem,
When choirs of seraphs usher in their guest,
Transported to the regions of the blest."

For a knowledge of the result of this experiment, we *must* refer our Readers to the Author himself, whom we cordially thank for the rich intellectual repast he has afforded us. Already upon a level with many of the best poets of the present day, he is destined to surpass them, if he can only forget that he has ever read some of their most popular productions. At all events, let him not deign to imitate them, as occasionally we perceive he has done—not in *matter*, but in *manner*. We also trace him in the snow of Dryden, particularly in pages 23 and 24. Here he is safe. Under this "great master of the sounding lyre," with an ear tuned by Harmony, a mind stored by Learning, and an imagination uncommonly glowing and excursive; if he do not, in progress of time, say with Virgil, *paulo majora canamus*, we shall be extremely disappointed. A few imperfections will be perceptible to the eye of fastidious Criticism, which an erroneous partiality, perhaps, for the living models just alluded to, has occasioned, *aut quas Incuria fudit*: but they are spots in the sun, lost in the general blaze of excellencies with which they are surrounded.

49. *The Topography and Natural History of* Hampstead, *in the County of* Middlesex. *With an Appendix of Original Records. By* John James Park. 8vo. *pp.* 398. White *and Co.*; Nichols *and Co.*

THE solid erudition and the good taste of the elder Mr. Park as an original Writer, and still more as a correct and judicious Editor, have long been justly appreciated by the publick. Of the son, the Historian of Hampstead, it may suffice to say, *Sequitur Patrem*, and almost *passibus æquis*.—Patient investigation and discriminating judgment are the prominent features of these first-fruits of Mr. Park's Topographical researches; and the Inhabitants of Hampstead may consider it as a fortunate circumstance, that the Parochial Annals of so considerable a Village have been treated of by so masterly a Writer.

The advantages which have been derived in this Work from the communications of many highly respectable and well-informed friends, are handsomely acknowledged by the Author. He regrets (and every lover of Topographical research will partake with him in the sentiment) that the Antiquarian and documentary portions of his History are by no means so complete as he had hoped to make them, in consequence of an unlooked-for refusal to permit some antient records, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to be consulted for that purpose.

"When it is known that to the Abbey of Westminster formerly appertained for ages both the Manors in the Parish of Hampstead; that one of them is still its property; that the Church of Hampstead was of the foundation and patron-

age

age of its Abbats; that the Priory of Kilburn was an erection of theirs, and subordinate to them; that they had thus the sole proprietorship and jurisdiction of the Parish; and that, consequently, the archives of their Church must contain a regular series of documents, recording almost every transaction in which that proprietorship and jurisdiction were exercised; the publick will readily conceive what a History of Hampstead must have lost by my exclusion from those records, and make allowances for the deficiency."

When, however, the number of facts which diligent research has restored to light in this History is considered, the Reader will allow,

"Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra."

The work is arranged under three general heads, or Sections; *viz. Natural History, &c.; Topography*; and *Local Survey*. Of the contents of these Sections we proceed to give an analytical view, with a few extracts.

The Natural History commences with some brief remarks on the antient state of that part of the County of Middlesex in which Hampstead is situated.

The course of the Watling-street through Hampstead is considered; the authorities for the fact collected; and the discovery of Roman sepulchral remains adduced in confirmation of it. (See our vol. XLVI. p. 169.)

"In process of time the Watling-street became so neglected and ruinous, that a new road Eastward of the former was opened, by permission of the Bishops of London, through their own lands. This road still continues the main communication between London and the Northern parts of England. At the extremities of the Episcopal land, gates were erected to take toll for the new privilege of passing over it. One of these, the most elevated, gave name to the village of *Highgate*: another, called Park-gate, opened upon Hampstead-heath at the present site of the Spaniards; the houses near which retained the name long after the gate disappeared, and it is not even yet quite forgotten."

The Forest of Middlesex, which formerly covered this part of the country, was, according to Matthew Paris, the harbour not only of thieves and robbers, outlaws and fugitives, but of several sorts of wild beasts, as wolves, wild boars, stags, and wild bulls. This passage in M. Paris, as Mr. Park observes, may serve to correct the notion that the industrious policy of Edgar produced such diligence in hunting wolves, that they were no more seen in England. Records of the reigns of John, Edward I. and Edward III. might be cited, in which wolves were indubitably the objects of destruction; and even so late as Henry VI. Juliana Barnes enumerates them among "the bestis of venere," though no directions, it is true, are given for hunting the wolf.

In the forest of Middlesex, the Citizens of London had obtained the right of free chace: a right which was confirmed by several regal charters (by Hen. I. and II. Rich. II. and John). That they availed themselves of it, we are assured by Fitz-Stephen. From hence originated the City-officer called *The Common Hunt*. [This office it had long been the practice to dispose of for a large sum of money, when the Corporation of London, on the death of the last possessor, very lately, abolished it.]

The forest was not disafforested till the year 1218, *temp.* Hen. III.; but of the antient wood much remained long after. The whole is now grubbed up, except a few acres inclosed within Lord Mansfield's premises. Before this inclosure, however, Ken Wood afforded cover for game in considerable quantities.

Mr. Park gives, from a valuable collection in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, the following curious proclamation of the voluptuous Henry VIII. on this subject:

A Proclamation yt noe p'son interrupt the King's game of partridge or pheasaunt.

Rex majori et vicecomitibus London'. Vobis mandamus, &c.

Forasmuch as the King's most royall matie is much desirous to have the games of hare, partridge, pheasaunt, and heron, p'served in and about his honor att his palace of Westm' for his owne disport and pastime; that is to saye, from his said palace of *Westm'* to *St. Gyles in the Fields*, and from thence to *Islington*, to *or Lady of the Oke*, to *Highgate*, to *Hornsey Parke*, to *Hamsted Heath*, and from thence to his said palace of Westm', to be preserved and kept for his owne disport, pleasure, and recreac'on; his highnes therefore straightlie chargeth and comaundeth all and singuler his subjects, of what estate, degree, or condic'on

dic'on soev' they be, that they, ne any of them, doe p'sume or attempt to hunt or to hawke, or in any meanes to take or kill any of the said games within the precintes aforesaid, as they tender his favor, and will estchue the ymprisonment of their bodies, and further punishm^t at his mat^s will and pleasure.

Et hoc sub p'iculo incumbenti nullatenus omittat.

Teste meipso apud Westm' vij^o die Julij, anno tricesimo septimo Henrici Octavi." [1546.]

Other proclamations of Henry VIII. Philip and Mary, and James I. on the subject of game, are noticed, from the same collection.

From the "Iter Plantarum investigationis ergô susceptum" of Thomas Johnson, afterwards better known by his improved edition of Gerard's Herbal, Mr. Park transcribes the portion which relates to Hampstead, and subjoins a few curious notices from Gerard and Pettiver. This is followed by a catalogue of the rarer Plants now found on the Heath, and in the meadows, woods, and ponds in its vicinity, compiled from the personal observations of Mr. Bliss of Hampstead, and of Mr. Hunter, Lord Mansfield's steward, at Ken-Wood-house, and revised by Mr. Wheeler, professor of botany to the Society of Apothecaries.

Hampstead still continues to hold out temptation to the Botanist.

"The apprentices of the Apothecaries' Company, during the summer season, make monthly herbarizing excursions in the vicinity of London, accompanied by a gentleman belonging to the establishment, called the Botanical Demonstrator, whose office is to explain to his pupils the classes and medicinal uses of plants. These herbarizations, which were probably suggested by Johnson's Botanical Iters, begin in April, and are continued till September."

A rare print, by Hollar, of "The great hollow Elme Tree of Hampstead," which is an object of considerable interest to collectors*, is faithfully copied in a reduced size.

"The engraving is printed nearly in the centre of a large broadside, and encompassed by several printed verses, which fill four columns, two being beneath the print, the other two filling the sides from top to bottom of the sheet. In the centre of the print stands a large spreading tree, and before the spectator is the entrance door, which is open, at the bottom of the trunk of the tree; through the aperture is seen a winding staircase, which rises within to the top of the tree, whereon is fixed an octagon turret, in which are several persons who are viewing the prospects from it, &c. Near the bottom of the print, on the left, is written, 'W. Hollar delin. et sculp. 1653;' and on the margin at the bottom of the print, in three divisions, is the general description of the tree:

'1. The bottom above ground in compass is 28 foote.

2. The breadth of the doore is 2 foote.

3. The compass of the turret on the top is 34 foote.

4. The doore in height to goe in is 6 foote 2 inches.

8. The height to the turret is 33 foote.

11. The lights into the tree is [are] 16.

18. The stepps to goe up is 42.

19. The seat above the stepps six may sitt on, and round about roome for foureteene more.

All the way you goe up within the hollow tree.'

This print seems to be the same which is erroneously described by Vertue in his Catalogue of Hollar's Works, as 'The great Hollow Tree in Langley Park near Windsor.'"

The verses in celebration of this wonder of Nature are too long to copy here. They consist of eight pieces, by Robert Codrington, of Magdalen College, Oxford (of whom see Wood's Athen. Oxon. II. 356); by Michael Sparkes, a stationer; &c.: and several epigrams, couplets, &c. Latin and English, cut on the tree by Roger Coleman, John Lee, Moses Browne, T. W., T. Tranters, &c.—To enliven his subject, Mr. Park has inserted some elegant verses from Miscellaneous Poetry by Edward Coxe, esq. "To commemorate the preservation of the Nine Elms on Hampstead Heath."

The stratification of the soil, and the fossils and other bodies found therein, are next described. These, is is observed, strongly exhibit the almost universal symptoms of marine formation: the clay which forms the basis of the soil, and the superior stratum of sand, are evidently the deposits of a pre-existent ocean. The excavation lately made to the North-east of Highgate-hill has thrown much light on this subject; for there is every

*. Mr. Townley gave seven guineas for his impression of this print, with the verses attached to it.

every reason to consider that the hill upon which Hampstead and Highgate are situated, is similar throughout its whole extent.—The elaborate collections of Dr. Woodward furnish Mr. Park with many interesting notices of fossils, &c. discovered in various parts of Hampstead. To Woodward's description of some *Enhydri* found on sinking wells in Ken-Wood, are subjoined some remarks on the formation of those bodies by Mr. Parkinson, the ingenious author of "Organic Remains of a former World."

Mr. Park proceeds to notice the Mineral and Saline Waters.—After no negligent inquiry concerning the origin of the celebrity which the Hampstead springs, emphatically called *The Wells*, once possessed, all that could be collected is, that they were publicly known before 1698. The early part of the 18th century was the period of Hampstead's popularity, when the Wells * were recommended by several physicians of eminence, particularly Dr. Gibbons, who "was the first physician who encouraged the drinking of these waters, and gave them the reputation they once had, when these wells used to be frequented with as much and as good company as used to go yearly to Tunbridge Wells in Kent." This passage occurs in a book intituled "Hampstead Wells; or Directions for the drinking of those Waters; &c. By John Soame, M.D. 1734," 8vo. From this publication Mr. Park gives several curious extracts, by which Dr. Soame appears an enthusiastic advocate for the excellence of the waters; but the analysis he has given is very incorrect. A scientific analysis of the waters (of which the medical effects are stated to be very beneficial in several diseases) has been lately published by Mr. John Bliss of Hampstead, intituled "Experiments and Observations on the Medicinal Waters of Hampstead and Kilburn," 1802, 8vo; by which it appears that this water is a simple *carbonated chalybeate*; and not a *sulphuric* one, as described by Soame, Rutter, and Munro.

Kilburn Water, which is inclosed in a brick reservoir, bearing the date 1714, has been analysed by Mr. Bliss and Mr. Godfrey Schmeisser; and the result of their experiments is communicated by Mr. Park. The water, it is believed, is used for little else now than the domestic purposes of the adjoining tavern.

The discovery of the Neutral Saline Waters of Hampstead is of very modern date, for the benefits of which, whatever they may be, the publick is indebted to Mr. Thomas Goodwin, late a medical practitioner at Hampstead, who published an account of them in 1804. From a recommendatory card dispersed in 1808, it would appear that there are two species of Saline Water here, which Mr. Goodwin has denominated the *Cheltenham* and *Harrowgate* Springs.

Before the streets of London were inundated by rival Water Companies, the Springs of Hampstead were regarded as important auxiliaries towards the necessary consumption of the Metropolis; and they became the objects of Parliamentary care and provision. An Act of 35 Hen. VIII. cap. 10, from which Mr. Park has given some extracts, empowers the Mayor (Sir Wm. Bowyer, knt.) and Commonalty of London to lay pipes, dig pits, erect conduits, &c. in the grounds of all persons whatsoever at Hampstead Heath and other places, making satisfaction to the proprietors of the soil. These works were carried on by Sir John Hart, Lord Mayor, in 1589–90; and about this time, Stow observes, the course of the antient river *Fleet* (which arose at the foot of Hampstead Hill, and fell into the Thames at Blackfriars,) being much choaked and decayed, "it was undertaken, that by drawing divers springs about Hampstead Heath into one head and course, both the City should be served of fresh water in all places of want; and also the channel of this brook be scoured into the Thames." But the effect failed, and the brook by various encroachments became worse choaked than before. The springs were afterwards leased out by the City; and the lessees in 1692 were incorporated by the stile of "The Hampstead Water Company," who still supply some parts of

* From some newspaper advertisements preserved by Mr. Park, it appears that the Hampstead Waters were, about the year 1700, brought in flasks to London daily, and sold in various parts of the town.

the

the neighbourhood of Tottenham-Court. The water is collected into ponds which communicate with one another.

The atmosphere of Hampstead is dry and keen; and is said by Dr. Soame to resemble that of Montpellier. Yet it is asserted that Hampstead is frequently warmer than London in the winter season. In the Spring and Autumn, Hampstead is occasionally affected by the smoky vapour of London, which a strong current will sometimes carry upwards of twelve miles. This artificial fog, which in the vernal quarter is not uncommonly misnamed *a blight*, is seldom missed in a South-east wind.

The Section on Natural History is closed by the notice of a small sort of lizard found on the Heath, and of two large and handsome specimens of the *Sphinx Convolvuli* found in a kitchen; and by a letter concerning some strangely pernicious vermin which abounded in bushes in the neighbourhood of London in 1782 (for which see our vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 34).

The remaining Sections of this Work we shall on a future occasion introduce to the notice of our Readers.

50. *The* Paris *Spectator; or, L'Hermite de la* Chaussée d'Antin. *Containing Observations upon* Parisian *Manners and Customs at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the* French. *By* Wm. Jerdan. 3 *vols.* 12*mo.*

THIS Collection of Essays upon Men and Manners is of a livelier and rather more satirical cast than its prototype, the Spectator of Addison and Steele. There is a tinge of frivolity, as the Author himself avows, in most of the papers, which he seems to have considered necessary to make them relished by the people for whom he wrote them. They are not on that account, however, less palatable to an English taste; and they present withal a more correct and intimate view of the character of our versatile neighbours, than any of our modern Tourists, who have written on the subject, can claim the merit of having given. This seems to have been only a secondary purpose with the Author, for he no where obtrudes it upon his Readers, and therefore it has the agreeable effect of coming upon us by surprize.

To give an idea of the unbounded range which the Spectator of the nineteenth Century takes through the great and little world of Paris, it is sufficient to state the subjects of some of his essays. The sentimental world; the Catacombs; the epochs of French gallantry; a hackney-coachman's day; the Debtors' Prison; Paris at different hours; the Imperial library; the Money-lenders; history of a Jockey; the Flower-market; the morning occupations of a pretty woman; a Duel; the balcony of the Opera; a young man's day; the waters; a dinner of Artists; an evening of the great world; the day of a Ticket-porter; and the journal of a lady of fashion;—such, among others, are the topicks of this busy Hermit's speculations; they present a variety, rather whimsical indeed, but very amusing, and calculated to operate as an infallible antidote to *ennui*, a complaint perhaps more prevalent here than in France, though we have no vernacular term for it.

Hear his description of the Palais Royal:

"I went thither on Thursday last, at eight o'clock in the morning, after having made some purchases in the Rue St. Denis. The first contrast which struck me arose from the bustle in one quarter, and the perfect tranquillity which at the same moment reigned in the other. All the merchants of the Rue St. Denis had been for a long time at their counters; all the shops of the Palais Royal, except those for eatables, were still shut. I went and took my seat in a chair beside the Rotunda, where I might, for a couple of sous, procure a reading of the Journals. It was the day after the performance of a new piece, and many critical persons were disputing upon the subject. Of six daily journals, two declared that the play was condemned; the other four asserted that it had the most brilliant success; I remarked, with an emotion of pain, that the majority of my companions were particularly anxious to peruse the malevolent papers, and I concluded that *Envy* and *Hate* rose earlier in the morning than *Justice* and *Mercy*.—The Garden began to fill with three sorts of people, whom we are almost sure to find together, and who seek to employ, these their time, those their money, and the last, their industry. The first are easily known; with an air of listlessness which even makes others feel fatigued, they

they drag their steps from alley to gallery, from coffee-house to chair, and at last arrive at the evening without the capability of giving an account of a single action performed during the day. The second, without being more occupied, are nevertheless more busy; they run through all the shops, create phantasies which they denominate wants, and, perpetually the dupes of themselves or of others, they always finish, without leaving the Palais Royal, by finding occasion to empty their purse. The third class is by much the most numerous: the persons who compose it are readily recognized by their alacrity in anticipating your wishes, by their *obsequious* civilities, and by the earnestness with which they inquire of you *the news of the day*, in order to draw from you an insignificant answer, and afford them a pretext for entering into conversation with you to-morrow, and treat you, from the familiarity of yesterday, as an old acquaintance. — At ten o'clock I entered the Café de Chartres, where I have formerly witnessed quarrels between the *green* cockade and the *white* cockade, the *Montagne* and the *Gironde:* abandoned long ago to the peaceful players at draughts and dominos, it is nevertheless in high repute with professed epicures. The *Café Hardi* has seen its renown for *kidneys* disappear before the fame for *periwinkles with mushrooms* of the *Café de Chartres*, where those persons generally breakfast who intend to dine at the *Rocher de Caucase.* I called for tea; a lusty man, who was placing upon the adjoining table a pullet *à la Tartare*, regarded me with a look of pity; ill humour seized me; I left the room, and went to the *Café Lemblin.*"

We have not room for the rest of his peregrination, which lasts till the dinner-hour, when he quits this high 'Change of dissipation, at the time when the gamesters are beginning to assemble.

We subjoin an extract from another paper, which he styles "the life of the Manor-house." After describing the amusements of a large party of visitants at an antient castle in Normandy, he relates the following whimsical incident:

"The last day I spent at P——, the only subject discussed was the comet. The children's tutor, who is almost as great in astronomy as M. Tripotin, began to frighten the ladies, by demonstrating to them, in a manner peculiarly his own, that our earth could not escape being some day or other pulverized by the shock of one of those vagabond stars; when Madame de St. C—— interrupted him, to read us the postscript of a letter received by her maid from her mother, and which was literally as follows: 'Thy mistress and thee, you have ill chosen your time to go into the country; they are *shewing* at Paris a superb comet; I have already been to see it three times from the *Pont des Arts;* and as it may be a thousand years, they tell me, before such another may be seen, I am very sorry that thou hast lost so fine an opportunity.'"

When the French shall have been thoroughly cured of their insane passion for military glory, it is to be hoped, for the repose of the world, that they will relapse into their original character; and, as the English are designated the *thinking* people, they will consent to be distinguished as the *laughing* people. The popularity of this work is a strong symptom that such a change is taking place.

51. *The Moral Tendencies of Knowledge: a Lecture, delivered before the City Philosophical Society*, Dorset-Street; *and the* Christian *Philological Society*, Spitalfields. *By* Thomas Williams. *8vo. pp.* 50. Williams *and Son.*

THE principal object of this Lecture is, to shew the advantage of Knowledge, generally considered, and its tendency to the Moral Improvement of Mankind.

"The outline was first delivered to a small but respectable Literary Society, since extinct, in the vicinity of town. The approbation with which it was favoured, induced the Author to enlarge it, when applied to for a Lecture before the *City Philosophical Society.* On this occasion, some Members of the Committee of the *Christian Philological Society*, who happened to be present, requested that it might be repeated to them, which was done, with some farther enlargement, and it is now printed at their unanimous request."—"As the rules of the City Philosophical Society exclude the topicks of Religion, they were but very slightly touched at their Lecture-room; but the plan of the *latter* Society being more congenial to such discussions, the Author felt himself at liberty to dilate on some points a little more fully."

Mr. Williams is of opinion that "Classical Literature" is more attended to than is really necessary.

"A man," he says, "may be a good classick, and yet lamentably ignorant. He may be ignorant, not only of himself and

and of the world, but also of the arts and sciences (mathematicks, perhaps, excepted), and may criticize them in such a manner as to render himself ridiculous. The ingenious mechanick, or the studious chemist, becomes the object of his jest; because, forsooth, he is a bad grammarian, and pronounces the Greek terms of his art unclassically! Learned men should respect each other, like artizans. More than thirty of these are employed to make a watch; and it is found the work is done better and sooner by being thus divided. The spring-maker, the balance-maker, the gilder, the jeweller, the case-maker, though each may be confined to his peculiar branch, the one despises not the other. Thus literary men should respect science, and scientific men reverence literature."—"A man may be a good classick, and know nothing of law or medicine; and yet without the Greek and Roman languages, he cannot read (at least in the originals) either the Greek physicians or the Roman lawyers. Above all, men may be adepts in classical learning, and yet know little, very little, of theology. Indeed, how should they acquire this in the authors they read at school? Are they to learn it from Ovid's Metamorphoses? — or from the tragedies of Æschylus? — or from Euclid's Elements? As to Theological Lectures, Dr. Marsh tells us, his predecessors used to read Latin Essays to empty benches; and, until very lately, I believe the case was the same at *Oxford*. The young clergy go to college to learn *humanity* (*i. e.* in the University dialect, the dead languages) and the mathematicks, in order to enable them to teach theology. They might almost as well go to the Veterinary College.—At *Cambridge* they have three Divinity Professors, and Dr. Marsh, who is one of them, is deservedly popular. After he has delivered his Lectures from the University pulpit, he prints them for the benefit of others, and I have read them with much pleasure. In the course of four years he published eighteen Lectures, about the length of fashionable sermons. The two first years were employed on Biblical Criticism, which is the introduction to theology, as arithmetick is to the mathematicks. The two following years the Doctor was otherwise engaged. Another year's Lectures were printed in 1813, on the respective merits of Commentators: a fourth series of Lectures, on the same subject, has been delivered; but is not yet, nor can I learn when it will be, published."—"But we must do the Margaret Professor the justice to observe, that in the interim he has written several pamphlets against the British and Foreign Bible Society."

And why should he not, if he thought proper so to do? There is, however, much solid reasoning and acute argument in the course of this Lecture. But, without entering into the argument, we shall copy from it an anecdote:

"In 1784, the *Asiatic Society* was formed at Calcutta, under the auspices of Sir William Jones, its first President, who greatly exerted himself in promoting the study of literature in India. He was succeeded by Sir John Shore (now Lord Teignmouth), who entered cordially into the views of his predecessor; and this probably led the way to another and more important Institution,—the *College* of Fort William, which was erected in 1800, with Professors for the different Oriental and other languages, assisted by more than fifty Native Teachers. — In 1792 had been founded in England the *Baptist Mission Society*, which sent out missionaries to Calcutta; but the East India Company's servants abroad refused them a residence, and they were obliged (though British subjects) to seek protection in the adjacent *Danish* settlement (as it then was) of Serampore, about fifteen miles from the metropolis of British India. There the brethren have occupied themselves in learning the languages of the country, in translating the Scriptures into twenty-seven of them, and in printing them in thirty-four, including the Chinese. — In these versions it is but just to say, that they have been patronized and assisted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by Christians of all denominations."

Speaking afterwards of "inconveniencies attending the first perceptions of knowledge," Mr. Williams observes,

"These were, perhaps, never so strongly depicted as in the following anecdote, from the Oriental Memoirs of Sir W. Forbes. This gentleman, when in India, formed an acquaintance with an intelligent and respectable Brahmin. The religion of these men permits them not to destroy life, nor to swallow any creature which has possessed it; and so strict are some, that in the season when insects abound, they cover their mouths and nostrils, and sweep the ground on which they walk with a soft broom, that they may not tread on them. Sir William had a solar microscope sent from England; and, shewing it to his Hindoo friend, demonstrated the impossibility of his eating even fruit and vegetables without swallowing the animalcules which

which adhere to them. The Brahmin was astonished, and seemed gratified; but begged importunately for the microscope, *so* importunately that, at length, Sir William Forbes reluctantly resigned it to him. A momentary gleam of joy flashed across the Brahmin's countenance; and, grasping the instrument, he immediately descended from the veranda, where they were conversing, into the garden, when, seizing a stone, he instantly smashed it to pieces. On assigning his reason for this act, which he did a few days afterwards, when his friend's anger had subsided, he said, 'Oh that I had remained in that happy state of ignorance wherein you first found me! Yet will I confess, that as my knowledge increased, so did my pleasure, until I beheld the last wonders of the microscope. From that moment I have been tormented by doubt, and perplexed by mystery;—my mind, overwhelmed by chaotic confusion, knows not where to rest, nor how to extricate itself from such a maze. I am miserable, and must continue so to be, until I enter on another stage of existence. I am a solitary individual, among fifty millions of people, all educated in the same belief with myself, all happy in their ignorance! So may they ever remain! I shall keep the secret within my own bosom, where it will corrode my peace, and break my rest; but I shall have some satisfaction in knowing that I alone feel those pangs which, had I not destroyed the instrument, might have been extensively communicated, and rendered thousands miserable! Forgive me, my valuable friend, and oh, *convey no more implements of knowledge and destruction!*'—So unwelcome is Truth and Science to the children of Ignorance and Bigotry; and if we were to listen to their pleas, there is an end at once of all attempts to enlighten them, or to do them good."

52. *A Reply, "Point by Point," to the Special Report of the Directors of the* African *Institution. By* Robert Thorpe, *Esq. LL.D. 8vo. pp.* 113. Rivingtons.

THOUGH Accusations against Public Bodies should always be received with some degree of caution; yet the claims of a respectable Individual have a right to public attention. Mr. Thorpe, who was removed from a Judicial situation in Canada on Dec. 31, 1807, and appointed Chief Justice of Sierra-Leone next day, is in the present case the complainant; and in his pamphlet thus confidently appeals to the publick:

"When Mr. Horner declared in the House of Commons, 'that the African Institution were preparing an answer, point by point, to the misrepresentations contained in my Letter to Mr. Wilberforce,' I hailed it as the dawn of investigation; but I could not have anticipated the extreme gratification I received on reading the 'Special Report of the Directors of the Institution respecting allegations contained in my Letter,' as it has produced from them a confession, where they intended a refutation, and confirmed a statement they had declared to be erroneous.—The Report having forced my character and conduct before the publick, I esteem the most fortunate circumstance of my life; because, in simple vindication, such things must now be unfolded, to the Directors' manifest confusion, as otherwise would have been concealed, to my irreparable injury."

Mr. Thorpe's pamphlet is well written, and deserves consideration.

53. *Ninth Report of the Directors of the* African *Institution, read at the Annual General Meeting held on the 12th of April,* 1815. *To which are added, An Appendix, and a List of Subscribers. 8vo. pp.* 149. Hatchard.

THE "List," though not numerous, is highly respectable; and we gladly communicate the result of this "Ninth Report."

"Since the abolition of the Slave Trade, the imports from this tract of coast [the Gold Coast] have greatly increased; and it may be stated, upon the undoubted authority of intelligent persons perfectly acquainted with the facts, that the importations have amounted, during the last five or six years, to the annual value of from 120,000*l.* to 180,000*l.* The annual import of gold alone is stated to be about 30,000 ounces. Thus it appears that the importation from the Gold Coast alone (a space of 250 miles) into Great Britain, since the abolition of the Slave Trade, has been double the amount of the importation from the whole Slave Coast of Africa (an extent of 4500 miles) prior to that event.—A farther example may be taken from the colony of Sierra-Leone, where a Custom-house was first established in May 1812; from whence accounts have been furnished of the imports and exports into and from that colony during the two years ending in May 1814. The amount

amount of the imports during that period, on which duties were actually paid, was 105,080*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; being the alleged prime cost of the goods, even without the cost of packages. In order to obtain the invoice price of the goods, one-third, at least, must be added to the prime cost, for necessary charges. The amount will then be about 140,000*l.*; or, on an average, 70,000*l.* annually.—The exports from Sierra Leone, during the same period, have amounted to 91,539*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; being, on an average, 45,000*l.* annually. The remainder of the imports may be accounted for by the bills of exchange drawn upon this Country for the expences of the civil establishment and commissariat. Hence it appears, that from the single river of Sierra Leone, the imports into Great Britain were nearly, and the exports to the same river fully, equal to the imports and exports (exclusive of the Slave Trade) of the whole extent of the Western Coast of Africa prior to the Abolition.—The facts here stated relative to the extent of our innocent and legitimate commerce with the Western Coast of Africa, must be considered as highly interesting and important; both as shewing how extremely small that commerce was prior to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and how much it has increased during the very few years which have since elapsed. This increase has certainly been much more considerable than there was any good reason for expecting, under the actual circumstances of the case."

54 *Report of the Debate and Proceedings in the Case of* Robert Sherson, *Esq. a Senior Merchant in the Hon.* East India *Company's Service, on their* Madras *Establishment; for the Purpose of confirming a Resolution of the Court of Directors, presenting him with the Sum of* 20,000 *Pagodas, as a Compensation for his Pecuniary Losses and great Sufferings, by his Suspension, for upwards of Seven Years, from all the Situations he filled in the Service.* 8*vo. pp.* 255. Longman *and Co.*

MR SHERSON appears to have been the object of cruel and unjust persecution. Upon the mere suspicion of frauds in the Grain Department, over which he had the superintendance, his accompts were seized, he was suspended from his official situations, and continued under that suspension, exposed to unmerited obloquy, for seven years, when, after trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, the severe measures adopted against him were decided to have been founded upon erroneous grounds, and he was most honourably acquitted, in all and every degree, his adversaries being condemned in costs.

The General Court of Proprietors (whose proceedings are detailed in the publication before us), after deliberate discussion, confirmed the grant of the Court of Directors; cordially concurred in the unanimous adjudication of the Supreme Court of Judicature; and agreed with the Governor and Council at Madras, "that the Acquittal of Mr. Sherson will enable the Court of Directors again to employ the services of a Gentleman, whose honour and probity, long unimpeached, are now entitled to a confidence the more assured, because of the severe test which they have undergone."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Entre les objets des divers sens, il n'y a que ceux des sens de la vue et de l'ouie qui puisse produire des sensations agréables dont résultent les sentimens de la beauté.—La beauté n'existe point par elle-même, et dans les objets que nous trouvons beaux, elle n'est qu'une relation qu'ils ont avec nous. Elle est en eux une *qualité relative* et secondaire (comme le froid et la chaleur), qui n'a d'existence que dans le sentiment que nous en avons." BARTHEZ*.

8. *The Dream, for the Pianoforte; composed by* Ferdinand Ries, *Member of the Royal Academy in* Sweden. *Op.* 49. *pp.* 13. 5*s.*

THE ways in which poetry and musick affect the mind, are in some respects opposite: poetry presents us with a train of ideas which raise our passions; but musick first excites our feelings, which, in their turn, excite ideas. Hence, although the same poetry will produce nearly the same feelings, differing only in degree, in different individuals,—it would be quite wonderful if the same piece of instrumental musick received the same translation or description by two different auditors. A difference would undoubtedly arise from their previous habits of thinking, and also because the same feelings, and intensity of feeling, may be generated by very dis-

* Theorie du Beau dans la Nature et les Arts, ouvr. post. de J. P. Barthez, 8vo. 1807, à Paris.

similar

similar objects. It is a trite observation, that every portion of a good composition must be expressive of some sentiment which has its peculiar accent and movement, or else the musick cannot be interesting; and the force of its expression is commonly believed to be proportional to the closeness with which it imitates the accents of men or animals in a state of pain or pleasure. The general application of this hypothesis will, we think, be found rather difficult, and shall not be discussed in this place. Fain would we proceed to furnish the Reader with an accurate idea of this singular Dream; but we dare not venture, so great would be the risk of being tedious to some readers, ridiculous to others, and misunderstood by the majority. Pianoforte players, who are not adepts, will probably be of opinion that Mr. Ries had some assistance from that clever old gentleman who had a hand in the musical dream of the celebrated violinist Tartini. Whether Von Esch had any such aid in his *Songe*, we know not; but the latter is a very trifle, compared with the elaborate work before us. This is calculated to please only the learned and the skilful; and the ignorant will, perhaps, be ready to ask with astonishment, "Is this musick?" It has great variety of expression, and the part which bears a military character will be the most generally interesting. In style it has a slight resemblance to that of Steibelt, with far less of the *grazioso*. It begins and terminates in the major key of E flat, and with wandering course passes through the most distantly-connected keys, with the same ease that a dreamer roves through distant regions.

9. Cherubini's *favourite Overture del Crescendo, as performed at the Philharmonic Concert; arranged with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for the Flute, Violin, and Violoncello. Dedicated to Miss* Freeling, *by the Author. pp.* 11. 5*s.* Clementi *and Co.*

IN this very pleasing Overture, Signor Cherubini has displayed a well-cultivated imagination, and considerable genius. It is divided into two movements, in the major key of F; the first a short *largo*, in common time; the second, an *allegro vivace*, in triple time. The rhythmical arrangement of some passages, introducing common time, in the latter movement, is curious. Through the whole we find that unity of subject which Kollmann has endeavoured to illustrate in his analyzed Symphony, and which is too much disregarded by young Composers, who seem not to be sufficiently aware that a number of beautiful patches may fail to produce a beautiful whole in connexion. This Overture being arranged by its learned Author, we lose none of its spirit and character, although we lose the charming contrast arising from the differences of tone in the various instruments of an orchestra. The works of this Author, as far as we are acquainted with them, and speaking according to Burke's ideas, have more of beauty than sublimity. In style they have some resemblance to the works of Méhul.

10. *"Do gilded Ships more safely glide?" a favourite Rondo; the Words by* Richard Pearson, *Esq. The Musick altered from* Hook.

NOT recollecting the original air, we cannot give an opinion on the alteration. The beginning of the melody is very much like favourite airs of sixty years since, and the rest of it might easily be mistaken for a Methodist hymn. It will be most pleasing to those who hold Incledon to be the first of singers.

11. Harmonia Sacra: *or a Selection of Twelve of the most favourite Psalms, Hymns, &c.: newly arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by* N. B. Challoner. *Op.* 24. *pp.* 12. 4*s.*

A CHEAP and useful collection. There is something ridiculous in Mr. C.'s calling it his *Opera* 24. We would advise him to substitute Barthelemon's morning hymn for the old one given on page 4.

12. *Twenty-eight Preludes for the Pianoforte; composed by* J. W. Holder, *Mus. Bac.* Oxon. *Opera* 26. *pp.* 26. 6*s.* Goulding *and Co.*

THESE consist of pleasing showy passages, of moderate difficulty; but they are rather too long for learners to get by heart, to use as preludes. Page 15 is defective. It would have increased the utility of the work, if the Author had marked the fingering; which might have been done without increasing the expence.

LIT

Cambridge, Nov. 3. The Seatonian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. JAMES WM. BELLAMY, A. M. of Queen's College, for his Poem of "Jonah," which will speedily be published.

The Books belonging to the Duke of York, consisting of some splendid editions of the best Military Authors, and a very extensive collection of Maps, deposited at his office in the Horse-guards soon after he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, were removed, Oct. 11, to his new Library (late her Majesty's) in the Green Park. This room now contains the most perfect collection of Military Books in the Kingdom.

ANTIENT LITERATURE DISCOVERED.

The indefatigable Abbot ANGELO MAJO, one of the keepers of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, who had the merit of discovering and publishing three unknown Orations of Cicero, has now had the happiness to enrich us by a more brilliant discovery,—that of the Works of an antient Author, CORNELIUS FRONTO, with unpublished Letters of the Emperors Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, L. Verus, and Appian. The publication consists of two vols. large octavo, with several copper-plates, and fac-similes of the MS. — Of Fronto, an African by birth, a preceptor of two Emperors, M. Aurelius and L. Verus, and the greatest Latin orator after Cicero, only a small grammatical work was hitherto known: now twenty works of this remarkable Author have been discovered in Ambrosian. There are several books of Latin and Greek Letters to different Emperors, &c. — In these volumes are inserted also three unpublished Latin Letters of Antoninus Pius, eighteen of M. Aurelius, six of L. Verus, one Greek letter of Appian the historian, and many inedited pieces of Ennius, Plautus, Cato, Sallust, and other antient Romans and Greeks. The Greek pieces have a Latin translation; in short, nothing is neglected to heighten the value of this most agreeable present. No *editio princeps* of any Classick can be compared with it. Fifteen copies are printed in large quarto, and will be one day a great curiosity. We have one before us: it is printed on the most splendid wove paper. — *Supplement to the Allgemesne Zeitung, Nov. 2.*

Works nearly ready for Publication:

The Life of JAMES the Second, King of England, collected out of Memoirs writ of his own Hand; also, King James's Advice to his Son; and that Monarch's last Will, dated Nov. 17, 1688. Edited by the Rev. J. S. CLARKE, LL. B. F.R.S.

The Entire Works of HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Surrey, and Sir THOMAS WYATT, the Elder: containing much new and curious Matter, Notes, critical and explanatory, &c. By G. F. NOTT, D.D. F.S.A.

Four Letters of Sir MATTHEW HALE to his Children: 1. Concerning their Speech; 2. On keeping the Lord's Day; 3. On Religion; and 4. On Recovery from Sickness. With a Memoir and a Portrait of the Author.

The Invocation of the Virgin Mary, and of the Saints, as now practised in the Church of Rome, shewn to be superstitious and idolatrous: a Sermon, preached before the Archdeacon of Durham, at his Visitation on the 5th day of July, 1815. By the Rev. THOMAS LE MESURIER, B. D. Rector of Haughton-le-Skern. With Notes.

A Practical and Familiar Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the United Churches of England and Ireland. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, A. M.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE.

Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland. By Mr. OLDFIELD.

Travels of ALI BEY, in Morocco, Tripoli, Cyprus, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and Turkey, between 1803 and 1807. Written by himself, and translated into English. In 2 vols. 4to. with 100 plates.

Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde, accompanied by a Geographical and Historical Account of those Countries, with a Map. By Lieut. HENRY POTTINGER, of the East India Company's Service, Assistant to the Resident at the Court of his Highness the Peishwa, and late Assistant and Surveyor with the Missions to Sinde and Persia. With a Map.

PAUL'S Letters from his Kinsfolks; a series of Letters from the Continent.

A Visit to Flanders in July 1815, with a Plan of the Battle of Waterloo. By JAMES SIMPSON, Esq. Advocate, Edinbro'.

An Extract from a Journal kept on board H. M. S. Bellerophon, Capt. F. L. Maitland, from July 15th to August 7th, 1815, being the period during which Napoleon Buonaparte was on board that Ship. By Lieut. JOHN BOWERBANK, R.N. late of the Bellerophon. With an Appendix of official and other Documents.

The Lay of Marie. By MATILDA BETHAM.

Emilia of Luiduian; or the Field of Leipsic: a Poem. By MARY ARNALD HOUGHTON.

Compositions in Outline, from Hesiod's Theogony, Works and Days, and The Days. Engraved by J. BLAKE, from Designs by JOHN FLAXMAN, R. A. Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy.

Monastic

Monastic and Baronial Remains. By Mr. J. G. PARKYNS. 2 vols. 100 Plates.

The remainder of the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland. By Mr. GREIG.

A pocket edition of the Works of OVID, from the text of Burmann: part of a complete series of the Latin Poets and Historians, publishing under the title of the "*Regent's Classicks.*"

Observations of a Russian, during a Residence in England of Ten Months: on its Laws, Manufactures, Customs, Habits, Vices, Commercial and Civil Polity, &c. Translated from the original Manuscript of OLOFF NAPEA, Ex-Officer of Cavalry.

Preparing for Publication:

An enlarged and much improved Edition of "BRITISH MONACHISM, or Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England." By THOS. DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S. Author of the History of Gloucestershire; Illustrations of the Townley Statues, &c. With various Plates of Costumes.

Mr. SHARON TURNER's Second Volume of his History of England, containing the History of the Reigns of Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Rich. II. Henry IV. and Henry V. Also the History of Religion in England; the History of English Poetry, and of the English Language and Prose Literature.

Annals of the Reign of GEORGE the Third. By Dr. AIKIN.

Mr. DANIELL has made great progress in the remaining Numbers of his Voyage round Great Britain.

A new Edition of THORESBY's Ducatus Leodiensis. By THOMAS DUNHAM WHITTAKER, LL. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heysham, in Lancashire. Folio, with 70 Engravings.

A History of the City of Chester, from its foundation to the present time; with five Engravings by G. Cuitt.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing by subscription, on a sheet of Antiquarian drawing-paper, a Map of the Town of Shrewsbury, from actual Admeasurement; which will comprehend the whole extent of the Voting Liberties, the Suburb of Abbey-Foregate, &c.; and in which will be particularly delineated the Boundaries of the different Parishes, Wards, Public Buildings, &c.

Ethical Questions, or Speculations upon the principal Subjects of Controversy in Moral Philosophy. By Dr. COGAN. Chiefly consisting of the thoughts which suggested themselves to the Author in the course of his analytical inquiries, but being of a controversial nature, not incorporated with the former volumes. The work is proposed as supplementary to the "Philosophical and Ethical Treatise on the Passions."

Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetorick. By D. M. CRIMMIN, Esq. of the Middle Temple. With a copious Index.

Witt's Recreations, refined and augmented with ingenious Conceites for the Wittie, and Merrie Medicines for the Melancholie. Printed from the edition of 1640. To which will be added, some Prefatory Remarks and Memoirs of Sir JOHN MENNES, and Dr. SMITH. And Wit Restor'd, in severall select Poems not formerly publish't, London, 1658. Also, Musarum Deliciæ; or the Muses Recreation, containing severall pieces of Poetique Wit. London, 1656.

We understand that the Rev. H. WHITE's publication of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON's Diary of a Tour through North Wales, has been delayed in consequence of Mr. W.'s having looked forward to the opportunity of enriching it with some genuine Letters of the Author; but the work will go to press early in the ensuing year.

Paris re-visited in 1815, by way of Brussels; including a Walk over the Field of Battle at Waterloo, &c. By Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Author of the Visit to Paris in 1814.

St. Valentine's Eve; a Novel. By Mrs. OPIE.

"She would be a Heroine;" a Novel. By Miss GRIFFITHS.

The Author of "Travels at Home," is preparing the Sixth Volume of that work, to contain a Survey of "England." It will be printed also as an independent book.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, Vol. VI. in octavo.

The Botanist's Companion. By W. SALISBURY. 2 vols. 12mo.

There is now printing at Canton, China, under the patronage of the East-India Company, and at their sole expence, a Dictionary of the Chinese Language, by the Rev. R. MORRISON. The work is to consist of three parts. The first, Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese radicals; the second, Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically; and the third, English and Chinese. The whole will be comprised in three or four volumes, royal quarto. The work will contain 40,000 characters. The derivation of the character will be noticed, and its meaning illustrated by examples. Specimens of the *Chuen wan*, or antient Seal Character, and of the present *Tsaoutsze*, or Running-hand, will be given. It is intended to publish the work in Parts; the first Part will be completed in 1816.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

To his Grace the DUKE *of* WELLINGTON, *Knight of the Garter, and the Golden Fleece, on his heroic Work of the Deliverance of* SPAIN, *and the Defending of* EUROPE *from Slavery.*

By EDWARD, LORD THURLOW.

STAR of transcendant brightness! glorious Fire,
That hadst thy light first kindled in the East,
And thence hast burn'd, the Beacon of Desire,
By passing forth into the sparkling West!
Great Type of Glory, Prodigal of Love,
Planet of Wonder, Regent of the Night,
That dost through golden air divinely move,
Prophet of Day, and Harbinger of Light!
What song shall praise thee, rolling in thy sphere,
E'en to the Gate of Immortality,
Sent forth from God, to Men and Angels dear,
What song of everlasting symphony?
None such we have, can thy perfection suit,
The heart must speak it,—let the tongue be mute!

Brussels, Oct. 30.

LINES

On the Death of JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, *M. and LL.D. who died Nov.* 1, 1815.

WEEP, weep, O CHARITY, your LETTSOM dead,—
Him, who your hungry children gladly fed,
Who clothed the naked, gave the sick relief,
And comfort spake to minds oppress'd with grief,
To Literature and Science aid would lend,
To all who knew him — to mankind — a Friend.

Rejoice, O CHARITY, your LETTSOM's dead,
His soul, we trust, to happier realms is fled,
To wait the issue of that awful day,
When the Redeemer-Judge, with smile, shall say
To the beneficent for his dear sake,
"My joy and glory freely now partake."

O ye, who make beneficence your aim,
His actions emulate with kindred flame,
His writings study *, "Go, and do likewise,"
And hope in the Redeemer's love to rise,
Trust then to hear those all-surpassing words,
"Enter, my Friends, the joy that is thy Lord's."

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* Dr. Lettsom, besides many other valuable publications, in 1802 published a work, in 3 volumes 8vo, intituled "Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science."

TO THE MEMORY OF A FRIEND.

Intended to be prefixed to other Poems.

CLOS'D is that eye in death, whose gentle ray
Benignant beam'd with sympathy and love.
Ah! never more must I behold that smile,
That playful smile, which, like the morning sun
Darting its rays o'er Heaven's wide expanse,
Dispell'd all gloomy, all unsocial thought,
And fill'd each breast with friendship's purest glow.
Had Death but spar'd thee, one would yet survive,
To view with kind severity this essay
Of my too feeble Muse, to aid her flight
Perchance to higher regions, to direct
Her course, and teach her how to follow thine.
To thee 'twas given, with all a Poet's fire,
To trace retiring Nature; dear to thee
The deep recesses of the inmost grove,
The bubbling stream meand'ring through the plains,
And fertilizing all. But the cold grave
Now holds thy mould'ring form:—yet, after this,
"There is another and a better world:"
How my soul bounds at the exulting thought
That we may meet—meet in ecstatic bliss,
And never to part more!"

A NIGHT IN A STAGE-COACH:

Being a Meditation on the Way between London *and* Bristol.

Written upon a recent Visit to his Brother in Bristol, by Mr. MONTGOMERY, *Author of several popular and much-admired Poems, and the Editor of the* Sheffield Iris, *a provincial print of no mean celebrity.*

[From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.]

I TRAVEL all the long, long night,
By ways to me unknown;
I travel like a bird in flight,
Onward, and all alone.

In vain I close my weary eyes,
They will not, cannot sleep,
But, like the Watchers of the Skies,
Their twinkling vigils keep.

My thoughts are wandering wild and far;
From earth to heaven they dart;
Now wing their flight from star to star,
Now dive into my heart.

Backward they roll the tide of Time,
And live through vanish'd years,
Or hold their "colloquy sublime"
With future hopes and fears.

Then passing joys and present woes
Chase through my troubled mind;
Repose still seeking,—but repose
Not for a moment find.

So

So yonder lone and lovely Moon
Gleams on the clouds gone by,
Illumines those around her noon,
Yet Westward points her eye.

Nor wind nor flood her course delay,
Forward I see her glide;
She never pauses on her way,
She never turns aside.

With anxious heart and throbbing brain,
Strength, patience, spirits gone,
Pulses of fire in every vein,
Thus, thus I journey on.

But soft!—in Nature's failing hour,
Up-springs a breeze,—I feel
Its balmy breath, its cordial power,
—Its power to soothe and heal.

Lo! grey, and gold, and crimson streaks
The gorgeous East adorn,
While o'er th' empurpled mountain breaks
The glory of the morn.

Insensibly the stars retire,
Exhaled like drops of dew;
Now through an arch of living fire,
The Sun comes forth to view.

The hills, the vales, the waters burn
With his enkindling rays,
No sooner touch'd than they return
A tributary blaze.

His quickening light on me descends,
His cheering warmth I own;
Upward to him my spirit tends,
But worships God alone.

O that on me, with beams benign,
HIS countenance would turn;
I too should then arise and shine,
—Arise, and shine, and burn.

Slowly I raise my languid head,
Pain and soul-sickness cease;
The phantoms of dismay are fled,
And health returns, and peace.

Where is the beauty of the scene,
Which silent Night display'd?
The clouds, the stars, the blue serene,
The moving light and shade?

All gone!—the Moon, erewhile so bright,
Veil'd in a dusky shroud,
Seems, in the Sun's o'erpowering light,
The fragment of a cloud.

At length I reach my journey's end—
Welcome that well-known face!
I meet a Brother and a Friend,
I find a resting-place.

Just such a pilgrimage is Life;
Hurried from stage to stage;
Our wishes with our lot at strife,
Through childhood to old age.

The World is seldom what it seems:
To Man, who dimly sees,
Realities appear as dreams,
And dreams realities.

The Christian's years, though slow their flight,
When he is call'd away,
Are but the watches of a night,
And Death the dawn of day.

He sees o'er his expiring eyes,
While forth his spirit springs,
The Sun of Righteousness arise,
With healing in his wings.

When I shall reach *this* journey's end,
Oh may I find, through grace,
In Christ, a Brother and a Friend,
In Heaven, a resting-place.

Sept. 23. M.

THE DEATH OF ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE: *Translated from the Fourth Book of Virgil's Georgics, by* H. S. BOYD.

ALONG the bank th' affrighted fair-one fled,
But, ah! already number'd with the dead,
She mark'd not where, to guard the flowery way,
In tufted grass, a dreadful hydra lay.
The choral Dryads bid their sorrows flow,
And chaunt on all their hills the dirge of woe.
Her fate the Rhodopeian towers bemoan'd:
Pangæus wept: the realm of Rhæsus groan'd:
And Hebrus, and Actian Orithyia.
He, striking deep and slow his hollow lyre,
His grief assuaging with the Muse's lore,
Thee, sweetest Spouse, thee, lonely on the shore,
At rising morn, at coming evening sang:
With thee the woods and vocal mountains rang.
The jaws of Tænaros; the gulph, where light
Ne'er gleams, he sought; the grove of fearful Night;
And hearts, unknown to melt at human glares,
The Manes dire; the King who fiercely prayers.
But Hades own'd the magic charm of sound:
The pale and glimmering ghosts came gliding round;
Numerous as birds, that crowd the leafy bowers,
When frowns the darkness, or descend the showers.
Matrons, and Husbands; Shades of Heroes slain,
Who once were mighty on the battle-plain;
Unwedded Maids, and Youths, with funeral cries,
Laid on the pile before their parents' eyes:
Whom drear Cocytus, with unseemly reeds,
With sable mud, and intermingled weeds,
Enwraps; the slow, unlovely lake surrounds,
And Styx, the ninefold stream for ever bounds.
The inmost gulph of Tartarus was fill'd
With awe; the dire Eumenides were thrill'd;
Ixion's wheel in air suspended hung,
And Cerberus was mute, while Orpheus sung.
The Minstrel now had pass'd through every toil:
But when returning with the lovely spoil,
Restored Eurydice, who walk'd behind,
(For so Proserpine will'd) his reckless mind
Almighty Love o'ercame.—Could Hell forgive,
E'en Hell would pardon, and would bid her live.

She

She now had gain'd th' ætherial realm of light;
He turn'd to gaze; and all to her was night.
Fruitless his toil: Proserpine's stern decree
Infringed—ah! what remains but misery?
Convulsive throes thrice shook the trembling ground; [Hell's profound.
And thrice deep murmurs roll'd through
Oh wretched Orpheus, I am lost, she cries.
Eternal sleep dissolves my swimming eyes.
Farewell! I sink, yet panting to entwine
These arms around thee—ah! no longer thine. [flees;
Lo! from his sight the pallid Spectre
Like smoke dispersed upon the viewless breeze.
In vain he follows: o'er the lake no more
Will Charon waft him to th' infernal shore.
What now his course? Will supplications gain
The unrelenting Manes? Oh! 'twere vain
To breathe the prayer, or wake the dulcet note: [boat.
She, cold, and mute, moves on in that dim
Through seven long months, uncheer'd by summer-beam,
(So legends tell) at Strymon's desert stream,
Beneath aerial rocks, in freezing caves,
He pour'd his sorrows o'er the charmed waves, [love,
And oft was wont, with strains of hapless
To tame the tiger, and enchant the grove.
Wrapt in the poplar's gloom, with tuneful tongue,
Thus Philomela mourns her ravish'd young;
Whom, yet unfledged, unfeeling hands have borne, [forlorn,
Borne from the nest: she, on some bough
Weeps through the night, renews her piteous tale, [muring vale.
And fills with melting notes the mur-
For him no Venus smiled: no tender mate [solate,
Charm'd that cold breast: alone, discon-
O'er Hyperborean ice, where Winter throws
His mantle hoar of everlasting snows
On Tanais, o'er deserts yet uncross'd,
Fields ever wedded to Riphæan frost,
Madd'ning he roved, and wept his ravish'd mate,
In vain recovered from relenting Fate.
Fired with resentment, the Ciconian Dames,
Who came to celebrate with mystic flames,
And hymns, the nightly orgies of their God,
Infuriate scatter'd o'er th' empurpled sod,
The beauteous youth, all mangled, bathed in gore.
But while his head Œagrian Hebrus bore
Adown his stream; that soft melodious tongue, [sung.
Her name beloved, tho' cold and quivering,
Eurydice! with parting breath he cried:
Ah poor Eurydice! he faintly sigh'd:
Ah poor Eurydice! along the waters died.

Margate, Nov. 2, 1815.

Hor. Car. *Lib. I. Ode XXII. imitated.*

THE Man who guiltless lives, and free from blame, [name;
Unsullied keeps through life a spotless
Whether in distant climes unarm'd he roam,
Or braves uncertain dangers nearer home;
Will need no arms, no deadly weapons wield, [shield.
From hostile swords his honour'd head to
Thus I, as late unarm'd alone I stray'd,
And sang in strains of love my favourite maid; [den,
Dauntless approach'd the lion's yawning
And heard, unmoved, the tiger's roar in vain.
Place me in climes where blows no summer breeze,
Where fields are bare, and leafless are the trees; [sky,
Where constant snows, and an unwholsome
The charms of life, and all its joys deny.
—Place me in climes beneath the Torrid Zone, [known;
Where never yet the name of man was
Still will I Emma love; her angel-smile
Shall still my heart of every care beguile;
And as I pass down life's quick-ebbing tide, [guide.
Her voice shall cheer me, and her wisdom

Sonnet—*Farewell to Love.*

FAREWELL, sweet Love! Yet blame you not my truth! [Child,
More fondly ne'er did Mother eye her
Than I your form: *yours* were my hopes of youth, [or smiled.
And as *you* shaped my thoughts, I sigh'd
While most were wooing wealth, or gaily swerving [apart
To Pleasure's secret haunts; and some
Stood strong in pride, self-conscious of deserving; [heart.
To YOU *I* gave my whole weak wishing
And when I met the Maid that realized
Your fair creations, and had won her kindness;
Say, but for her if aught on earth I prized,
Your dreams alone I dreamt, and caught your blindness.
O grief!—but farewell Love! I will go play me [betray me!
With thoughts that please me less, and less

S. T. Coleridge.

A Lover's Tribute.

THERE is an eye, whose shaded light
A liquid lustre throws;
There is a cheek, whose soften'd white
Would shame the gaudy rose.

The pert, the bright black sparkling eye
The brow of Mirth may grace,
And Health may lend its deepest dye
To deck a rustick's face.

But 'tis not there that Love must seek
For Feeling's favourite shrine;
Oh no! 'tis on thy *pure* pale cheek;
'Tis in such eyes as thine.

J. C. C.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Whitehall, Sept. 16.

A Dispatch, dated Fort William, February 20, together with its inclosures, have been received at the East India-house from the Vice-President in Council.

The skill, judgment, perseverance, and patience, which have distinguished the conduct of Col. Ochterlony in the arduous service in which he is employed, cannot fail to attract the particular notice of your Hon. Court. The exertions of that able officer still continued to be directed against the Enemy's supplies, and such of his new positions as might be found to be assailable.

[Here follows a Letter from J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, inclosing another from the Adjutant General; and both introducing the following dispatch from Sir D. Ochterlony; and commending his judgment and ability:]

Camp Nehn, Dec. 31.

Sir—On the 27th I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the 2d battalion of the 7th Native Infantry and the 18-pounders in this camp.—Our position in view of the fort had compelled the Enemy to bring their supplies from the Eastward by circuitous routes; but my information led me to hope that the possession of three points in front of our right would entirely cut off their supplies from Billaspore, and generally from the interior. In consequence, I directed Lieut.-col. Thompson to march as soon as it was dark on the night of the 27th, and dislodge the Enemy from the stockades they had erected on two of those points, and occupy and maintain a third which they had erected.—Lieut.-colonel Thompson had with him 14 companies, two six-pounders, and two howitzers of the mountain-train, and a force of irregulars amounting at least to 1000, but calculated at 1200 matchlocks. From the badness of the road, or rather foot-paths, and the great difficulties encountered, it was not till a late hour in the morning of the 28th that Lieut.-col. Thompson reached the first point he was instructed to attack; and that was found so inaccessible, and so very much stronger than my information had given me reason to expect, that he very judiciously determined not to risk the chance of an instantaneous assault, but to make use of his artillery. His letter, which I have the honour to inclose, together with a copy of my instructions, details his proceedings from that date, and renders it only necessary for me to express my approbation of Lieut.-col. Thompson's conduct, and entire satisfaction with that of the detachment in general.—It would, however, be unjust, not to mention, that the reports I received from Lieut. Lawtie, engineer, of the very great labour and fatigue sustained with cheerfulness by the pioneers, induced me to express to Capt. Baines, Lieut. Armstrong, and their Officers, who set them the meritorious example, my particular thanks, and to send a pecuniary donation to the men.—Lieut. Lawtie, with his accustomed zeal, accompanied the detachment, and on this, as on every occasion, deserves my highest consideration: from him I have the honour to transmit a slight sketch of the ground and point of attack.—It remains only to add, that the Enemy no sooner perceived the movement to the right, and contemplated its obvious object, than they evacuated all their stockades but the two small redoubts immediately under the fort, and risked the attempt which Lieut.-col. Thompson has detailed; and on its unsuccessful issue, retired to Munghooka Dhar, where he is now assembled with his whole force, the right covered by the stockades, which I had intended to attack, and their left resting on or towards the fort of Tarragurh.—Apprehending that the Enemy might venture a second time, I directed Lieut.-col. Lyons and the second battalion of the 7th, with two 6-pounders, to reinforce Lieut.-col. Thompson, in the hope of preventing it, or rendering it ineffectual. They have, however, remained stationary since their repulse. D. Ochterlony, Major-gen.

Report from Lieut.-col. Thompson to Gen. Ochterlony, inclosed in the preceding.

Sir—Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honour to report, that after dusk on the evening of the 27th I commenced my march towards these heights with the light battalion and eight companies of the 2d battalion 3d regiment, Native infantry, two 6-pounders, and a mountain train of two light howitzers. Although the night was extremely favourable, the whole of the artillery did not reach the opposite side of the ridge of hills, about one coss below Deboo-ka-Tebba, until past eight o'clock in the morning of the 28th. I then advanced up the face of the hill with the light battalion and four companies of the 2d battalion 3d regiment, to gain possession of the ridge on my left, immediately opposite to the Enemy's stone stockade; from this ridge the stockade is about 700 yards, with four different heights intervening.—The Enemy, having come out so far as the nearest hill to the ridge, began to open a fire of matchlocks upon our party as they proceeded up the heights. On our gaining

ing possession of a high part of the ridge, the Enemy evacuated their position upon the opposite hill, and being instantaneously pursued by our troops, they fled successively over the whole of the hills between the ridge and their stockade, which appearing to me too strong to attempt without the assistance of our guns, I resolved to wait until the artillery came up. —The 6-pounders opened upon the place about four o'clock P. M. and I was in hopes that as the wall appeared to be composed only of loose stones, it might have been laid open before dusk; but, after firing for about an hour, from a distance of about 500 yards, only a small part of the wall came down.—Having resolved to move the battery to a nearer distance the following morning, the pioneers were employed during the day in making fascines and gabions for that purpose.—About a quarter of an hour, however, before sunrise the following morning (the 29th), the Enemy came down in great numbers from the Mungoo ka-Dhar, with an apparent intention of forcing my position on the ridge, and also turning my left, so as to surround it. I am happy to add, that, in consequence of the warm reception they received from our troops, they were soon obliged to retire with loss. Having now, however, every reason to believe that Mungoo-ka-Dhar had been strongly reinforced, I thought it adviseable to throw up a slight entrenchment on my position on the ridge and first hill, which was effected about dusk.—During the night the Enemy evacuated the stockade on Deboo-ka-Tibba, which was immediately occupied by the picquets of the light battalion.—The stockade is situated on a steep rocky eminence, very difficult of access on all sides, but particularly so in front, where it is almost perpendicular. The wall is ten feet high on the outside, and four feet thick, composed of loose stones, extremely well built, and three sides of it are surrounded by a high bamboo fence, at the distance of two feet from the outside of the wall; within it is a Pucka Mhut.—The position of the Enemy at Mungoo-ka-Dhar appears to be nearly two miles from my post, and the road to it very difficult, as well from unevenness as from ascent. I have also been informed that the Enemy have thrown up stone breast-works and other obstacles at different parts of the road. I have the honour to inclose a correct return of our casualties: those of the Enemy, from the best intelligence I have been able to procure, amount to 150 in killed, and about 250 wounded. I had the pleasure yesterday to send in two prisoners from Deboo-ka-Tibba, and this day another, who was wounded in the affair of the 29th.—The conduct of the Officers and men composing my detachment has been such as to merit my warmest approbation.

W. Thompson, Lieut.-colonel.

[This Gazette contains also Dispatches, transmitted by Admiral Lord Exmouth, from Rear Admiral Penrose, of the Queen, dated off Gaeta, July 18, and Capt. Fahie, of the Malta, dated July 15, 25, and Aug. 9, relating to the operations before Gaeta. It appears that the British and Austrian Commanders having on the 7th of July acquainted Baron Begani, Governor of Gaeta, with Buonaparte's defeat, and sent him an official report of that event, he demanded permission to send an officer to the head quarters of the Allied armies, to ascertain that fact, which was refused; and on the 15th July he was summoned to surrender by the Austrian General commanding at Naples, which he rejected, declaring his determination to defend the place to the last, and abide the course of Buonaparte's fortune.—He had provisions for four months, and his garrison consisted of 1200 men. The Austrian commander Baron Lauer, opened his batteries on the 17th July; but his fire, though maintained for three days, was too feeble to produce the desired effect, or to support that which the Enemy opposed to him from his commanding position. The fire from the sea face of the Enemy's works was silenced by the British squadron. The siege was then turned into a blockade. Another attempt was afterwards made to induce him to surrender by Capt. Fahie, who sent him a French paper containing the intelligence of the restoration of Louis XVIII.; but he still persisted in declaring that he would defend the place to the last extremity. Subsequently the news was communicated to him of Buonaparte's surrender to Captain Maitland; of which being assured, it led to communications, that terminated in the surrender of the place, to Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies. The garrison of Gaeta, being of different countries, were to be conveyed home; Baron Begani, the Commander, was to receive money to convey him to France, Ferdinand not admitting him into his service. The place was entered and taken possession of by British marines on August 8.]

Downing-street, Sept. 23. Dispatches received by Earl Bathurst, from Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. K. G. C. B.

Paris, August 2.

My Lord—I have the honour to enclose a list of Officers upon whom the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Cross of a Commander and of a Knight respectively, of the Order of Maria Theresa, in testimony of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of their services and conduct, particularly

in

in the late battles in the Netherlands; which I beg your Lordship to lay before His R. H. the Prince Regent, and request His Royal Highness's permission for them respectively to accept the same.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

To be Commanders of the Order of Maria Theresa.—Lieut.-gen. Marquis of Anglesea, G.C.B.; Lieut.-gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B.

To be Knights of the Order of Theresa — Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton, G. C. B.—Major-gens.—Sir J. Kempt, K. C. B.; Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B.; Lord E. Somerset, K.C.B. —Colonels—Sir J. Elley, K. C. B. royal horse gds.; T. Reynell, 71st reg.; Sir A. Bernard, K. C. B. 95th reg.; Hon. A. Abercromby, Cold. gds.; Sir G. Wood, roy. art.; Sir C. Campbell, Cold. gds.; Sir J. Colborne, K. C. B. 52d reg.; A. Woodford, Cold. gds.; Hon. F. Ponsonby, 12th light dr.; F. B. Hervey, 14th light dr.; C. Smith, royal eng. — Lieuts.-cols. — J. M'Donnel, Cold. gds.; Sir R. Hill, knt. roy. horse gds.; Lord F. Somerset, K.C.B. 1st gds.; R. Dick, 42d reg.; N. Douglas, 79th reg.; Lord Saltoun, 1st gds.

Paris, August 21.

List of Officers upon whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of different classes of the Orders of St. George, Anne, and Wladimir respectively, &c. WELLINGTON.

Second Class St. George.—Lieut. Gen. the Marquis of Anglesea; Lieut.-gen. Lord Hill.

Third Class St. George.—Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Clinton; Major-gens. Cook and Kempt.

Second Class St. Wladimir.—Major-gens. Sir O. Vandeleur, Sir J. Byng, and Sir D. Pack.

Third Class St. Wladimir.—Major-gens. —Lord E. Somerset, Sir J. Lambert, Sir C. Grant, Maitland, Sir H. Vivian, and Colonel Mitchell.

Fourth Class St. George. — Colonels— Sir J. Elley, Assistant Adj.-gen.; Reynell, 71st reg.; Sir A. Barnard, 95th reg.; Hon. A. Abercromby, Assistant Quarter-mast.-gen.; Sir C. Campbell, Assistant Quarter-mast.-gen.; J. Colborne, 52d reg.; Woodford, Cold. gds.; Hon. F. Ponsonby, 12th light dgs.; Hervey, Acting Mil. Sec.— Lieut.-cols.—Sir R. Hill, roy. horse gds.; Lord F. Somerset, Mil. Sec.; Lord Saltoun, 1st gds.

Fourth Class St. Wladimir.—Colonels— Hepburn, 3d gds.; Sir G. Wood, roy. art. Muter, 6th dr.; Smyth, roy. eng.—Lieut.-cols.—Macdonnell, gds; Sir H. Bradford, 1st gds.; Lord Greenock, Assistant Quarter-master gen.; Cooke, 1st gds; Sir C. Broke, Assistant Quarter-mast. gen.; Sir H. G. Berkeley, Assistant Quarter Master-gen; Ross, 95th reg.; Sir G. Scovell, Assistant Quart-mast.-gen.; Dick, 42d reg.; Douglas, 79th reg.; Nixon, 28th reg.; Lygon, 2d life gds; Hare, 27th reg.

First Class St. Anne.—Lieut.-gen. C. Count Alten.—Major-gen. Sir E. Barnes, Adjt.-gen.; Major-gen. Adam.

Downing-street, Oct. 3.

Dispatch from the Duke of Wellington.

Paris, Sept. 24.

List of Officers upon whom His Majesty the King of Bavaria has conferred decorations of different classes of the Order of Maximilian Joseph, &c. WELLINGTON.

Commanders—Major-gens. Sirs C. Halkett, J. Lambert, J. Lyon, and J. Vandeleur, K. C. B.'s.

Knights—Cols. Lord F. Somerset, Sir C. Campbell, K. C. B.'s, and F. B. Hervey; Lieut. Cols. Sir N. Hill, K. C. B., Norcott, and Freemantle; Major Hon. G. Dawson.

Downing-street, Oct. 28.

Dispatches from the Duke of Wellington.

Head-quarters, Paris, Oct. 8.

List of Officers upon whom His Majesty the King of the Low Countries had conferred decorations of different classes of the Wilhelm's Order, &c. WELLINGTON.

Third Class, Wilhelm's Order.—Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B.; Major-gens. Sirs C. Grant, C. Halkett, G. Cooke, J. Kempt, W. Dornberg, and P. Maitland; and Lt.-gen. C. Count Alten, K. C. B.'s.

Fourth Class Wilhelm's Order.—Hon. Col. Stewart, 1st Gds; Cols. F. Hepburn, 3d Gds.; F. Arentscheildt, 3d Huss.; and A. B. Clifton, 1st Drag.; Hon. Lieut.-col. W. Elphinstone, 33d Ft.; Lieut.-cols. E. O. Tripp; Sirs C. Broke, K. C. B. H. Bradford, K. C. B. and G. Berkeley, K. C. B. Lord Greenock, R. Nixon, 1st Ft.; G. Muttlebury, 69th Ft.; Harris; J. Ross, 95th Ft.; Busche, 1st Light Batt. K. G. L.; and G. Baring, 2d ditto ditto.

Head-quarters, Paris, Oct. 8.

List of Officers, upon whom his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred decorations of the Order of St. Anne, &c.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

Second Class of St. Anne.—Col. F. von Arentscheildt, 3d Hus. K. G. L.; Lieut.-cols. R. Torrens, West India reg.; J. Waters, A. A. G.; C. Beckwith, 95th F.; W. Campbell, A Q. M. G.; C. Campbell, Roy. Scots; A. Clifton, 1st Drag.; J. Hicks, 32d Ft.; W. Elphinstone, 33d Ft.; H. Mitchell, 51st Ft.; A. G. Norcott and A. Cameron, 95th Ft.; J. B. Clarke, 2d Drag.; Sirs J. May, H. Ross, R. Gardiner, and W. Gomm, K. C. B.'s Roy. Art.; J. Bull, Roy. Art.; and Majors E. Kelly, 2d Life Gds.; and A. M'Donald, Roy. Art.

Head quarters, Paris, Oct. 8.

List of General Officers, upon whom the Emperor of Austria has conferred the Order of Maria Theresa, &c. WELLINGTON.

Knights of the Order of Theresa.—Major-gens. Sirs J. Byng, F. Adam, D. Pack, and H. Vivian.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Termination of War.

The several Treaties and Conventions for the restoration and maintenance of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and his most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. on the other, were signed at Paris on Monday the 20th inst. by Lord Viscount Castlereagh and Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, and by the Duke de Richelieu as Plenipotentiary of the King of France.

The Military duties of the capital were from that day to be transferred from the Allied troops to those of the first military division; and the 10th regiment of French infantry of the line, which has so eminently distinguished itself by its fidelity and attachment to the Royal cause, had already reached Paris.

The Treaties or Conventions, we understand, are four in number, and appropriated to distinct objects. One establishes a state of Peace between the Allied Powers and France; a second relates to the occupation of the fortresses, and the subsistence of the Allied troops within the French frontier; a third regulates the mode of raising and paying the contributions; and a fourth provides for the liquidation of the Foreign claims on the French Exchequer.

Marshal Ney having been put upon his trial before a Court Martial, the Members composing it, after two days' proceedings, voted themselves incompetent to sit as his Judges; and his fate is in consequence to be decided on by the Chamber of Peers. The Court Martial met in the Great Hall of Assize, at the Palace of Justice, and consisted of — Marshal Count Jourdan, President; Marshal Massena, Prince of Essling; Marshal Augereau, Duke of Castiglione; Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso; Lieut.-gen. Count Vallatte; Lieut.-gen. Count Claparede; Lieut.-gen. Count Gazan; Baron Joinville, Commissary Ordonnateur of the First Military Division, King's Commissary; Count Grundler, Marechal-de-Camp, Judge Advocate.

It appears by the evidence, that Ney affected to be ignorant on the 7th of March, of the landing of Buonaparte, though the official account had appeared in the Moniteur. On the 9th he received instructions from the Minister at War; and before he proceeded to his destination, he waited on the King. In the interrogatory he underwent soon after his arrest, in the presence of the Prefect of Police, he confessed that he used to the King expressions, that Buonaparte, should he be taken, would deserve to be conducted in an iron cage to Paris; and after some equivocation, he also acknowledged that he had kissed the King's hand. On the same occasion he maintained, that he was totally ignorant of the conspiracy; and that, after assuming the command of the troops, he remained for several days faithful to the King. The evidence partly corroborated this statement. His subsequent conduct, however, destroyed any claim he might have, from this circumstance, to indulgence; as a Proclamation was published in his name, soon after he joined the standard of the Usurper, beginning with the words—"The cause of the Bourbons is lost for ever." Ney states in his defence, that this Proclamation was written by Buonaparte, and had appeared in Switzerland before he had seen it himself—that it was a customary manœuvre of the Ex-Emperor to forge letters and other documents, bearing the names of his Generals, and to publish them without asking their consent. He also pretends that it was the conduct of his troops that hurried him along to defection; and that he deserted the Royal cause, merely to prevent a Civil war—that Buonaparte had transmitted to him the strongest assurances that Austria was his Ally, and that England favoured his designs. However, it is proved that the Marshal, if he evinced any reluctance at first to betray his duty, manifested the most ardent zeal as soon as he took a decision; and even caressed, with a kind of frantic joy, the very drummers and fifers of his army, the moment they expressed themselves unequivocally in favour of the Rebel cause.

A memorial has been presented by Marshal Soult, in justification of his conduct. This document is of very great length; and though it does not serve to justify his conduct, it goes a little way in palliation of his offence. He states, that after Buonaparte landed, and he had resigned the War Department, the King wrote him a letter approving of his conduct. He appeals to his efforts, when Minister, to meliorate all parts of his administration for the advantage of the King—he enters into a view of the military state of Antibes, the Var, and Grenoble, when Buonaparte landed. — When Buonaparte arrived at Paris, he (Soult) retired to his country-seat; and did not leave it till after two orders from Buonaparte. He confesses that he fought at Waterloo; but he insists that he was justified in taking up arms to defend his country against foreign invasion; and he instances Admiral Blake's conduct in the time of Cromwell.

The *Projet* of a Law of Amnesty, proposed on the 11th inst. to the Chamber of Deputies, has been printed. Its articles make the following exceptions: Those who

who held important civil and military posts under the Usurper; Generals, Commandants of Corps or Places; Prefects who passed over to the Usurper; Regicides who renounced their amnesty, by accepting places from the Usurper, by sitting in the two Chambers, or by signing the Additional Act to the Constitutions of the Empire. All these persons are to be taken up and tried by the competent tribunals: some to be punished with death, if found guilty—the others with transportation.

Marshal Massena has, it is said, demanded passports for a foreign country. The first exception to the lately proposed amnesty has, no doubt, alarmed him.

The trial of Lavalette, late Director of the Posts, commenced on the 20th inst. before the Assize Court of Paris.—Lavalette, though nominally put out of office on the King's first restoration, managed so as to keep the real management of the posts, by means of his clerks, all of whom were retained by M. Ferrand. In consequence, Lavalette had the entire management of the conspiracy for bringing back Buonaparte; the whole correspondence of which was by his means transmitted through the Royal Post Office. He is also believed to have negociated the bills of exchange which Cambaceres, and other rich conspirators, contributed to the purposes of the conspiracy. He put his defence on a want of proof of his guilt. He denied that he formed one of the criminal assemblages at the Duchess of Bassano's, the Duchess of St. Leu's, or Madame Hamelin's. He has however been found guilty —*Death*, from which sentence he has appealed.

Letters from Nismes, which had been for some time satisfactory, report that the most deplorable agitations had again disturbed its tranquillity. The 15th announced melancholy scenes: detachments from Bouillergues and the neighbouring places had advanced to the gates of the town to second the factious. The Protestants were insulted, menacing and ferocious cries were heard about their houses. On the 16th, these symptoms of insurrection became still more alarming. At last, in the night of the 16th, the explosion was dreadful. Blood flowed in the city. M. Lafond, father of the Colonel of that name, a respectable old man, after having defended himself for above an hour, was basely murdered. The next day the assassins divided the fruits of their plunder. Several houses had been demolished; several victims had been sacrificed. Among others who have sealed with their blood at Nismes, their faith in the Reformed doctrines of the Christian church, is the Rev. M. Desmont, senior Protestant Minister of that city. This venerable Clergyman had attained the 80th year of his age, and had passed his life in teaching the Gospel to his flock, and in edifying them by his example. But his grey locks and unblemished life were no protection to him against the ruffians who now desolate the South of France; these bigots have sworn the destruction of the Protestant religion in France; and consider themselves as having rendered an acceptable service to their God and their King, when they have immolated a heretic, or destroyed a Protestant chapel.

Another assassination has occurred at Nismes, in the person of General La Garde, who was shot on Sunday, the 12th inst. while protecting the opening of the Protestant Churches, to which duty he had been commissioned by the Duc D'Angouleme. The assassin, we are happy to learn, was arrested, and conveyed to the prison of Montpellier; but the General's life was despaired of. General La Garde appears to have been much in the confidence of the Royal Family, being one of the faithful few who followed his Sovereign to Ghent.

A review took place the 23d ult. at Paris, which was the most splendid of the kind that has been seen since the Allies first reached Paris. The whole of the Duke of Wellington's army was collected on the plain between St. Dennis and Montmartre, consisting of infantry and cavalry, to the number of nearly 70,000. When the review had ended, the Emperor Alexander requested the Duke of Wellington's permission to let the corps of Woronzow, which remains in France, manœuvre in company with the British troops, and have the benefit of British serjeants to drill them.

It is computed, that there were in France, at one time, not less than 950,000 foreign troops of all arms.

It will afford satisfaction to all Europe, as it adds to its security, to know, that the Duke of Wellington is to have the "full, unlimited command" of the Allied Army of 150,000 men who are to remain in France.

Louis XVIII. has offered to the Duke of Wellington, for his residence, the Palace of l'Elysée Bourbon; which his Grace has accepted.

The following is an accurate translation of a letter of Prince Blucher to General Count Mufflin (Governor of Paris), in justification of his conduct in removing the pictures and statues belonging to Prussia:

"Paris, Oct. 19, 1815.

"Sir—As my conduct has been publicly animadverted upon, for not having allowed the property plundered from Prussia by a banditti to remain in the Museum of the Louvre, I have only to remark, that, ably supported by the illustrious Wellington, I pursued THIEVES who had despoiled many of the Nations of Europe

rope of their inestimable monuments of the Fine Arts: I attacked and dispersed them, and restored to my Country the plunder they had unjustly taken, spurning the idea of negociating with the French Commissioners on that subject. They may now thank Providence for our not following their base example.

"I am, &c. BLUCHER."

The Prussian army will be disposed of in four lines; the first of 30,000 men, commanded by General Kleist, remains in France; the second will occupy the fortresses; the third, commanded by General Gneisenau, will be stationed in the new possessions of the King on the left side of the Rhine; the fourth will be stationed behind the Rhine, and extend its cantonments to Erfurth. These four corps will be so connected together, that they will be able to unite on the first signal.

Several of the proscribed partisans of Napoleon have been arrested and brought to Paris. The most distinguished of them is General Hulin, who presided at the murder of the Duke D'Enghein, and was also Governor of Paris.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Letters from France announce the death of the late General Porlier's Lady; arising from the shock she felt at the melancholy and tragic fate of her husband, and subsequent ill-treatment from the Spanish Authorities. (See p. 468.)

The British subjects in Corunna have had an extraordinary contribution levied on them individually, for having, on the day Porlier was executed, all worn mourning and crape on their arms.

The patriotic Bishop of Orense has had the laudable courage to present a petition to the King (it is not known with what effect) in favour of the surviving participators in the unsuccessful enterprize of the lamented Porlier.

Private advices from Spain assure us, that King Ferdinand at the very moment of taking his severe measures against the brave men to whom he owes his throne, has issued a decree, inviting into his service the traitorous and unnatural Spaniards who fought for the Pretender Joseph. Near a thousand of these despicable beings, who remained at the depot of Chalons-sur-Saone, are said to have obtained permission to return to Spain, with their former rank and pay!

A letter from Lisbon states, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has expressed the highest displeasure at the Regency, for having hesitated to place the troops at the disposal of Marshal Beresford; and subsequently dispatched a messenger to Europe (who is arrived at Lisbon), conferring the most ample independent powers on the Marshal.

ITALY.

The Princess of Wales has taken up her residence on the Lake of Como, in Italy, where she supports a splendid establishment—an Austrian guard of honour, of about 25 or 30 men, are constantly posted at the gate of her house, which has all the appearance of a palace; it is expected that this will be her permanent residence—she nevertheless was expected shortly to proceed—first to the Grecian Isles, and from thence to Constantinople, where she purposed spending the winter.

The Port of Valetta, in the island of Malta, is expected to become a free port, at the instance of General Maitland—to favour the interests of British commerce in the Levant.

A Confederation is to be formed in Italy, the members of which are to furnish contingents in the following proportion:—Naples 40,000 men; Rome 18,000; Tuscany 12,000; Modena 6,000; Lucca 1,000; Parma 5,000; Sardinia and Piedmont 30,000; the King of Lombardy and Venice 40,000: in all 152,000 men.

Lucien Buonaparte is now permitted to reside at full liberty in the Roman States; the Roman Government engaging with the Allies not to let him, or the members of his family, escape beyond the frontiers of those States.

ARREST AND EXECUTION OF MURAT, THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.

The details of this event given in the journals, consist of little more than the mere fact; but it appears that the Ex-King, hoping by some bold and fortunate enterprise to recover his lost dominions, landed with a few followers at a place called Pizzo, on the coast of Calabria. He there issued proclamations, inviting his former subjects to join his standard, and promising them the assistance of Austria. From the coast he marched quietly to the village. When he arrived there, he attempted to excite the stir of a Civil war, by crying out to the people, "I am your King Joachim Murat: you ought to acknowledge me." These words were the signal of a general commotion: they ran to arms. Murat and his suite, who were proceeding towards Monte Leone, seeing themselves pursued by the populace, threw themselves precipitately among the mountains; whence they attempted to open for themselves a way to the coast, in order to find the vessel which awaited them; but, overcome by the number and courage of their pursuers, they were made prisoners, and conducted in spite of the most active resistance on their part, to the fort of Pizzo. In the heat of the encounter, Capt. Pernice was killed, and Gen. Franceschetti wounded, as well as seven other persons in the suite of Murat; whose

own

own death followed, after the short interval of one week. He landed on the 8th, and was shot on the 15th of October.

Murat was born at an inn near Cahors; where, even when a child, he was remarkable for his courage and address in riding the most spirited horses. The same traits were afterwards eminent in his character when he entered the army as a soldier of fortune, and his early habits induced him particularly to cultivate the science of cavalry manœuvres, for which he became highly distinguished. His marriage with Buonaparte's favourite sister gave him a crown; and, as if fortune resolved that he should wear it, his cause, by the most unforeseen and prosperous events, was severed from that of Napoleon; so that he appeared even to triumph in the downfall of his master. But the restlessness of his ambition, and the contemptible chicanery of his politics, worked his ruin. Not satisfied with what the Austrian Minister, in his remonstrance to him, justly called "one of the most ancient, compact, and beautiful kingdoms in Europe," impelled by the principles he learned in the school of Napoleon, he sighed after the patrimony of the Papal See, and attempted to seize on the three Legations.—Success had rendered Murat an enthusiast; he fancied that Italy panted for liberty—that she would hail him as her regenerator, and reward him with her diadem. With these hopes he encountered the power of Austria, with about 30,000 men, after having severally deceived every Court in Europe, and forfeited the bribe for which he sold his patron, by joining him again before the bargain was completed. The loss of his throne was the just punishment of his perfidy; and the loss of his life can be regarded in no other light than as the sacrifice of an incendiary, offered to the safety of his intended victims.

Murat suffered by the very law that he himself caused to be enacted two years back; and which law ordered, that any person landing in the country, with an intent of disturbing the public tranquillity, was to be tried and shot—he had a confessor, but would neither sit down, nor have his eyes blinded.

GERMANY.

The States of Wirtemberg lately required of the King the restoration of their old Constitution. The States met on the 15th inst. at Stutgard; when a Rescript was delivered on behalf of the King; stating, that his newly-acquired States could not have any claim to the old Constitution; and recommending the States to assist in forming a new one, which should retain as much of the old as suited with present circumstances.—This offer of the King's is not likely to heal the differences existing between him and his subjects.

Jerome Buonaparte, who continues to reside at Elwangen, has been compelled to account to a person appointed by the King of Wurtemberg, for the large amount which he had in his hands. It has been invested in estates in Wurtemberg. The property that Jerome had bought at Trieste, and in the neighbourhood, is sequestrated, and will be sold. Only a small part of his fortune remains in his possession.

We have received a formal act of the King of Sweden and Norway, discharging the inhabitants of the late Swedish Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen from their oaths of allegiance, in consequence of the cession of those countries to Prussia. The King of Prussia at the same time issues Letters Patent, assuming the sovereignty of these new dominions.

The Duchy of Lauenberg, which was ceded to Denmark by the Government of Hanover, has been returned to the latter, for a consideration in money.

Maria-Louisa, the Ex-Empress of France, resides chiefly at Baden; she is said to be extremely attached to the English nation, on account of the respect shewn by it to her husband. The most violent jealousy prevails between her and the Empress of Austria, who is her stepmother. Young Napoleon is stated to be a beautiful boy, and of a shrewdness unusual to his age.

The anniversary of the memorable battle of Leipsic has been celebrated with great joy throughout Germany, except at Leipsic itself, where it was specially forbidden by the King of Saxony.

The anniversary of the battle of Leipsic was celebrated at Berlin, as it was by the German troops at Paris, with religious solemnities. The King of Prussia was present on the occasion. It is said that his Majesty has made large pecuniary and other presents to Prince Blucher, and all the Generals present at the great battle of Waterloo.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia entered the capital of the latter together on the 24th, amidst the greatest rejoicings and the thunder of artillery; and it is stated that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded betwern Austria and Prussia. This latter event is of the highest importance to the future tranquillity of Europe; and it seems to contradict rumours prevalent of late, of differences or coolness subsisting between the great Monarchs of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The Emperor Alexander, it is expected, will reach St. Petersburg in the course of November.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said, proposes to erect a Monument to the memory of the brave but unfortunate Tyrolese Patriot, Andrew Hofer, shot at Mantua, by order of Buonaparte.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

The city of Cassan, in Russia, has been burnt to the ground. The origin of this calamity is not known; but the effects have been dreadful. Of this large city, containing a population of 60,000 inhabitants, only 27 houses have been reported standing. All the churches, about 300, have also been burnt down.

AFRICA.

A foreign paper, under the head of Trieste, Oct. 4, contains the following account of operations of the American squadron against the Barbary powers:—"On the 10th of August the American squadron, consisting of four frigates, a brig, and a cutter, after having made the government of Algiers pay 150,000 dollars, and that of Tunis 80,000, made its appearance before Tripoli, where it remained till the 13th. During these three days, the Dey was compelled to pay the Americans the sum of 50,000 dollars, which was brought on board by the barges of the Dey, accompanied with musick. There was also paid an additional sum of 30,000 dollars, as the value of the brig Agile, taken by the Americans, and carried by them into the port of Tripoli; and which, upon a note from the English Consul, had been released during the night.—While the Americans were thus reversing the old practice, and levying contributions on the Barbary powers, a Dutch frigate anchored before Tripoli, from which the Dey demanded 20,000 dollars for a peace, and 5000 of annual present. The Commander refused to pay this sum; but he subscribed to an armistice for four months, and then set sail."

An affecting narrative taken from the surviving crew relative to the loss of the Arniston transport, wrecked near Cape Lagullas, on the evening of the 30th of May, 1815, has recently been published. Out of the whole crew, consisting of near 350 persons, only six men reached the shore, who, after considerable hardships, arrived safe at Table Bay on the 26th of June. Among those lost were, Lieut. Brice, R. N. Agent, Capt. Geo. Simpson; Mates, Thos. Hull, W. Hull, Gibbs, Robinson; Doctor Gunter; John Barrett, John Finley, Thos. Gowan; and of the passengers, Lord and Lady Molesworth, with a boy under their care; four children (boys) of an officer of the 73d reg. at Columba; Capt. Stoddart, Royal Scots; Mrs. James, with two children belonging to Point de Galle; Mrs. Taylor, an officer's widow; Miss Turssletown, daughter of the Clergyman, Columba; Mr. Godson, ordnance storekeeper, and son; and Lieut. Callandar, 19th reg.; Capt. Whyms, of the 19th reg. died on board about six weeks after leaving Ceylon.

AMERICA.

It appears by letters from Halifax to the 23d ult. that some alarm had been excited there, on account of the threatening aspect of affairs between the British and Americans on the Lakes. Both parties were making the greatest exertions to maintain a superiority of shipping on those waters.

The Revolutionists of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata have, according to recent advices from that quarter, passed a number of popular resolutions. The first declares all Blacks free as soon as they land in the provinces, and exempt from tribute. 2. Abolishes the Inquisition. 3. Abolishes torture. 4. Abolishes all titles of nobility. 5. Declares, that preferment shall be granted solely to merit. 6. Allows the exportation of gold and silver, &c. &c.

Quebec, Sept. 4. Yesterday, in consequence of the great and glorious news from Europe, great public rejoicings took place here; which were much interrupted by a destructive fire in some stores and wharfs, which broke out during the races, between one and two o'clock. The value of the property destroyed and damaged amounts to 260,000*l.* of which 200,000*l.* belonged to Government; the remaining 60,000*l.* was private property.

ASIA.

In the month of May last, a dreadful volcanic eruption took place in the Island of Sambaroa, situated to the eastward, which has been attended with most destructive consequences. The atmosphere was in entire darkness for two days. The ashes discharged from the crater fell in heaps at a very considerable distance. The sea rose six feet above its ordinary level, almost instantaneously causing the destruction of many lives, and also of vessels.

Trincomalee is in future to be the chief rendezvous of our squadron in India, instead of Madras.

Termination of the War in India.

Dispatches from the Earl of Moira, governor-general of India, to Government, and also to the India Company, announce the termination of the war in India against the Rajah of Napaul. The objects of the war are said to have been accomplished to the fullest extent; and the terms of the peace are more favourable than could have been anticipated. The chain of forts and strong natural positions along the frontier of Napaul, have been conceded by the enemy; and no ground remains to apprehend a recurrence of the aggressions and predatory warfare so long carried on by the Napaulese. A free communication overland through Napaul and Tartary to China, has also been obtained.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Oct. 25. The Cathedral of *Waterford* was this evening discovered to be on fire. No service had taken place in it for some Sundays, as the outer roof was undergoing a thorough repair; that repair was nearly completed, and fires were kindled in different parts, particularly near the organ, for the purpose of removing damps. The interior of the Cathedral was entirely destroyed, with the admirably-toned organ, the gift of the late Dean Harman (which 35 years ago cost 1200 guineas,) and some of the most antient Church music in Ireland. The library and the spire were preserved. The amount of the damage is supposed to be about 12,000*l.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 25. At the *Liverpool* theatre, after the performance of Richard the Second by Mr. Kean, a scuffle was heard in the Upper box lobby, and the cry of "Fire" was supposed to have come from that part of the house where the noise originated. The word Fire was repeated by several of the spectators, which spread terror throughout every part of the theatre. The gallery contained about 800 persons, who simultaneously pressed towards the passage leading to the staircase, which was instantly choaked: a young woman of the name of Edge, was overthrown by the crowd, and literally trampled to death.

Sept. 26. The foundation-stone of the Regent's Bridge, in the Low Calton, and the new Gaol on the Calton Hill, *Edinburgh*, were laid by the Earl of Fife, Acting Grand Master Mason for Scotland.

Oct. 1. An elegant Chapel, built at the sole expence of William Rashleigh, esq. near to his seat at Menabily, Cornwall, was opened for divine service.

Oct. 8. Last week a fire broke out on the premises of a farm called Tannis, near *Buntingford*, in the occupation of Mr. Bigg. It soon communicated to the adjoining buildings and dwelling house, which were in a short time completely destroyed; and four fine horses, three cows, and poultry, fell a sacrifice to the flames. The crops of corn, comprising besides what the large barns contained, 14 stacks in the rick-yards, and five large ricks of hay, were burnt to ashes.

Oct. 15. A wherry lately conveying five young men, who were accustomed to cross the water to instruct the children of the Sunday school at *Hythe*, was upset by a sudden squall. Four were saved by the exertions of a boatman; one, named Sansom, and the boatman (Gill) were drowned.

A dreadful fire happened last week at *Swaby*, near Sleaford, on the premises of Mr. Codd, owing to a servant having left a lighted candle in the stable; and entirely consumed his house, barns, stacks of corn, and every thing upon his premises, as well as three valuable horses. It communicated to an adjoining farm-house, which shared a similar fate, the house, out-buildings and stacks, a malting office, &c. being entirely consumed.

Nov. 4. Mr. Sadler, jun. made another ascent at *Edinburgh*. On leaving the ground, the balloon's ascent was slow and steady, but its elevation and progress to the sea allowed of little time to look around. The utmost height to which it rose, was three quarters of a mile. At eight minutes after ascending, he opened the valve, and allowing sufficient gas to escape, the balloon rapidly descended in a field to the North-west of Portobello, and within a short distance of the sea.—He went up in a balloon lately from *Glasgow* also. Owing to the wetness of the day, the balloon was not loosed till past two o'clock. After 35 minutes, the balloon descended at Milngavie, seven miles and a half Northward of Glasgow.

An appeal was heard at the late *Somersetshire* Sessions against an order made by two magistrates under the authority of the Act of Parliament recently passed for stopping up unnecessary roads. In support of the order, it was shewn that the road in question began to be disused 60 years ago, and that it had been wholly abandoned by the publick for the last 12 years. The Bench considered the total non-usage the best proof of the uselessness of the road, and confirmed the order, although proof was offered by the Appellant to shew, that the road, if duly repaired, would be a great convenience to the publick, by reducing the distance between given points one-sixth, and by avoiding many dangerous angles on the present road.

In a cause lately tried, it was determined by Lord Ellenborough, that when a Surgeon is employed to attend a Pauper by the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish to which this Pauper belongs, it is his absolute *duty to continue his attendance*, notwithstanding he may receive from the Parish-officers an order to *discontinue* it, provided there is a probability of affording relief, or of restoring the health of the Patient, and no other professional man is retained for that purpose, and that the Overseers are liable; and consequently compelled to defray the expense incurred by such attendance.

The late decree of the Lord Chancellor in the case of the Barber property, to which there were several Lincolnshire claimants, is made in favour of a family of that name in Shropshire: it incontestably appearing that the person who died possessed of the great wealth, was a Shropshire man, and that he had no near connexion with the Barbers of Lincolnshire. The property is distributed to eighteen first cousins.

Lord Gormanston humanely offered 200 guineas to six gallant fellows, to rescue the crew of the Mary, of Glasgow, which was stranded near *Balbriggan*, in Scotland, on Saturday, Oct. 28. The unfortunate seamen, on the vessel filling, had lashed themselves in the shrouds, and every attempt to relieve them had proved ineffectual, from the heavy swell and surf, until the above men, on Monday morning, put off in a stout boat, and brought the whole crew, at the great hazard of their own lives, on shore, though almost in a lifeless state. Mr. Filgate, of Lowther Lodge, added 20 guineas to his Lordship's handsome reward.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 4.—His Majesty has continued to enjoy good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil; though less uniformly so than during the preceding month. The general state of his Majesty's health is unaltered.

A finely executed bust of his Majesty has been taken at Windsor, during his present indisposition, from which the venerable likeness is to be transferred to the new silver coin.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

This morning, between nine and ten, an alarming fire was discovered in the works at the Mint. The flames were first seen to issue from the Shaking-machine room, on the South of the building. They soon communicated to the Gold-room, from thence to some counting-houses, and eventually to the Silver or rolling-room, on the Eastern side; and in a short time the Eastern and Southern wings of the building were completely unroofed, and the interior totally destroyed. In these were contained the great machinery of the works, including the 10, 15, and 30 horse power engines. During the fire, several ingots were taken from the ruins red-hot; and there was also discovered in one of the rooms, where the fire had been got under, nearly a ton and a half of copper in stivers, half stivers, &c. which had not been much damaged. The loss sustained by this calamity, including all the implements, machinery, &c. is estimated to amount to at least 60 to 80,000*l.* The entire of the magnificent pile in front of the manufactory, remains uninjured.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

This morning, between two and three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the workshop of Lacom and Seymour, carpenters and builders, Wardour-street, Soho; and in an hour the whole of the premises were entirely burnt down. Two girls and a boy, of four, six, and eight years of age, perished in the flames. A servant-girl leapt from the second-floor window, and saved her life; but her limbs were broken.

Thursday, Nov. 9.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated with more than usual display. The procession was conducted with much pomp and circumstance, both by land and water; among the principal attractions, were, an antient Herald on horseback; three antient Knights, mounted, plumed, and armed cap a-pie, in entire suits of armour, with their attendant Esquires. The ceremony, and the administration of the oaths at the Court of Exchequer being gone through, the Lord Mayor invited the Judges to dine at Guildhall, whither the procession returned. Guildhall, after the late repairs and alterations, wore a much-improved appearance: 900 persons sat down to dinner in the Great Hall, and 200 in the Court of King's Bench. The Lord Mayor did the honours of the feast with a kindly and modest cheerfulness, which would have given a relish to viands less luxurious, and wines less exquisite, than those which were abundantly spread before his guests. Among the more eminent of the visitors were, the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, Gloucester, and Orleans; Lords Holland and Erskine; several of the Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor-general; Messrs. Wm. Smith, Horner, Brougham, Kinnaird, &c. The ball in the evening was opened, in the Council-room, by the Duke of Gloucester and Miss Wood, the daughter of the Lord Mayor.

Thursday, Nov. 23.

This morning Mr. Planta arrived from Paris, with the Treaty of Peace with France, which was signed at Paris on the 20th instant. The event was communicated by Earl Bathurst to the Lord Mayor; and the government offices, and other public buildings, were splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 28th.

Parliament, which had been prorogued to the 2d of November, has been further prorogued to the 1st of February, 1816, when it will meet "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

The Duke of Wellington has generously declared his determination to accept only a sixteenth of the sum voted by Parliament in compensation for the prize property taken in the Peninsular campaigns, instead of an eighth, to which his Grace is regularly entitled. This throws into the fund for general distribution, near 50,000*l.*

It appears, by an official return, that 129,500 London papers were sent, in 1814, to the colonies, and 215,762 to the continent of Europe. And that 62,500 French papers were received in England, 4368 Dutch, 3744 German, and 5804 of other nations. Of the various English periodical works about 6000 were sent abroad. The peace with America will doubtless add greatly to the export of newspapers and monthly journals.

FOUNDATION

Foundation of the College of the London Institution.

After an expectation of many years on the part of the publick, and of the proprietors of this noble Establishment, the Board of Management have at last succeeded in triumphing over the difficulties with which they have had to contend; and on Saturday, November 4th, the foundation of this splendid and classical Edifice of the New College, which does so much credit to Mr. Brooks the Architect, was laid in the amphitheatre, Moorfields, in the spacious plot of ground which has been purchased of the City for this purpose. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Lord Carrington, President of the Institution, all in full dress, George Hibbert, esq. the late President, the Vice-Presidents, Managers, Secretary, Visitors, Stewards, and other Office-bearers, a very numerous body of Proprietors, the Chamberlain of the City, Masters and Wardens of various Companies, the Committee of Trustees for Gresham College, and the heads of the Public Schools of the City, together with other gentlemen of the first distinction, met at the City of London Tavern at half-past two o'clock; and, as soon as they were duly arranged, went in procession, preceded by a band of musick, and accompanied by the ringing of bells, through Cornhill, Cheapside, Old Jewry, Coleman-street, and Fore-street, to Moorfields. The procession commenced at three o'clock, and reached the ground about three quarters of an hour afterwards.—The ceremony was opened by Sir William Blizard, one of the Vice-Presidents, who having previously enquired of Mr. Brooks the Architect, informed the President that every thing was ready. The Secretary then delivered to the President a vellum scroll, with an inscription in Latin, containing a brief account of the origin and object of the Institution, and the names of the Dignitaries, and Board of Management, under whose auspices and superintendance the plan has been accomplished.—At the desire of the President the Inscription was read by the Rev. John Russell, A. M. Master of the Charter-house School, and is as follows:

LAPIS · AVSPICATVS
AB · HONORATISS · SAM · BIRCH · PRAET · VRB ·
SOLLEMNI · CVM · ORATIONE
CAROLI · BVTLER · JVR · CONSVLT · S · A · S ·
CONJECTVS · IN · FVNDAMENTA · AEDIVM
QVAS · COLLEGIVM · LONDINENSIVM
CVI · NOMEN · SANCITVM · LEGE
LONDON · INSTITVTION
LITERARVM · ERGO · ET · BONARVM · ARTIVM
ET · CONPARATIONIS · LIBRORVM
GEORG · III · REG · CELSISS · AVCTORITATE · INSTITVTVM
ANN · SACRO · M · DCCC · VII
SIBI · SVISQVE · PROVIDIT
NON · NOV · ANN · SACRO · M · DCCC · X · V
CVRANTIBVS
HONORATISS · DOM · DOM · ROB · BAR · CARRINGTON · DE · VPPINGHAM
S · R · S · PRAES ·

GVL · BLIZARD · EQ · AVR · S · R · ET · A · S · PROP · G · SMITH · M · P · PROP ·
GVL · MANNING · M · P · PROP · ROB · WIGRAM · BARONET · PROP ·
GVL · ALLEN · S · R · S · I · M · GOOD · S · R · S · I · RVSSELL · CLER · A · M ·
GVL · COTTON · I · GVRNEY · JVR · CONS · I · T · RVTT
CAR · ELLIOT · GVL · HATHAWAY · H · SMITH
B · FAYLE · GVL · HEYGATE · ALD · I · THORNTON
T · F · FORSTER · S · L · S · E · LITTLEDALE · GVL · VAVGHAN
IAC · GVL · FRESHFIELD · GVL · NORRIS · I · YELLOLY · M · D · S · R · S ·
IS · L · GOLDSMID · T · REID · ET · ROB · STEVENS · S · L · S · A · SEC ·
GVL · MALTBY · A · BIBLIOTHECA · ARCHITECTO · GVL · BROOKS

The scroll, with various gold and silver coins, and specimens of the best medals of the present times, were then put into a strong glass bottle, and deposited in a cavity prepared in the stone, which was afterwards covered with a brass plate with a copy of the same Inscription engraven on it. A range of hustings prepared for the occasion, was crowded by an assemblage of elegant females.—The Noble President requested the Lord Mayor to lay the first stone; who assented, and addressed the Spectators in the following words:

"Called

"Called upon as I am to the very honourable and important office of laying the first stone of an Edifice which is intended to be the Repository of Literature and Science, I cannot be insensible to the high distinction thus conferred upon me by his Lordship, nor can I be silent on such a subject during such a ceremony. To dilate minutely in detail on all the advantages and benefits which will be derived from so great a work as we are now engaged in, is not suited either to the time or place: that will be the interesting business of a learned Professor on our return. It is in my province, however, to say a word or two generally on the subject. That we live in an age which has projected and thus begun the glorious work of introducing the paths of recondite Science and the depths of Literature here, into the very portal of the Emporium of the World, is a gratification of the highest order. That the various sources of knowledge and mental acquirement will here be opened for the instruction and relaxation of the youth of this great City; that the Contemplation of the interesting Laws of Nature and of Providence, of the Planetary System, of the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable World, of Chemistry, of Mathematics, of the Laws of Mechanics, Optics, of every range of Classical Erudition, the Refinements of Literary Taste, the depths of Philosophy, the Dignity of Morals, in short, of every information which can accomplish the Scholar, adorn the mind, and regulate the passions! that those will in after-time be likely to occupy the leisure, and delight in the pursuit the younger branches engaged in the mercantile transactions of this metropolis, are considerations of vast and vital importance.—That objections have been raised against the introduction of such sort of education in a commercial city, as befitting only the seats of learning and the academic grove, cannot be denied; but it is now too late to listen to such objections. To contend for the extension of intellectual acquirement is now unnecessary. The world has proved its conviction of this point, by the part everywhere taken in pouring instruction into the infant mind, wherever and as far as it is capable of receiving it. I would, therefore ask, can any stronger symptom of barbarism be produced, than the opinion that men are disqualified by Genius and Literature for employments which imply the direction and benefit of other men? The productive power of man is his invention, not his strength; and it is from the glorious and incessant conflict of intellect, that the best and noblest monuments of Genius are produced. Paterculus has well said, "*Alit æmulatio Ingenia.*" The work now commenced will therefore be devoutly looked to for the happiest results in the progress of Literature and Science, for the benefit of this great commercial city.—May then our great city of London henceforth cherish those things! May her Mural Crown, now only designating Protection, Dominion, and Strength, be enriched by Science, decked with her gems of intellectual light! May her happy shores be the acknowledged abode of the Muses, as they are of the Graces! May Commerce and Literature be the twin offspring of her care, nursed as it were in one cradle, trained together in the same pursuits, entwined in friendship, and uniting their strength for the glory of the Empire, the stability of the Throne, the perpetuity of our glorious Constitution, and the prosperity of the People! And may the blessing of Almighty God rest upon the work, that in future times, when all of us shall be mute, and most of us forgotten, this Edifice may be the glory of our children's children, and the lasting union of Commerce and Literature in this City, be the happy means of making her Merchants, in their education and in their success, Princes, and her Traffickers the truly honourable of the earth!"

The Lord Mayor then took the silver trowel that was prepared for him, and proceeded to the masonic labour of laying the Stone.—After the completion of this part of the ceremony, the procession returned through an innumerable crowd that had collected on the occasion, to the City of London Tavern, to hear the inaugural Address. The spacious and elegant ball-room of the Tavern was brilliantly lighted up and prepared for the occasion, and was already thronged with genteel company of both sexes. The Lord Mayor, the Noble President, Sheriffs, &c. and the various Officers of the Institution, having taken their seats, the Address was delivered by Charles Butler, esq. the standing Counsel to the Establishment:

"My Lord Mayor, my Lord Carrington, President of the London Institution, and Gentlemen,

The Board of Managers of the London Institution, having desired me, on your return from the ceremony, which you have just witnessed, to address to you some words on the advantages which Science and Commerce derive from each other, I have to request your attention for a few minutes to what I shall offer to your consideration on this subject. But I beg leave to premise what I shall say upon it, by a short account of the formation of the Institution, and the views of those with whom the design of it originated.—About ten years ago, some gentlemen of a high rank in commerce, and distinguished by their enlarged and cultivated understandings, projected the Institution,

stitution, on whose account you have this day been convened. Considering the mercantile eminence of their country, persuaded that whatever increases the splendour, increases equally the strength and activity of commerce, and contemplating the example of almost every other European nation, they thought it due to the dignity and glory of the Empire, that her commercial metropolis should be graced by a Literary and Scientific Institution, on a liberal and extensive plan. They judged that such an Establishment would bring Science and Commerce into contact, and that, by their approximation, each would draw forth and invigorate whatever there might be of latent energy or power in the other.—Under this impression, they submitted their views to the consideration of their fellow citizens, and solicited the co-operation of their munificence. The design was universally approved, and a subscription of above 70,000*l.* immediately raised, within the walls of the city of London, and her commercial environs. The portion of land, which has just been honoured with your presence, was purchased from the Corporation of the City of London, with the view of erecting upon it a building suited to the purposes of the Institution. I am authorized to add, that the Gentlemen who treated with the Corporation for the purchase of it, speak in high terms of the liberality of their proceedings. — Presuming on this liberality, and addressing myself to it, may I, an unauthorized individual, intimate an humble wish (but a wish generally entertained), that some arrangement may be made with the Corporation of the City of London, by which the Gresham Lecture shall be attached to the London Institution; and, in conformity to Sir Thomas Gresham's wise and beneficent intentions, thus made really and actively conducive to the general diffusion of Science and Literature. This must be the wish of every one to whom these are dear, or who reverences the memory of the venerable founder of the lectures, or feels the respect always due to the ashes, which still speak, of the illustrious dead.—That the *union of Science and Commerce* produces public and individual happiness, and elevates in the rank of nations the countries that are blessed with them, would, if it required proof, be better shewn by history than argument.—The spacious provinces which now compose the Ottoman Empire, were once the seat of Science and Commerce. Then they were dignified by wisdom and valour, and, for a long time, were the fairest portion of the Christian world. Of their Science and Commerce they were deprived by their invaders, and, in consequence of it, they sunk into a state of abject misery, which no tongue can adequately describe. Large territories dispeopled, goodly cities made desolate, sumptuous buildings become ruins, glorious temples subverted or prostituted, true religion discountenanced and oppressed, all nobility extinguished, violence and rapine exulting over all, and leaving no security except to abject minds and unlooked-on poverty. Such is the state of the country which hath lost her Commerce and Science. Would you behold a country in the full possession of them? Contemplate your own! The number and magnificence of her cities, the high state of her agriculture, the activity of her manufactures, the easy intercourse between one part of the nation, however distant, and every other, her grand foundations both for learning and charity, the graceful dignity and conciliating ease of high life, the countless decencies of the middle ranks, the cheerful industry of the lowest, the general veneration for the Constitution, the general obedience to law, the general devotion to their country: Such is England! If it be inquired, by what means she hath attained this height of glory and prosperity—much, it must be answered, is owing to that happy union of Science and Commerce, for which, in every part of her history, she has been eminently distinguished.—Now Science and Commerce are mutually dependant. Each assists the other, and each receives from the other a liberal return.—That *the Commercial successes of a nation tend directly to promote Literature, the Sciences, and the Arts*, admits of no doubt. On this part of my subject, I shall do little more than appeal to your own observations. In the course of last summer many of my hearers have visited the scene of the most glorious and eventful battle that modern history has to record. I request them to recollect the long line of magnificent towns in Belgium, through which they passed in their road to that memorable spot; or in their return, the numerous public edifices of exquisite and costly architecture which they observed in them, and the numberless paintings and works in marble, gold, silver, iron, and bronze, with which these edifices abound. I beg them to recollect, that, during two hundred years, all these cities have been in a state of decline. They may then judge what they were in the days of their prosperity. Now every thing I have mentioned was raised or collected by the fostering hand of Commerce. For, before the imprudent conduct of the Dukes of Burgundy drove Commerce to Amsterdam, the Netherlands were her favourite seat, and all these monuments of Art and Science owed their existence to the Commercial acquisitions and well-directed

rected munificence of the Burghers of Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, and Louvaine. The Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, which adorn the cities between the Alps and Upper Italy, equally owe their existence to the Burghers of Lombardy. Had it not been for her Commerce, Venice would never have had the School of Painting, for which she is so illustrious. Had not the Family of the Medici, afterwards allied to so many Royal houses, and the parent of so many Sovereign Princes, been successful merchants, half perhaps of the precious remains of antiquity which we now possess would not have reached us. Far be it from us to deny or undervalue the obligations which Learning or Science owe to the Monarchs of the earth, or the ranks which immediately approach them.—To these much, very much, do Learning and Science owe; but were they not themselves continually enriched by the Commercial part of the community, scanty indeed would be their means of remunerating or encouraging either the Artist or the Scholar.—On the other hand, *Science has ever been auxiliary to Commerce.* Not a step can Commerce safely take, either in her most simple or her most complex operations, unless the Sciences of Numbers and Measure attend her. Nor should it be forgotten that many even of those rules,

> "Which boys can read and girls can understand."—Pope.

are the result of most profound and laborious investigation, and that the midnight lamp has, over and over again, been lighted to the scientific men by whom they were discovered. — To Navigation Commerce almost wholly owes her existence. From the felling of the tree to the launch of the ship, and from the launch of the ship to her arrival in port, every thing now appears to be reduced to rule, and the rules appear so simple in their theory, and so easy in their application, that they seem to be carried into effect by a kind of intuitive readiness, and a process almost mechanical. But to form these rules, apparently so simple and so easy, the minds of scientific men had been employed for ages on the most extensive and abstruse researches. It is literally true that, in the circles of Art or Science, there is scarcely one which has not been pressed into the service of the ship-builder or the mariner. In those lines of Trade or Commerce which are employed on the metallic productions, or in forming or compounding colours, there scarcely is a process which the workman does not owe to Chemistry, and which it did not cost the Chemist the toil of years to discover. When the drainer of a marsh uses his spiral screw, he avails himself of a process, the discovery of which was thought to do honour to one of the most renowned of the ancient Mathematicians. When the land-surveyor measures a field, he does it by rules laid down in a small Greek book, which appeared 240 years before Christ. To come to our own country, and nearer to our own time, the steam engine, now applied to so many useful purposes, and every day discovering new powers, was one of the inventions, which, in the reign of Charles the First, employed the learned leisure of the Marquis of Worcester. To the divine mind of Sir Isaac Newton we principally owe the quadrant, which, with Hadley's name, is now in the hands of every mariner.—But to prove the general utility of Science to Commerce, it is necessary to travel back to the ancient history of other countries, or the former history of our own. At the instant I am speaking, Science is advancing towards us with an invention which to the latest posterity will prove incalculably beneficial to humanity in general, and Commerce in particular. You have frequently read in your newspapers of the horrid effects of the firing of a mine. A very recent paper has given an account of such a disaster. Now within these few weeks, one of those men, the *homines centenarii*, as Scaliger called them, who exist but once in a century, men who elevate the country in which they are born, and even the age in which they live, our illustrious countryman, Sir Humphry Davy, has discovered a process by which this evil principle in nature is absolutely subdued, and all possibility of danger from it altogether removed.—A stronger proof of the utility of Science cannot be required. Now, perhaps, among those who frequent, or who may soon frequent, your library, or your chambers of experiment, there may be some whose bosoms are pregnant with celestial fire, and who only want the facilities of acquiring knowledge which these afford, to become like that great man, Leaders in Science, and Benefactors to Humanity; but who, without these, would live and die unknowing and unknown. What a satisfaction must it be to the friends of the London Institution, to call forth the energies of such a man.—Thus, in every age has Science been subservient to Commerce. Where they are separated, Science loses all her utility; Commerce all her dignity. When they are united, each grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength of the other, and their powers appear unlimited. They ascend the Heavens, delve the depths of the earth, and fill every climate that encourages them with Industry, Energy, Wealth, Honour, and Happiness.—These being the

the happy effects of their union, must it not be the desire of all who wish well to either, and of all true and enlightened friends of their country, that every measure should be adopted, by which it can be cemented and invigorated.—Permit me to add, that should Science ever be neglected in this country, and encouraged by others, the Commercial part of the Community would, in all probability, suffer sooner and more from the consequences.—In a conversation which a very inveterate and acute, and once a very powerful Enemy of England, held with a friend of mine at Elba, he spoke of her in terms of respect, and even admiration; but said, "the term of the transcendant glory of England must now approach near its end. Years ago she took a spring, and left the nations of the earth at a distance behind her; these will soon take their spring, and not having your burthens on Commerce and her Arts, will pass you." Vain be the augury! We trust, and we feel it will. But were there the slightest grounds for it, one powerful means of defeating it would most assuredly be, to promote the union of Science and Commerce, to stimulate Science to every exertion likely to prove serviceable to the Commercial Interests of the Community; to furnish Commerce with the means of affording to Science and her followers every facility of research and experiment; to invite Science within your walls, and to establish, on a wise, an enlarged, and a dignified plan, on a plan suited to the high character of a British Merchant, such Institutions as that which the ceremony of this day has placed under the protection of the City of London, and her opulent, honourable, and discerning sons."

The striking manner in which the advantages of the union of Commerce and Science are exemplified in this Address, produced a most powerful impression on the meeting.

Sir William Blizard moved "That the Thanks of this Assembly be given to Mr. Butler for his perspicuous, elegant, and most impressive Address in illustration of the excellence of learning and science, especially their relation to, and happy influence upon the commercial concerns of society; and in explanation of the liberal design of the London Institution; and that Mr. Butler be requested to allow such Address to be printed."

The motion was seconded by John Mason Good, esq. and being put by the Lord Mayor, was carried unanimously; and Mr. Butler assented to the request.

The Company then withdrew to partake of an elegant dinner, and sat down in number about two hundred.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 24. *John Du Bart; or, The Voyage to Poland;* a New Grand Historical Melo-Drama.

Nov. 28. *What's a Man of Fashion?* in Two Acts.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Nov. 2. *Twenty per Cent;* a Farce.

Nov. 15. *Who's Who? or, The Double Imposture;* a Farce, by Mr. *Poole.*

Nov. 24. *Where to find a Friend;* a Comedy, by Mr. *Lee.*

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, Oct. 6. Richard Rochfort, and James Sterling, esqs. His Majesty's Consuls, the former at Ostend, and the latter at Genoa.

Whitehall, Oct. 10. Don Miguel Alava, Lieut.-gen. in the armies of his Catholic Majesty, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Bath, in consideration of his long and zealous services while attached to the British army in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington.

Oct. 13. George Jackson, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Court of Russia.

Whitehall, Oct. 20. His Excellency Baron de Muffling, Major-general in the King of Prussia's service, Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Carleton House. Hon. William Thomas Graves, Page of Honour to his Royal Highness, *vice* Mr. Henry Murray.

Oct. 28. Louis Duncan Cassamajor, esq. Secretary of Embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS, &c.

Sir John Newbolt (formerly Recorder of Winchester) Chief Justice of the Court of Madras.

Thomas Henry Taunton, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Oxfordshire, *vice* Sir W. Taunton, resigned.

Nov. 6. Rev. Dr. Kay, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, *vice* Dr. Thackeray.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Tennyson, Grimsby St. Mary with Grimsby St. James united VV.

Rev. J. Coldham, Anmer R. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Baily Whitehead, Twiverton V. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, North Chapel R. Sussex.

Rev. T. R. Shepperdson, St. Mary-le-Bow R. Durham.

Rev. J. Parsons, M. A. first Prebendary of Peterborough, *vice* Barnard, dec.

Rev. John Thorisby Bird, Riddlesworth, otherwise Riddlesworth and Gasthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. H. Scott, Chaplain to Newcastle Infirmary.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 1. In Hanover-square, Countess of St. Antonio, a son and heir.—2. At Dalby Terrace, Mrs. H. Bennet, a son.—17. The wife of Godfrey Kneller, esq. of Donhead-hall, Wilts, a son and heir.—24. In Bedford-row, Mrs. Domville, a dau.—25. In Stratford-place, the lady of Sir George Denys, bart. M.P. a son.—26. At Thorpe Lee, Surrey, the lady of Sir W. Blackett, a son.—31. In Manchester-street, the lady of Sir John Malcolm, a daughter.

Lately.—In Hamilton-place, the Countess of Shannon, a son.—In Somerset-street, the wife of G. Hicks, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of Mr. Chas. Aldis, surgeon, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, a son.—At Stanmer, Sussex, the Countess of Chichester, a son.—At Northbarr-house, the lady of Hon. Col. Stuart, a dau.—At Langley Farm, Kent, Hon. Mrs. Colville, a dau.—At Priors, the wife of Lieut. col. T. P. Hamilton, 3d guards, a son.—At Church Sawford, co. Warwick, Lady Harriet Erskine, a dau.—At Winslow-house, Bucks, the wife of Wm. Selby Lowndes, esq. M.P. a son.

Nov. 1. The lady of Sir Henry Lushington, bart. a son.—Lady Charlotte Howard, wife of Mr. H. C. Howard (son of Mr. Howard, presumptive heir to the Duke of Norfolk) a son and heir.—9. At Camberwell-grove, Hon. Mrs. Werninck, a son.—13. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess Delaware, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23. At Rotterdam, Mr. John Peter Wachter, of that city, to Ellen, second daughter of Mr. David Griffin, of Southwark.

Sept. 25. Mr. Barker, of Oxford-street, to Fanny, only daughter of John Battey, esq. of Sloane-street.

Oct. 15. Thomas Pain, esq. of Dover, Registrar of the Cinque Ports, to Elizabeth, dau. of James Wilson, esq. of Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

21. Samuel Baker, esq. of Aldwick-court, to Miss Elizabeth Hassell, of Bedminster.

25. At Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Capt. S. H. Stuart, bart. of Hartly Maudit, to Georgiana Frances, youngest daughter of G. Gunn, esq. of Mount Kennedy, (Wicklow) &c.

26. Rev. George Leigh Cook of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and Sedleian Reader in Natural Philosophy, to Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Hay, esq. Russel-squ.

Henry Gould, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mary, second dau. of James Motley, esq. of Osmondthorpe-house, near Leeds.

27. Capt. R. Gambier, R. N. nephew of Lord Gambier, to Caroline, fourth dau. of Major-gen. Browne, Lieut.-governor of Plymouth.

28. Charles Powlett Rushworth, esq. eldest son of Edward Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill, Isle of Wight, to Mary Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir Everard Home, bart.

Mr. Thomas Abbott, of Marlock-house, co. Nottingham, to Miss Mary Marriott, of Long Claxton, co. Leicester.

At Baron's-court, co. Tyrone, the seat of the Marquis of Tyrone, Right Hon. Lord Manners, Chancellor of Ireland, to the Hon. Jane Butler, sister to Lord Caher.

30. John Thomson, M. D. of Halifax, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Joseph Cartledge, M. D. of Browbridge.

Lately.—Major-gen. Fuller, Coldstream gds. to Miranda, eldest dau. of General Floyd, of Mansfield-street.

Major C. Walker, of the East India Company's service, to Louisa, dau. of the late J. Miller, esq. of Carey-street.

James Calvert, esq. of St. Paul's Covent-garden, to Miss L. A. Lander, of Cumberland-house, Southampton.

J. Broadhurst, esq. M. P. to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Fras. Hurst, esq. of Alderwasly, Derbyshire.

At West Wycombe, Augustus Fitzharding Berkeley, third son of the late Earl Berkeley, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir John Dashwood King, bart.

At Bath, Edward Hebdin, esq. nephew to Sir T. Turton, bart. to Mrs. Clifford, widow of H. Clifford, esq. brother to Sir T. C. bart.

T. Lawrence, esq. of Bristol, to Alicia Anne, youngest dau. of the late Sir J. Peacock, bart. of Barntinck, co. Clare.

Rev. Henry Hutchins, A.M. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Hutchins of Astley Castle, co. Warwick.

Nov. 4. S. J. W. F. Welch, esq. of Ebworth Park, co. Gloucester, to Georgiana, second dau. of the late Sir F. Ford, bart. and niece to Lord Viscount Anson.

7. R. Newland, esq. Captain in the Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir W. Long, of Kempton-house, co. Bedford.

P. P. Acland, esq. only son of J. Acland, esq. of Fairfield, Somerset, to Fanny, second dau. of Wm. Leader, esq. M. P. of Putney-hill, Surrey.

8. R. W. Hall, esq. only son of R. W. Hall, esq. of Ilford Lodge, to Miss Grafton Dare, only dau. and sole heiress of the late J. M. Grafton Dare, esq. of Cranbrook-house.

9. Francis Waskett, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Myers, of Kesgrove-house, Suffolk, niece to the late Sir W. Myers, bart.

13. Henry Stalford Northcote, esq. eldest son of Sir Stalford H. Northcote, bart. of Pynes, Devon, to Agnes Mary, only dau. of Thomas Cockburn, esq. of Portland-place.

THE

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK OELS.—HEROES OF WATERLOO, &c.

Among the victims to French perfidy sacrificed in the late gigantic struggle, the Duke of Brunswick-Oels holds the foremost place, both on account of his elevated rank as a sovereign prince, and his near alliance to some of the most illustrious houses in Europe. Descended from a line of heroes, he closed his career in a manner worthy of their glory, and of the high character which he had previously acquired.—Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, Oels and Bernstadt, was the fourth and youngest son of Charles William Ferdinand, the late reigning Duke of Brunswick Luneburg, who died Nov. 10, 1806, at Ottensen, near Altona, in consequence of the wound which he received at the unfortunate battle of Jena. He was doubly allied to the illustrious house which sways the British sceptre—his mother being the sister of our beloved monarch, and his sister the wife of the heir apparent to the throne.

He was born Oct. 6, 1771, and received the same education as his brothers, till the military profession, for which he was destined, required a course of instruction particularly adapted to that object. By his father the young prince was beloved with the greatest tenderness. In 1785 he was nominated successor to his uncle, Frederick Augustus, Duke of Oels and Bernstadt, in case he should die without issue; an arrangement which was confirmed by the king of Prussia. After a residence of about two years in Switzerland, the Prince commenced his military career. He was appointed captain in the regiment of infantry then in garrison at Magdeburg, commanded by Lieut.-gen. Langefeld, Governor of that place; a regiment which previously had for its chief the Prince's great uncle, the Hero of Crevelt and Minden.

His Highness, who devoted himself with the greatest assiduity and zeal to the duties of his profession, was rapidly promoted. In 1790, at the early age of 19, he was invested with the grand order of the Black Eagle. In the war with France, which commenced in 1792, the Prince accompanied the Prussian army. He gained experience, and the military talents and intrepidity which he more and more developed, were conspicuously displayed by him on every occasion. This courage, this buoyant sense of youthful energy, which banished every idea of personal danger, impelled him in several instances beyond the bounds of prudence. On the 27th of November in the last-mentioned year, he incurred the most imminent danger of his life in a skirmish which took place in the village of Etch, near Wurbel. He there received two wounds, and it was a considerable time before he recovered from their effects.

The Treaty concluded at Basle in April, 1795, again gave repose to the Prussian army. Prince Frederic William, after being for some time commander of the regiment of Thadden, at Halle, and afterwards of Kleist's regiment, at Prenzlau, was, in 1800, promoted to the rank of Major General. The latter regiment had long distinguished itself in the Prussian army, and, under the conduct of the Prince, who bestowed on it the most assiduous attention and many sacrifices, confirmed the character and reputation which it had acquired. In 1802, he received, at Carlsruhe, the hand of the Princess Mary Elizabeth Wilhelmina, granddaughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. This union diffused new satisfaction and joy over his whole house. The Prince and his consort seemed to have been created expressly for each other; and their mutual felicity was augmented by the birth of two sons, Oct. 30, 1804, and April 25, 1806, both of whom are still living.

His uncle Frederic Augustus, dying on the 8th of October, 1806, he succeeded to the Duchy of Oels and Bernstadt. The following year was marked by the breaking out of the long-expected war, the issue of which is so well known. The Duke was attached to the corps commanded by Gen. Blucher, which, after the most astonishing exertions and the most obstinate resistance, was obliged to submit to the law of necessity. The capitulation of Lubeck put an end to the Duke's military career for this war; and the circumstances of the times, with the peculiar relations resulting from them, induced him to apply for his dismission from the Prussian service.

The unexpected decease of his eldest brother, the Hereditary Prince, in the month of September of the same year, and the agreement concluded by him with his two next brothers, called him, on the decease of his father, to the government of the patrimonial dominions; which, however, he held but for a short time, Brunswick being, by the treaty of Tilsit, incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia. After this event the Duke resided chiefly at Bruchsal, in Baden; and there he was doomed to experience a misfortune that afflicted him still more severely. On the 20th of April, 1808, he lost his amiable consort, in the flower of her age, having not yet attained her 26th year.

Early in 1809, when circumstances portended a rupture between France and Austria, his Highness concluded a convention with the latter power, by which he engaged to raise a corps of 2000 men, half infantry and half cavalry, at his own expence;

expence; and, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in his way by Prussia, he succeeded in collecting the stipulated number in a very short time. Hostilities soon commenced, and the Duke began his new military career by making an incursion into the kingdom of Saxony, in conjunction with a corps of Austrian troops. They were, however, obliged to evacuate Leipsic and Dresden, on the approach of a considerable force, composed of Dutch and Westphalians. The Duke and General Am Ende retired from Dresden in a Western direction, towards Franconia, into which the Austrians had penetrated from Bohemia with a considerable force. The armistice concluded at Znaym, terminated the contest in that country also, and deprived the Duke of the co-operation of the Austrian troops. They evacuated Dresden, which they had a second time occupied, and withdrew beyond the Bohemian frontiers.

Meanwhile the Duke of Brunswick had likewise evacuated some of the places of which he had taken possession, but still remained in the Erzgebirge, without being pursued either by the Saxons or Westphalians. For some time he appeared undecided, whether he should join the Austrians in Bareuth, or adopt a different plan. He at length determined to quit Germany, where fortune did not seem to smile on the cause which he had espoused, and to conduct his corps to the English, who were then preparing for an expedition to the Continent:

The difficulties which opposed the execution of this undertaking were innumerable. It was not till he had traversed a space of near 300 miles that he could hope to reach the German Ocean, and his route lay through countries not wholly destitute of hostile troops.

The corps of the Duke of Brunswick had been described as completely annihilated; the inhabitants of Leipsic were, therefore, not a little surprised, when, very early in the morning of the 26th of July, he entered that city with 1900 men, 700 of whom were cavalry, after a smart action before the inner gates. It is not unlikely that the Duke had reason to be dissatisfied with something which had occurred during his former occupation of this city; for a contribution, though a very moderate one, amounting to no more than 15,000 dollars, was imposed; and this was the only requisition of the kind made by the Duke during his whole march. His men also exercised the right of retaliation on several persons who had given them offence during and after their retreat.

On the 27th, the Duke arrived at Halle, and, with unparalleled celerity, pursued his route by way of Eisleben to Halberstadt, which place Count Wellingerode, Grand Marshal of the palace to the King of Westphalia, entered with the 5th regiment of foot, on the forenoon of the 30th. The same evening the Duke's corps appeared before the gates with six pieces of cannon. The Enemy, though destitute of cavalry and artillery, made an obstinate resistance, but was at length overpowered, after a sanguinary conflict, which was continued for some time in the streets of Halberstadt, and during which, the Duke fought in the ranks of his black hussars.

He now directed his course towards his native city. Late in the evening of the 31st of July, he entered Brunswick, on whose ramparts, wrapped in a cloak, he passed the night. What must have been the feelings of the Prince, when he beheld the palace, once the residence of his illustrious ancestors, his own cradle, and the theatre of his juvenile years; when he traversed the streets in which his parent had so often been seen, attended by crowds of happy mortals, who awaited the father of his people, to pay him the tribute of grateful tears; when he encountered the anxious and timid looks of those who once hoped to see the prosperity and the glory of their country augmented by him, whom alone, from among his three sons, his father had deemed worthy to be his successor! These were perhaps the most painful moments experienced by this high-spirited prince, since the sable genius of Auerstadt eclipsed the splendour of the House of the Welfs. Fate seemed to shew him once more the happy land, to which he was the rightful heir, to make him more keenly sensible of his loss. He, nevertheless, retained sufficient strength of mind to conduct himself with exemplary moderation. If he could not confer happiness, neither would he involve others in his own calamity; but, in a proclamation, magnanimously recommended to his countrymen to be obedient to their present rulers.

The Duke durst not take any long repose at Brunswick, as he was closely pressed on all sides. The Westphalian General, Reubel, concentrated 4000 men of his division at Ohoff; General Gratien had set out with a Dutch division from Erfurt, and was approaching the coasts of the German Ocean; while General Ewald, with a corps of Danish troops, crossed from Gluckstadt over the Elbe into the Hanoverian territory, to cover the banks of that river. General Reubel was nearest to the Duke, who, in his rapid retreat, had daily actions with the advanced guard of the Westphalian troops. That which was fought in the afternoon of the 1st of August, at Oelper, near Brunswick, and in which the Duke's horse was killed by a cannon-ball, was the *eleventh* since the commencement of his retreat in Saxony.

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The next morning he quitted his native city, and the movement which he now made caused it to be generally supposed that he was proceeding to Zell. Thither the troops under Reubel, and others, accordingly directed their course. The Duke, however, suddenly made his appearance at Hanover, which he entered on the morning of the 3d of August; and, in the afternoon, pursued his route, by way of Neustadt, to Nienburg, where he arrived early the next day. Here he crossed the Weser. He broke down the bridges behind him, and reached Hoya on the 4th. In this manner he hastened along the left bank of the Weser, while part of his corps, in order to make a false demonstration, turned off to Bremen. On the evening of the 5th, this detachment possessed itself of the gates of the city, and hastily departed the next day to rejoin the corps.

The Duke, meanwhile, continued his march through Oldenburg, and Delmenhorst, where he passed the night between the 5th and 6th of August; and it appeared as if he was directing his course towards East Friesland, with a view to embark on the coast of that province. This opinion, however, proved erroneous: for crossing the Hunte, a small stream which discharges itself into the Weser at Huntebruck, he seized the corn-ships which had been lying inactive for years at Elsfleth. In these vessels he embarked his men in the night of the 6th, and by force procured a sufficient number of hands to navigate them, the surrounding district being chiefly inhabited by sea-faring people. On the morning of the 7th, the Duke hoisted the English flag, set sail, and the following day reached Heligoland with part of his corps. That island he quitted on the 11th, and with his faithful followers proceeded to England, where they and their brave commander were received into the British service.

On the fortunate turn taken by the affairs of Europe early in 1814, his Highness quitted England to take possession of his patrimony, recovered from the rapacious fangs of the Gallic tiger; and was devoting his attention to those plans of internal improvement by which his father rendered himself beloved and adored by his subjects, when the perfidious conduct of the French once more summoned him to assist in the task of humbling that Nation. How heartily he espoused the cause of legitimate right and social order may be conceived from this fact, that though the contingent required of him was no more than 4000 men, he actually joined the great Wellington with 14,000, whom he clothed in black, vowing that he with them would wear no other colour till he had witnessed the complete destruction of the monster who had so basely insulted his dying father. Providence, however, decreed that he should not enjoy that gratification, nor live to see the glorious results of the victory to which his own valour and that of his brave followers largely contributed. He was killed on the spot by a wound in the side, whilst gallantly fighting at their head. His body was conveyed to Brunswick to be interred in the burial-place of his illustrious ancestors; and the Hanoverian government assumes the administration of his Duchy, till his eldest son, now only 10 years old, attains to his majority.

At Brussels, of wounds received in the battle of Waterloo, Major M'Lean, 73d regt.; Major Davidson, 42d regt.; Capt. M'Nabb, 30th regt.; Capt. Grant, 92d regt.; and Lieuts. Beere and Prendergast, 30th regt.

On the day following the death of his friend, the late Lieut.-col. Miller of the same regiment (see Part I. p. 644.) aged about 32, Lieut.-col. Charles Thomas, of the 3d battalion of the 1st Guards. Perhaps, amid the dreadful carnage of that day, few officers died more lamented than that worthy young soldier, who arrived at his rank by merit alone. He was originally at an early age placed as an ensign in the East Middlesex militia, from which he volunteered, to accompany the expedition to Holland, in 1799, and received promotion for his gallant conduct there from the Duke of Gloucester, who also honoured him with his esteem and friendship. At the battle of Salamanca, he was particularly mentioned in the dispatches from Lord Wellington, for the gallantry of his conduct: and, at the termination of the war, was promoted to the rank of Lieut-colonel. He returned to England, and married Miss Brunsden, niece of Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, of Bloomsbury-square, with whom he had domesticated himself about eight months, when he left her to join his regiment—to return, alas! no more.—Lieut.-col. T. was son-in-law to Dr. Bennet, of Highgate, and has left a mother and numerous relations to regret his loss. He possessed a most excellent natural capacity, leaving nothing unattained which he had once applied to: without seeming to aspire to gain esteem, he was beloved by old and young: his religion was real and unaffected, and his honour, and duty to his country, never on his tongue, but ever dearest to his heart, in practice.

June 18. In his eighteenth year, the Hon. Henry Boyle Bernard, Cornet in the 1st drag. guards, fifth son of the Earl of Bandon.—Another son of his Lordship died at Alter de Chuon in Portugal, of fatigue during the Peninsular campaigns, (see Obituary for 1813) viz. the Hon.

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Francis Bernard, Lieut. 9th light drag. —The Hon. William Bernard, another son, is Captain in the first dragoons, and has also served in the Peninsula.

——— Quod si immatura manebat
Mors juvenem, cæsis Gallorum millibus ante, [juvabit.
Hortantem in hostes turmam cecidisse

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

As departed worth ever claims a record in your page, I must not suffer the death of the late Captain Thomas Cassan, of the 32d regiment, who fell in the arms of victory at Waterloo, to pass without some memorial. This gallant youth, whose loss is deeply and deservedly regretted by his brother officers, and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, was wounded early in the battle, but concealed his situation, and continued in the field with that manly resolution, intrepidity, and disregard for personal danger, which always distinguished him. In him his family has lost a most worthy and honourable member, and his country an active, zealous, and spirited officer.

In a victory so glorious, so decisive, and so unprecedented at that of Waterloo, a victory which we have every reason to hope will put an end to the miseries of Europe, and staunch the blood of nations, I know not how far we are permitted to regret the loss of a departed hero. The death of those who have contributed to such a victory, and to such probable consequences, so far from being deplorable, should be considered in the highest degree enviable. The observation of the Roman Orator should reconcile us to the loss of relatives in such a cause as our Country's welfare: "Cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est."

Captain Thomas Cassan was a son of the late John Cassan, esq. Captain of the 56th regiment. He was formerly ensign, lieutenant, and captain, successively, in the same regiment, with which he also served in the East Indies. C.

GENERAL PORLIER.

This brave and accomplished General fell by treachery, in a cause in the success of which every patriotic feeling was interested.

So good a cause merited a better fate. But he is not to be lamented merely as a patriot and a hero: the following letter, written to his wife on the night previous to his execution, gives a view of his private character and moral qualities, more interesting than his public deeds:

"Beloved wife!—The Almighty, who disposes of men according to his will, has deigned to call me to himself, in order to give me, in eternal life, that tranquillity and ease which I have not enjoyed in this world. We are all subject to this necessary condition of nature, and therefore it is useless to grieve when the hour approaches. On this account I most tenderly beseech you to receive this last blow of the evil destiny which has persecuted us, with the same tranquillity and security as I retain while writing this to you. Be not afflicted at the kind of death they inflict upon me; since it can dishonour only the wicked, but covers the good with honour and glory. I repeat to you, that if I take with me any consolation to the world of truth, it is that of being persuaded, that obeying me at this moment, as you have always done hitherto, you will be consoled and resigned to the will of God, which is the supreme law of all mortals. In the sequel, you will receive my last will, which you will endeavour to fulfil as far as possible. Father Sanchez, who will be the bearer, a Monk of our Patron Saint Augustine, will deliver you this, and will communicate to you verbally other things which I confide to him under confession: I again recommend you to conform to what I desire; since the contrary, besides being prejudicial to your safety, will not tend to the good of your soul.—Adieu! Receive the heart of your husband.

Oct. 2, One o'clock A. M."

The unfortunate Porlier died like a hero. His fortitude and his serenity excited admiration and astonishment in his enemies; but his last arrangements confounded them still more. The following is a copy of his last will and testament:

"In the name of God Almighty, Amen.—Be it declared and known to all those to whom the present deed, order, testament, and last will, shall come, that I, Don Juan Diaz Porlier, General of the Spanish armies, transmit whatever belongs to me, by whatever right, without any exception, to my wife Donna Josefa Quiepo de Llano, daughter of Count Torreno, to be enjoyed by her in full possession, without any restriction, and to descend in the order of succession, and in default of which, according to the instructions which shall be contained in a sealed letter delivered to her by my Confessor after my death; leaving likewise to her pleasure, and the assurance of that faithful love, which she has always testified towards me, the offering of such masses and prayers for my soul as she may think fit: as likewise I charge her, when circumstances will permit, to carry my remains from the place where they may be found, to that which may be most agreeable to her;

her; and that having deposited them in a simple tomb, she may cause to be engraved upon it the following inscription:—

'Here rest the ashes of Juan Diaz Porlier, General of the Spanish armies. He was always fortunate in what he undertook against the external enemies of his country, and died a victim of its civil dissensions. Ye men sensible to glory, respect the ashes of an unfortunate patriot.'

That this my last and only disposition may take effect, I leave it in charge to Don Joseph Miranda, Lieutenant-colonel and Commandant of the infantry of Navarre, to superintend the same, and take measures, when justice is executed, for placing my body in a coffin, lined with black, and supplied with a key; and after locking it and performing the funeral rites, that he deliver it, with this my last will, to my wife, Donna Josefa Quiepo de Llano, personally if he can; but, if his military duties prevent him from so doing, that he commit this business to some one in whom he has confidence, who may take a receipt for its delivery. With this I conclude my testament, which I have of my own accord dictated, which I sign and authorise before the Notary, &c." (Here follow the names of the witnesses.)

General Porlier was about 30 years of age, small in person, thin, but of a handsome appearance. He was nephew of the late Minister Porlier, Marquis de Baxamar. He served as a Midshipman in the battle of Trafalgar, and first became known in the late war against the tyranny of Buonaparte, by collecting a handful of deserters from the actions in Castile under General Cuesta; with which, only amounting to 30 men, he attacked 50 French advantageously posted near the city of Palencia, whom he killed or took, and presented to the Junta of Asturias. The latter then gave him the rank of Colonel, and he immediately formed a guerilla corps, called Cuerpo Franco, with which he performed prodigies of valour against the Enemy, and was latterly made a Mariscal de Campo (Major General). He was a man of great energy and readiness, as is proved by what happened between him and the Marchioness of Matarosa, to whose daughter he was married. The Marchioness was proud and haughty; and before she consented to the marriage of her daughter, she required Porlier to exhibit his titles of Nobility. To the persons sent to wait on him with this request, Porlier answered, "Tell the Marchioness from me, that my name is Juan Diaz Porlier; and I require to know whether her daughter is to be married to me or my parchments: if to the latter, they may both go to the devil." He, however, got his bride. He was, consequently, brother to Count Torreno, who before his father died was called Count de Matarosa, and one of the Deputies from the Province of Asturias that came over to England, in search of aid, when the Spanish revolution broke out. Porlier was of Canarian origin; and by his marriage he acquired the title of Marquis de Matarosa, in the right of his wife. He was imprisoned by Ferdinand in consequence of writing to a merchant at Bilboa to supply money to a patriot, and, in allusion to Ferdinand's system, adding, "he arrests every one who brays."

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D.

This excellent man, long distinguished for public and private benevolence, and for every species of useful exertion, both in the medical profession, and as a member of society at large, died at his house in Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on the 1st of November 1815.

He was born in a small island in the Atlantic, near Tortola, called Little Van Dyke, in December 1744. His ancestors on the father's side originated from Letsom, a small village in Cheshire: on the mother's side they were lineally descended from Sir Cæsar Coakley, an Irish baronet, whose family uniformly possessed a seat in the Parliament of Ireland; the last of whom was Sir Vesey Coakley. Different branches of these families, during the government of Ireton in Ireland, went to Barbadoes in favour of the Commonwealth, and settled afterwards in different islands among that large cluster known to us by the name of the Leeward and Windward Islands.

When only about six years of age, he was sent to England for his education. His future destiny seems to have been determined by the accidental circumstance of his landing at a sea-port where Mr. Fothergill, then a celebrated Preacher among the Quakers, and brother to the distinguished Physician of that name, happened to be on a visit; and he was received into the very same house in which the Preacher lived. By the advice of that excellent man, who conceived a parental affection for him, young Lettsom was sent to school to Mr. Thompson, uncle to the Physician of the same name in London, who was then assistant in the school, between whom and his pupil an inviolable friendship commenced, and continued in advanced life with unabated fervour. Mr. Thompson's school was in the vicinity of Warrington, where Mr. Fothergill lived, and, by this means, the superintendance of his education was continued till the period when the law admits of a youth choosing

choosing his own guardian, which, in consequence of the death of his father some years before, he did, in the person of his friendly protector. The amiable Pastor accepted the important charge, and placed him, with a view to his future profession, with Dr. Sutcliff, of Settle, in Yorkshire, intending, when of proper age and experience, to recommend him to the patronage of his brother, then in the highest line of practice on the great theatre of London.

After leaving Dr. Sutcliff, young Lettsom came to town, and assiduously attended St. Thomas's Hospital for two years. He then returned to his native soil, to take possession of a property which came to him by the death of his father and elder brother, the latter of whom, having contrived to run through an ample fortune in a few years, left very little of the family estate to be inherited by his successor, except a number of Negro slaves. These degraded beings, with that admirable spirit of benevolence which his conduct in maturer years uniformly displayed, he emancipated; and, in the twenty-third year of his age, as he has often told his friends, found himself five hundred pounds worse than nothing.

The fortune of Mr. Lettsom was henceforth, therefore, solely to be made as a *medical practitioner;* and so strenuous were his endeavours, and so extensive was his practice in Tortola, where he settled, that, in a very short time, he was enabled to return to Europe, and to visit the great medical schools of Paris, Edinburgh, and Leyden, at the latter of which Universities he took his degree, in 1769. To complete his education, he visited, besides Paris, most of the places of resort for the relief of invalids abroad; as Spa, in Westphalia, Aix-la Chapelle, and various others.—When he visited Paris, among other honourable recommendations, he carried one from Dr. Franklin to Monsieur Dubourg *. He was afterwards introduced to the celebrated Macquer, Le Roi, and other characters conspicuous at that period, with whom he corresponded till their decease.

After this circuit he repaired to London, where he finally settled, with the undeviating friendship of his old guardian, and the patronage of his brother, the physician, (whose Life he afterwards published as a tribute of gratitude and respect.) About the year 1769, he was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; the year after, he was elected F. S. A.; and in the year succeeding that, F. R. S.

Under such patronage, with a mind richly stored with science, matured by reflection, improved by early and dear-bought experience, success was insured; and its fruits were displayed, not in a fastidious conduct and ostentatious parade, but in benevolent schemes for the relief of the distressed poor, and numerous charitable institutions to mitigate pain and repel disease. Many of these originated with himself; and, of those that were planned by others, several received from him considerable improvement, and *all* his active support. His subsequent marriage with an amiable woman, and the addition of a considerable fortune by that marriage, enlarged his means of doing good; nor did the necessary attention to the interests and happiness of a numerous family (the result of that marriage) permit his zeal in the cause of philanthropy to cool, or restrain the current, in very arduous times, of a well-directed liberality. He, in many instances, fostered genius, cherished science, and expanded the circle of the arts, in periods of individual and national distress unprecedented in the annals of this country; and his *purse*, equally with his *pen*, were devoted to their cause. Medicine and botany were particularly indebted to his zealous researches. Foreigners of talents and merit ever found a hospitable reception under his roof; and he constantly corresponded with the Literati of eminence both in Europe and America.

Few persons had, in the course of their practice in London, so much power (and none more inclination) to serve their sick and sorrowing fellow-creatures, as Dr. Lettsom. He seemed always to consider it as amongst the foremost of his duties to assuage the *mind*, as well as relieve the person, of his patient: and, although his daily practice made it necessary that he should set a just value on *time*, he never hurried away from the invalid, who, he believed, might be as much assisted by his physician's society as by his prescription. The consolations which he administered were not circumscribed by gentleness of manners: his heart, not seldom, filled the hands of such as stood in need of his bounty as well as his skill.

In illustration of his unbounded benevolence, may be mentioned the extraordinary and well-founded fact of his having been many years ago attacked, upon his return to town, on Finchley Common, by a highwayman, with whom his remonstrances and pecuniary assistance operated so powerfully, that, in the result, a public robber, impelled to transgression by extremity of want, was converted into a useful member of society. The story is detailed in glowing colours by Mr. Pratt *, whose narrative also of the "Benevolent London Physician's kindness to the Merchant in Difficulty," we have reason to

* He published the Life of his friend Dubourg, in the first volume of Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.

* "Liberal Opinions," vol. IV.

believe,

believe, records another anecdote of the philanthropy of Lettsom *.

The Doctor's villa near Camberwell, called Grove Hill, the place of his retirement in the short intervals of professional business, is situated on a spot, the beauty of which, in early life, had attracted his attention, and which he resolved to become master of, if his circumstances should become sufficiently prosperous. His wishes were gratified, and the natural beauties of the situation were improved, and brought to the utmost perfection, by his taste and care. The late John Scott, of Amwell, has celebrated it, and paid a just tribute to the character of its owner, in one of his poems. And Mr. Maurice, with whose various talents the publick are well acquainted, has, in an elegant poem, given an animated description of the villa, and of the interesting scenery and beautiful landscapes with which it abounds. In this charming retreat Dr. Lettsom had formed a Museum of Natural History, consisting of many rare and valuable specimens, as well as a Botanic Garden, enriched with the choicest plants, brought at a great expence from the four quarters of the globe, all arranged according to the Linnæan system. The Library was ample, and contained such a collection of books in all languages, and on all sciences, as few private gentlemen could boast of being possessed of; but in those that relate to Natural History, the Doctor's favourite study, it more particularly abounded. Among other curiosities he possessed a work in seven volumes, quarto, printed at Regensberg, in 1765, the author Jacob Christine Schaffers, in which the leaves of the respective volumes are formed of different vegetables and other substances. In his library also was the collection of Classics formed by the learned and modest Mr. William Baker, printer, which Dr. Lettsom purchased on the death of the collector. The reader will partake of our regret, that the Doctor should have been compelled, by a train of adverse circumstances, at an advanced period of life, to dispose of so valuable a library, and even of the villa itself.

In 1800 his domestic happiness received a severe interruption from the death of his eldest son, Dr. John Lettsom, an amiable and accomplished young physician, whose death is recorded in our vol. LXX. p. 93.

Mr. Charles Dilly, who died in 1807, an old friend of Dr. Lettsom, left him a legacy of 500*l.*; and Dr. Anthony Fothergill, who died in 1813, thus expressed in his will his opinion of and regard for him: "To Dr. Lettsom, my silver medal of Capt. Cook. Also, in consideration of his kindly undertaking to publish a collection of my Essays, my gold stop-watch, and a cane with his own cypher, which he gave me, and which I have walked with many years, with grateful remembrance of the donor." After appropriating 1000*l.* towards the expence of selecting and publishing his Works, Dr. Fothergill adds, "I hope my worthy friend and learned physician Dr. Lettsom will do it, with his wonted accuracy and discrimination." The benefits which Dr. Lettsom was likely to derive from some still more considerable pecuniary bequests of Dr. Fothergill, he did not live to enjoy; but he paid a just tribute of respect to the Testator, in an Oration delivered at a meeting of the Medical Society.

Amongst the most remarkable *public* services that Dr. Lettsom rendered his country, were, his contest *with*, and complete conquest *of*, the famous Water-Doctor Mayersbach; the share he took in forming the General Dispensary in Aldersgate-street (the parent of so many other of those excellent institutions); his early attention to the Royal Humane Society; and his founding the Medical Society in Bolt-court,—and the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, planned wholly by himself.

With Doctor Lettsom, and his friends Dr. Warner and Mr. Nichols, originated, in 1786, the idea of erecting a statue in honour of Howard the Philanthropist: The modesty of that excellent man checked the intentions of his friends at that time; but the idea was carried into effect after his death; and the monument was the first introduced into St. Paul's Cathedral.

In 1812 he associated himself with the Philosophical Society of London, of which he was soon after chosen the President. To this Institution he was ardently attached. An Eulogium on his Life and Character was delivered before the Society on the 20th of November, by his intimate friend Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, which will be immediately printed.

Doctor Lettsom's writings are very numerous, as well moral as medical, and all of them discover the philanthropist and physician. They are as follows:

1. Reflections on the general Treatment and Cure of Fevers. 1772. 8vo.

2. The Natural History of the Tea-tree, with Observations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and effects of Tea-drinking; 1772, 4to. Of this work there is a new and enlarged edition.—The inaugural dissertation written for the author's degree of Doctor at Leyden, on this subject, intituled "De Viribus Theæ," was published there, in a small quarto size, 1769. Prefixed is a folded plate containing two figures of tea-plants; which plate has not been copied in the subsequent editions. The dissertation is dedicated to Dr. Fothergill,

* "Gleanings," vol. I.

thergill, and to his medical preceptor Sutcliff, of Settle, in Yorkshire. The enlarged edition every way improves upon the former: it has four plates, the three first of which are beautifully coloured.

3. Observations on the Plan proposed for establishing a Dispensary and Medical Society, with Formulæ Medicamentorum Pauperibus præcipuè accommodatæ, 1772. 8vo.

4. The Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion; containing Instructions for collecting and preserving Objects of Natural History, 1774. 8vo. Of this work a third edition was published in 1800. A fourth, and very much enlarged edition, is now preparing by Mr. Pettigrew.

5. Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary in London, 1774. 8vo.

6. Improvement of Medicine in London, on the Basis of Public Good, 1775. 8vo.

7. Observations preparatory to the Use of Dr. Mayersbach's Medicines, 1776. 8vo. The second edition, with an Engraving of the Water-Doctor from Teniers.

8. History of the Origin of Medicine; and of the state of Physic prior to the Trojan War. An Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London, 1778. 4to.

9. A Letter to Sir Robert Barker, knt. F. R. S. and George Stacpoole, Esq. upon General Inoculation, 1779. 4to.

10. The Works of John Fothergill, M. D. 3 vols. 8vo. and one vol. 4to. 1784.

11. Memoirs of the Life of John Fothergill, M. D. 8vo.—To the fourth edition of this work, Dr. Lettsom subjoined Memoirs of Dr. Cuming, with several of his Letters.

12. An Account of the Culture and Use of the Mangel Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity. Translated from the French of the Abbé de Commereil, 1787; fourth edition, corrected and enlarged, 1788, 4to. This plant, the Doctor, after convincing himself of its value by a series of experiments, strongly recommended for general cultivation; and although he did not meet with the success he wished, his benevolent exertions on the occasion cannot be too highly commended.

13. Observations on Human Dissections, 1788. 8vo.

14. History of some of the Effects of Hard-drinking, 1789, published for the benefit of the Philanthropic Society.

15. In the severity of the winter of 1794-5, when the price of every article of subsistence, and particularly of bread, was greatly increasing, he threw out humane and judicious "Hints respecting the Distresses of the Poor," 8vo. This was succeeded by "Hints respecting the immoderate effects of Poverty."

16. Hints for promoting a Bee Society, two editions, 1796, 8vo.

17. Hints addressed to Card Parties, 1799. 8vo.

18. Observations on Religious Persecution, 1800. 8vo.

19. Village Society, a Sketch, 1800. 8vo.

20. Hints, designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science, 1801, 3 vols. 8vo; illustrated with Portraits in profile of many of his much esteemed friends.

21. Recollections of Dr. Rush, 1815, 8vo.

To the publications beforementioned may be added, the Travels of the gallant and unfortunate Captain Carver, of which Dr. Lettsom was not only the editor, and wrote the life, but was at the expence of the publication, the benefits of which he appropriated to the amiable afflicted widow and fatherless offspring of that brave officer; supplying the forlorn family, besides this, with the means of every comfort that humanity and friendship could administer, not only till the profits of the book could come round, but as long after as was necessary to their accommodation.

A little effusion of Dr. Lettsom's pen, under the title of "Hints to Masters and Mistresses respecting Female Servants," was originally intended merely for circulation among private friends, but could not possibly be too widely dispersed.—The Doctor, also, some years ago, circulated, on a half sheet of paper, a singular *Scale of Health*; the hints for which, he acknowledged to have derived from his friend Dr. Rush.

Several of his Medical Essays, &c. occur in the Philos. Transactions—Memoirs and Transactions of the Medical Society of London—Bath Society Memoirs, &c. He was also a frequent Correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine on a variety of subjects; and feelingly seconded the efforts of his friend the philanthropic Neild, towards the improvement of our Prisons, and the amelioration of the condition of Prisoners, in a series of Prefatory Letters.

Dr. Lettsom contributed to the IXth volume of "Literary Anecdotes of the XVIIIth Century" (now on the eve of publication) portraits of Mr. Peter Collinson, Dr. Cuming, and Dr. Fothergill. In that volume Dr. Lettsom is frequently mentioned: "I can truly say," the Author observes, "from my own knowledge of him for half a century, that his benevolence, throughout that long period, has been unbounded. To thousands, as well as to myself, he has been the means both of gladdening, and of lengthening life; and, by his own temperate habits, may probably for many years longer continue to be a friend to the indigent, and a comfort to all who are so happy as to possess his friendship, or have occasion for his medical skill." The disappointment of the expectation expressed in the preceding passage occasioned the following note, subjoined

joined to the Index to the Literary Anecdotes: "I had fondly indulged the hope of gratifying Dr. Lettsom with these little notices of *a few* only of his very numerous acts of beneficence. This excellent man was an Israelite without guile, and may be said to have carried his heart in his hand. From "his undeviating friendship," I have for nearly half a century "derived many of the most grateful and rational enjoyments of my life;" and I can truly assert, that, during this long period, Dr. Lettsom was "an ornament to society; the liberal friend to merit; and an example of beneficence to every avenue of human distress!"

The many instances of his public exertion did not escape public notice; and many literary societies, in various parts of Europe and America, enrolled the name of Dr. Lettsom among their members. He was Doctor of Physic of the University of Leyden; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London; Fellow of the Medical Society of London; Fellow of the Linnæan Society of London; Physician Extraordinary of the City of London Lying-in-Hospital; Physician Extraordinary of the General Dispensary, London; Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Societies of Manchester and Philadelphia; Honorary Member of the Agricultural Society, Bath; Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences, Montpelier; Doctor of Laws, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Besides these, he was chosen to the vice-presidencies, and delegated to the treasuries, of various public charities, and other benevolent institutions; fulfilling his duties to each with as high credit to himself, as comfort to those committed to his protection.

Although, we believe, Dr. Lettsom never was in North America, his literary acquaintance was very extensive in the new continent, and the Americans appear to have appreciated it very highly, if we may judge from the number of titles they conferred, as they comprize almost every honorary rank in their power to bestow, in Philadelphia, New York, and Massachusetts. In the first he was requested, by the trustees of the hospital, to transmit such a collection of books as he might judge suitable for that institution. He was elected into the corporation of the hospital of New York; and in the University of Cambridge there is a spacious room allotted to the Lettsomian cabinet of natural history.

The Doctor was of a cheerful disposition, and loved society. His person was very tall, and he was always of a spare habit. There was not any of the graces in his manner or features; but the absence of these was amply compensated by the *benevolences* of a worthy heart, and the marks of a good understanding.

As to his religious sentiments, not renouncing the peculiar community in which he was brought up, yet above the prejudices of any sect or society, he uniformly pursued the conduct which the magnanimous Penn, one of its founders, pursued; considering, in the light of a FRIEND, every liberal and worthy man, without regard to any peculiarity of sentiments, or habits, when not repugnant to virtue. His liberality of religious sentiment is proved by his Essay on Religious Persecution, which he printed for the purpose of presenting to his friends.

MEMOIR OF JOSHUA TOULMIN, D.D.

Dr. Joshua Toulmin was born in London, on the 11th of May, 1740. How much he owed to the care bestowed on him by his parents, his own testimony will best express. Amidst a thousand blessings, for which, in future life, he acknowledged his obligation to bow with gratitude before the Father of Mercies, he deemed this, in a manner, the first and greatest, that in *youthful years* he felt the power, and, by the gracious disposals of Heaven, was led to obey the sacred dictates of Religion. He was sent for his classical education to St. Paul's School. After he had enjoyed, during seven years, the instructions of its able masters, he removed to the Dissenting Academy, then under the charge of Dr. David Jennings and Dr. Samuel Morton Savage; the latter of whom was his relation. In this seminary he passed the usual term of a probationer for the Ministry among Protestant Nonconformists.

Mr. Toulmin's first settlement, as a minister, was at Colyton, in Devonshire. In the year 1764, he entered into the matrimonial connexion with Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Smith of Taunton: the offspring of which marriage were twelve children, of whom only five survive. While at Colyton, he became a decided advocate for adult baptism, as opposed to that of infants, and for the administration of the rite by immersion. This change in his opinion and practice was produced by reading and reflection; nor at any subsequent period of his life, did he see cause to be dissatisfied with it; though

though his sentiments on points of doctrine and discipline were professed with exemplary moderation towards those from whom he differed.

In March 1765, he removed to Taunton, where he succeeded the Rev. Richard Harrison, in the pastorship of a society of Baptists, whose worship is addressed to the one God and Father of all, in the name of Jesus Christ, and whose communion is open to Christians with whom they do not agree on the questions concerning the mode and the subjects of baptism. In this relation he passed nearly thirty-nine years. Here also he engaged, for some time, in the honourable office of a teacher of youth.

As early as the year 1769, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Baptist college of Rhode Island and Providence in New England: and in 1794 he was honoured with a diploma of Doctor in Divinity, by Harvard College in Cambridge, within the same State.

Nearly the last twelve years of his life were spent at Birmingham, whither he removed, in January 1804, as one of the pastors of the congregation of the New Meeting-house. Though he had previously declined to accept invitations from Gloucester and Great Yarmouth; though on one at least of these occasions, he had yielded to the importunity of the inhabitants of Taunton, who intreated him to continue his various benevolent services among them; yet the hope of extended usefulness and increasing comfort now overcame every other consideration. In his new situation, his sphere of action was much enlarged, and his happiness augmented. At Birmingham, as in the scenes of his former residence and ministry, he secured the cordial love of those who were blessed with his instructions and society, and the esteem and good will of men of different denominations in religion. In that town, moreover, he exercised his accustomed diligence in advancing, both by his public discourses and his pen, what he regarded as the cause of Christian truth, liberty, and virtue. At length, in the fulness of years, and with a larger share of solid reputation than is the lot of most men in the same profession while they are yet living, he paid the debt of nature, July 23, 1815.

Having begun to experience some of the infirmities of age, he had signified his intention of resigning his pastoral charge at the termination of the year. But, though the dissolution of the happy relations which it involved was unexpectedly and painfully hastened, he had been assured, in a manner exceedingly gratifying to his feelings, of the very high place he held in the esteem and affection of his friends.

At the beginning of June, he returned from a long visit in London; and his health apparently was more vigorous than usual. His journey to the Metropolis had been undertaken, partly with the view of making further preparations for a History of the Protestant Dissenters, a volume of which he published in the course of the last year. He felt, at the same time, a strong desire to attend the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the object and regulations of which he heartily approved, and in the success of which he uniformly expressed a lively interest. In consequence also of his being in London at that season of the year, he embraced the opportunity of witnessing and gratifying the anniversary meetings of some other religious bodies of which he was a member. From his several interviews with his friends, in public and in private, he derived the exquisite satisfaction which a mind particularly susceptible of kind and social affections never fails, on such occasions, to receive. It is probable, however, that his exertions in walking to widely distant parts of the capital were disproportioned to his years and frame, and contributed to impair his strength.

Similar exertions he thought himself called to make, yet more recently, for the purpose of aiding and soothing some of his near relations in their affliction. Nevertheless he filled his pulpit on the Lord's day before his death, and preached with his usual animation from these remarkable words, Heb. xiii. 20, 21. "Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will; working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ: to whom be glory for ever and ever! Amen!"—One of the last acts of his life was that of writing letters of condolence and of friendship. After a confinement of scarcely two days, he sunk rather rapidly and suddenly under his complaint, an affection of the lungs. When the power of speech had fled, he was observed to be engaged in mental prayer; and his looks and manner clearly signified the holy gratitude, peace, and hope, which reigned within his breast.

As a writer Dr. Toulmin has long been known to the publick. His works are numerous, and may be classed under the heads of biography, history, controversy, practical religion and devotion. While they exhibit the compass of his reading in his favourite departments of study, and the ardour of his mind in the noblest of all designs, they present in the eminently pious and benevolent spirit that they breathe,

breathe, a distinction before which every other excellence fades away. His candour, ingenuousness, and courtesy, are not to be exceeded. He says nothing to depreciate, nothing to provoke an opponent: he does not write for victory, but is always ready to retract statements, reasonings, and opinions which he discovers to be erroneous; and the effect of this conciliatory disposition frequently was, that his theological adversary became his personal friend.

Dr. Toulmin entered on his ministerial office with those views of the unity and supremacy of God the Father, and of the derivation from Him of the power, the character, and the authority of Jesus our Saviour, which, as he himself expresses it, the continued inquiries of fifty-four years served to confirm. The subjects on which he took occasion to discourse were so appropriate, his manner of delivery so affectionate and solemn, his voice so pleasing and so deeply toned, that, while as a preacher he engaged the warm attachment of his stated hearers, he was frequently invited to officiate on public occasions: and as none ever took warmer pleasure in the duties of his profession, so scarcely any one has printed an equally large number of single Sermons, at the request of the persons before whom they were delivered.

In 1791, Dr. Toulmin published a "History of the Town of Taunton," 4to.

1815. *April* 30. AT Nelloor, India, Major Thomas Little, commandant of the first battalion, 3d regt. L. I.

May 19. At Hugh Lord's, esq. Nellore, Judge and Magistrate of that Zillah, Frederick Gahagan, esq. of the Company's Madras Civil service, and Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division; by whose death the Company have lost a most able and indefatigable servant—the publick an upright and worthy magistrate—society at large one of their most favourite members—the poor, a kind and benevolent benefactor—and his family a most excellent son, brother, and relative.

May 30. Lost in the Arniston transport, on Lagullas Reef, Viscount Molesworth, Lieutenant-colonel in the army. He had not long enjoyed his title, and is succeeded in it, and in his estates, by his first cousin, Richard Pigot Molesworth, esq. now in India.

July 31. Near Southgate, in consequence of being thrown with violence out of a chaise, by the horse taking fright, Mr. Bridges, who had recently retired from business to the neighbourhood of Winchmore-hill.

Sept. 24. At Islington, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of the late Wm. Welby, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Ashton, aged 81, Richard Hawkeswell, esq. chamberlain of Bristol 38 years. His conduct and integrity were universally acknowledged, and the conviction of the faithful execution of his official duties was most pointedly expressed by the Corporation on his resignation in June 1811.

At Zurich, Madame Lavater, widow of the Physiognomist.

Oct. 9. In his 62d year, the Right Hon. George Agar, Lord Callan, Baron of Callan, co. Kilkenny, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, a trustee of the linen manufacture, and one of the 28 representative Peers. His Lordship was born April 18, 1754, and was descended from the same ancestry in the male line as the Earls of Normanton and the Viscounts Clifden.—Dying unmarried, the Barony of Callan becomes extinct, being the sixteenth peerage of Ireland which has failed since the Union in January 1801, for want of male heirs.

Oct. 23. In Merrion-square, Dublin, in his 58th year, the Right Hon. Robert Howard, Earl of Wicklow, Viscount Wicklow, Baron Clonmore. His Lordship was born August 7, 1757, succeeded his father, Ralph, Viscount Wicklow, June 26, 1786; and March 7, 1807, succeeded his mother, Alice, in her own right Countess of Wicklow, in her peerage, which had been conferred upon her in 1793 with limitation to her issue by her deceased Lord.—The Earl was elected in 1800 one of the 28 Representative Peers of Ireland.—Dying unmarried, the honours and estates devolve to his next brother, the rt. h. William Forward, of Castle Forward, co. Donegal, who assumed that surname in 1787, as heir to his maternal grandfather, but he now reassumes the name of Howard.

Oct. 24. At Witnesham, near Ipswich, in his 38th year, John King, esq. A. M. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. He was the son of the Rev. John King, rector of Witnesham; and was admitted a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1796, shortly after which his classical attainments procured his election to one of the University scholarships founded by Sir William Browne. He subsequently became a Fellow of Peterhouse, and continued such until his marriage. He proceeded A. B. 1800, A. M. 1803. He had the fairest prospect of arriving at high distinction in his profession, as his extensive legal knowledge was admitted by all who knew him. He edited the two last editions of Burn's Justice, which made that work truly valuable; and had engaged in some other works of law (in reediting Comyn's Digest, &c.) but they are left unfinished. He was a man of the most honourable principles, and a firm friend to the Constitution of his country: and it may be added now that he was one of the most active member of the late protestan

Protestant Union Society. He married Caroline Staples, the niece and foster-child of Charles Digby, esq. of Hackney; and has left one child, a daughter. The illness which terminated his valuable life had been of long continuance, but was endured with the most Christian fortitude; and with a cheerfulness and resignation, which nothing but an unshaken confidence in religion could have inspired. He had invariably considered his sufferings as the immediate dispensation of Providence, and intended only for good. His family will long deplore the loss of a most devoted husband, parent, son, and brother; and his friends an attached and sincere friend. In him society in general has lost as honourable and upright a member as ever existed; and a bright example of zeal for religion, and of steady and uniform attention to its ordinances.

Oct. 29. Lost off Ostend, in the Sir Wm. Curtis packet, Hon. Mrs. Carleton, mother of Lord Dorchester; and aged 20, her only daughter, Miss Maria Pelham Carleton.—Priscilla, daughter of William Belford, esq. and niece to the late Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. and granddaughter of the late General Belford, of the Royal Artillery, was married in June, 1797, to the Hon. Christopher Carleton, third son of Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, bred like his gallant father to the honourable profession of arms, and at the time of his marriage a Lieut.-colonel in the army, aged 22 years. This very promising young man died by assassination; leaving the lady, whose loss it is our sad province to record, and two young children, viz. Maria-Pelham C. born June 27, 1798, alas! to die in the bloom of beauty and intellectual promise in 1815! and the Right Hon. Henry Arthur C. the present truly interesting *orphan* Lord Dorchester, born February 20, 1805. *(Si qua fata aspera rumpas,.....Tu Marcellus eris.)* Lavish and indiscriminate eulogy, whether of the living or of the dead, always defeats its own aim: but to speak well of departed excellence, and to hail the opening bud of hereditary worth, is a sacred duty, honourable at all times, seldom troublesome, and never [but in cases of accidental woe like this] unallied to a certain degree of satisfaction. In her youth Mrs. Carleton was much admired for her form and features, but in both, her daughter far eclipsed her; in mental power, in taste, and judgment, the mother excelled most women even in our time, when, thank God! female merit of every unobtrusive description is so very general. It is not trenching on the province of flattery to assume that, with a finished pattern of goodness and grace, constantly before her eyes in the person of a beloved and affectionate parent, Miss C. made rapid advances in solid accomplishments of the mind and of the heart.—They are gone.—Lovely in their lives, in death they are united!..... Lord D. is an engaging boy, of quick abilities, and a very ardent temper. Of so young a subject, an acquaintance of three years and upwards leads the writer of these few lines to think well and to augur much: After acquiring somewhat more than the mere rudiments of an ordinary education at the school of the Rev. Weeden Butler, in Chelsea, whither he went in January 1812, his Lordship was removed to Winchester-school, previously to the fatal voyage of Mrs. and Miss C. in 1815, for Ostend.

Oct. 31. At the rectory, Chislehurst, in his 84th year, the Rev. Francis Wollaston, F. R. S. precentor of St. David's, rector of East Denham, Norfolk, and of St. Michael Le Querne, London.—Of this worthy Divine, a farther account shall be given.

Lately.—At Walworth, Joseph Gurney, esq.

Mr. Gehlen, an eminent chemist, many years the editor of an excellent Journal on Chemistry, and other sciences. He fell a victim to his ardent desire to promote the advancement of chemical knowledge. Preparing, with his colleague Mr. Rahland, some arseniated hydrogen gas; and watching for the full developement of this air from its acid solution, trying at every moment to judge, from its particular smell, when that operation would be completed, he inhaled the fatal poison which has robbed science of his valuable service.

Bedfordshire.—At Bedford, Miss Gadsby, sister of the Rev. T. Gadsby, vicar of Wotton.

Cambridgeshire.—At Ely, Thomas Page, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for this county.

At Ely, aged 62, Francis, second son of the late F. Dixon, esq. of Upwell.

At Whittlesey, aged 59, John Sudbury, esq. late captain of the Whittlesey Volunteer Infantry, and a deputy lieutenant for the county.

The wife of Rev. Geo. Barlow, vicar of Abington.

Cheshire.—At Congleton, aged 21, Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Roe, esq.

Cornwall.—At West Looe, aged 73, Gen. Macarnick.

At Newton Park, near Callington, aged 55, the wife of Weston Hilyar, esq. of that place, and of Staplegrove Lodge, near Taunton.

Derbyshire.—Rev. James Eaton, M. A. rector of Stanton by Dale, and perpetual curate of Tickhill.

At Ockbrook, near Derby, in his 48th year, Rev. Robert Wolseley, second son of Sir Wm. Wolseley, bart. of Wolseley Hall, co. Stafford.

At

At Higham, near Chesterfield, aged 75, Rev. Mr. Wilson.

At Hoon, aged 77, John Harrison, gent. an eminent breeder and agriculturist.

Devon.—At Barnstaple, Mrs Dorothy Arthur, daughter of the late Wm. Arthur, esq. of Clydack, near Swansea.

At Dawlish, aged 88, Mrs. Beavis, relict of Peter Beavis, esq. of Clist-house, near Exeter.

At Rock, aged 50, Jos. Pridham, esq.

At Bishopsteignton, E. Meadows, esq. brother of the late Gen. Sir W. Meadows, bart.

Aged 75, Major Bulteel, of Belle Vue House, near Plymouth, late of the East Devon militia.

At Hill's Court, aged 82, T. Edwards, esq. formerly a major in the army, and many years barrack-master of the cavalry barracks near Exeter.

Robert Warren, esq. of Gosford, near Ottery St. Mary.

Dorset.—At Dorchester, aged 89, the wife of Dr. Hawkins.

At Clenston, near Blandford, John Smith, esq.

At Ardfert Abbey, co. Kerry, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. John Crosbie, Earl of Glandore, Viscount Crosbie, Baron Branden, Custos Rotulorum and Governor of the county of Kerry, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, F. R. S. and S. A. and M. R. I. A —The Earl was born May 25, 1753, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of A. B. and A. M.; elected to Parliament for Athboy in 1775, and for Ardfert in 1776; succeeded to the peerage April 11, 1781, on the death of his father William, Earl of Glandore; married Nov. 26, 1777, the Hon. Diana Sackville, eldest daughter of George Viscount Sackville, and sister of the present Duke of Dorset, whom he survived only fourteen months. (See our vol. LXXXIV. ii. 297.) By his Lordship's decease without issue, the titles of Earl of Glandore and Viscount Crosbie are extinct; but the Barony of Branden devolves to his first cousin, William Crosbie, rector of Castle Island, co. Kerry, now Lord Branden.

Nov. 3. At Highgate, aged 76, Mr. Edward Austen, many years a respectable farmer at Kentish Town, and afterwards on the Finchley-side of Highgate.

At the Catholic Chapel, London-road, Southwark, in his 63d year, Rev. John Griffiths, 30 years chaplain of that congregation; a truly zealous pastor and friend.

Nov. 5. In Kennington-lane, in his 44th year, Jos. Carroll, esq. of Rotherhithe.

In his 82d year, Josiah North, gent. of Wymondham, co. Leicester.

Nov. 8. At Pimlico, Mrs. Bramah.

Nov. 9. At Paris, aged 27, the Prince de Talmont, only son of the Prince de Talmont, who died gloriously in La Vendée, and nephew of the Duke de la Tremoille.

Nov. 12. In Highbury-place, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Pridden, M. A. and the eldest daughter of John Nichols, esq.

At Bath, in his 60th year, the Rev. Horace Hamond, rector of Great Massingham, Norfolk; only son of the late Rev. Dr. H. prebendary of Norwich, rector of Harpley and Burcham in Norfolk, and nephew to Sir Robert Walpole, the first Earl of Orford, Prime Minister of England. His mother was grand-daughter to Sir Charles Turner, bart. of Warham in Norfolk, and first cousin to the mother of the great Naval Hero Lord Nelson: thus was he connected with one of the eminent Statesmen of his country, and with a Naval Chief whose transcendant exploits will give perpetual lustre to the pages of its History. The path of Mr. Hamond through life was private, never soliciting notice; but in his tranquil *procedure* he dispensed benefits wherever he could afford them.—Mr. Hamond finished his education at Bene't College, Cambridge. In the early part of his life he went to France, and Italy, and afterwards made an excursion to the Continent. He was also well acquainted with his own country, and possessed extensive knowledge acquired by study and while travelling.—During an illness not long protracted, but most severe, he exhibited to his distressed friends, an exemplary submission and patience while suffering the extreme of bodily torture under an operation deemed necessary as affording the only hope of preserving his valuable life. His fortitude excited admiration in his medical attendants, and an acknowledgment of the undisturbed firmness which he preserved while enduring the most intense pain. Unhappily his complaint was too deeply established to admit of removal, and his strength being exhausted, he died on the following day, being perfectly sensible of his approaching end, and piously resigned to the will of Providence, leaving a truly afflicted widow to mourn over the memory of one of the most affectionate and best of husbands, and three young children, who, by his death, have sustained an irreparable loss. In their grief a numerous circle of friends will participate. His acquaintance was extensive, and those who knew him were confirmed in their attachment to him by their knowledge of the purity of his intentions, the kindness of his nature which incessantly urged him to exert himself for the welfare of others, the constancy with which he maintained his friendships, and his hospitable disposition. His mind being inclined to medical studies, he acquired a considerable portion of practical knowledge, which enabled

enabled him, except in particular cases of which he was a very prudent judge, to administer relief to many who applied to him. This constituted him in the minds of his parishioners their medical adviser, as well as their religious pastor; to which is to be added, that being well informed in matters of business, his judgment was often requested respecting worldly affairs.

Nov. 13. At Buxted parsonage, Sussex, in his 72d year, the Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, rector of Buxted, vicar of Pevensey, and late archdeacon of Lewes. He was eldest son of Dr. Thomas D'Oyly, formerly archdeacon of Lewes and chancellor of Chichester. He received his education at Bene't College, Cambridge; where he commenced B. A. in 1765; M. A. 1768. Soon after he entered into holy orders, he was collated to the vicarage of Pevensey by his father, as Chancellor of Chichester; and afterwards, on the death of his father, he was appointed to succeed him in a prebendal stall at Ely, by his great uncle, Dr. Matthias Mawson, then Bishop of Ely. In 1787, he exchanged this prebendal stall for the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex. In 1805, he was appointed Archdeacon of Lewes, by the present Bishop of Chichester, but resigned that situation in the beginning of the present year, being disabled by infirmities from performing its duties. He married, in 1770, Mary, daughter of ——— Poughfer, esq.; and by her had issue, 1st, Thomas, born in 1772, a Barrister at law, and Fellow of All Souls' College at Oxford; 2d, John, born in 1774, now holding the situation of Resident at Candy, and other appointments in the island of Ceylon; 3d, Francis, born in 1776, late Lieut.-col. in the 1st reg. Footguards, and Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, who fell in the battle of Waterloo; 4th, George, born in 1778, now domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and vicar of Hernhill, in Kent; 5th, Henry, born in 1780, a Lieut.-col. in the 1st reg. footgds.; 6th, Henrietta-Maria, born in 1784, who died in the 22d year of her age. During the latter years of his life, he suffered considerably under increasing infirmities, which at last brought him to the grave by a gradual decay. He was kind and affectionate in all the various relations of private life; was very generally esteemed and respected through life; and died sincerely lamented, not only by his more immediate connexions, but by an extensive circle of acquaintance and friends, and by persons of all ranks, in the neighbourhood in which he lived.

Nov. 15. At the Rookery in Colchester, in his 91st year, Charles Matthews, esq. who acted for very many years as a justice of peace for the counties of Middlesex and Essex; he was an impartial and intelligent magistrate, of mild and conciliatory manners, and in his private capacity attentive to every thing that he thought beneficial to his neighbours and friends.

Nov. 18. John Julius, esq. late President of the Island of St. Christopher's.

In her 14th year, Sophia Johanna, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Blyth, of Knowle, Warwickshire.

Nov. 19. After a severe illness, in her 48th year, Mrs. Lindsell, wife of Mr. Lindsell, Bookseller, Wimpole-street.

*** *Memoirs of the late* Francis Webb, *Esq. in our next.*

Meteorological Table for November, 1815. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1815.
Oct.	o	o	o		
27	51	51	50	29, 52	rain
28	45	46	47	,60	rain
29	50	54	44	,93	fair
30	43	50	46	,94	fair
31	42	50	44	30, 01	fair
No. 1	40	49	45	,02	cloudy
2	45	49	40	,10	fair
3	34	47	39	,20	fair
4	33	42	40	,35	foggy
5	42	48	45	,30	fair
6	44	51	49	,26	fair
7	50	52	46	,10	foggy
8	49	54	52	29, 99	foggy
9	54	55	50	,99	rain
10	50	56	49	30, 10	cloudy
11	50	55	48	,08	fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1815.
Nov.	o	o	o		
12	52	56	50	29, 95	fair
13	52	48	44	,15	stormy
14	42	48	40	,06	fair
15	36	46	37	,08	fair
16	33	37	28	,40	sleet
17	28	38	30	,82	fair
18	27	37	29	30, 01	fair
19	35	29	29	,10	foggy
20	25	46	38	29, 61	cloudy
21	37	43	37	,78	cloudy
22	28	37	34	,86	cloudy
23	28	39	34	30, 15	fair
24	35	40	36	,36	fair
25	35	46	35	,53	fair
26	34	42	35	,65	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 24, to November 21, 1815.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	977	1842	Males	806	1600
Females	865		Females	794	
Whereof have died under 2 years old					459

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Between					
	2 and 5	146	50 and 60	150
	5 and 10	83	60 and 70	121
	10 and 20	54	70 and 80	85
	20 and 30	120	80 and 90	50
	30 and 40	156	90 and 100	5
	40 and 50	170	103 - -	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	58	10	30	9	28	5	27	0	33	4
Surrey	63	8	36	0	29	6	28	8	36	0
Hertford	53	6	31	0	26	10	25	0	37	3
Bedford	56	8	32	0	26	2	23	8	31	5
Huntingdon	50	2	00	0	25	0	19	6	29	0
Northamp.	50	2	00	0	24	10	20	10	32	6
Rutland	52	0	00	0	27	6	22	0	31	0
Leicester	57	0	36	0	30	0	23	6	35	6
Nottingham	58	0	38	0	32	8	24	10	35	8
Derby	58	4	00	0	32	1	23	10	38	2
Stafford	64	3	00	0	33	0	24	0	39	5
Salop	60	5	39	10	32	0	23	0	39	1
Hereford	53	8	35	5	29	10	21	9	32	6
Worcester	56	11	36	8	32	11	28	10	36	8
Warwick	56	10	00	0	32	2	26	0	38	9
Wilts	54	4	00	0	28	0	26	8	39	8
Berks	61	9	00	0	29	0	25	8	36	8
Oxford	52	0	00	0	24	1	21	7	32	6
Bucks	58	3	00	0	26	9	25	6	33	6
Brecon	57	5	44	8	30	0	29	4	00	0
Montgom.	59	11	44	9	32	0	24	3	00	0
Radnor	56	7	00	0	28	3	23	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

56	7	35	9	28	3	21	8	34	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter:

46	8	37	0	25	10	20	9	30	10

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	55	4	30	0	27	8	25	0	30	9
Kent	59	6	40	0	27	3	25	9	29	9
Sussex	59	0	00	0	29	0	23	6	35	0
Suffolk	53	8	00	0	24	8	21	6	27	6
Camb.	48	9	00	0	23	10	18	5	30	4
Norfolk	51	9	26	7	24	0	19	6	26	11
Lincoln	51	11	32	0	27	2	13	10	29	9
York	52	5	35	10	28	5	20	7	36	2
Durham	52	2	00	0	31	1	20	11	00	0
Northum.	48	1	38	7	24	2	21	6	00	0
Cumberl.	57	4	32	2	28	2	20	3	00	0
Westmor.	64	7	40	0	32	0	20	10	00	0
Lancaster	62	1	00	0	00	0	23	7	38	0
Chester	58	2	00	0	34	1	22	9	00	0
Flint	54	8	00	0	33	6	17	8	00	0
Denbigh	54	3	00	0	30	4	19	8	00	0
Anglesea	56	0	00	0	25	0	15	6	00	0
Carnarvon	61	4	00	0	26	6	23	0	00	0
Merioneth	63	4	00	0	30	0	19	6	00	0
Cardigan	55	4	00	0	25	8	14	0	00	0
Pembroke	50	9	00	0	23	4	13	4	00	0
Carmart.	49	1	00	0	23	11	14	1	00	0
Glamorg.	57	2	00	0	24	0	18	8	00	0
Gloucest.	56	7	00	0	26	11	23	9	34	9
Somerset	59	4	00	0	32	1	18	0	36	0
Monmouth	55	8	00	0	29	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	64	7	00	0	28	11	19	0	00	0
Cornwall	66	7	00	0	28	1	19	9	00	0
Dorset	58	4	00	0	26	4	00	0	42	0
Hants	56	7	00	0	28	1	25	5	37	4
	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, November 27: 55*s.* to 60*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 18, 27*s.* 6*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, November 22, 59*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 27:

Kent Bags	5*l.*	0*s.*	to 9*l.*	0*s.*	Kent Pockets	6*l.* 6*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*
Sussex Ditto	4*l.*	10*s.*	to 7*l.*	10*s.*	Sussex Ditto	5*l.* 12*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*
Farnham Ditto	13*l.*	0*s.*	to 18*l.*	0*s.*	Essex Ditto	9*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 27:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 10*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 14*s.* Clover 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* Clover 6*l.*

SMITHFIELD, November 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market November 27:	
Veal	4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts 2240	Calves 100.
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep 13,740.	Pigs 440.

COALS, November 24: Newcastle 50*s.* 0*d.* to 56*s.* 6*d.* Sunderland 52*s.* 9*d.*—00*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 86*s.* Mottled 96*s.* Curd 100*s.* CANDLES, 12*s.* 0*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4*s.* 4*d.* Clare Market 0*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 4*s.* 0*d.*

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Nov. 1815 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham Canal, 749*l.* 19*s.* dividing 36*l.* per annum.—Leeds and Liverpool, 220*l.* with 4*l.* half year's dividend.—Monmouth, 150*l.* with 5*l.* half year's dividend.—Shrewsbury, 140*l.* ex dividend.—Grand Junction, 185*l.* to 186*l.* with 4*l.* half year's dividend.—Kennet and Avon, 17*l.* with 15*s.* dividend.—Grand Union, 41*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.*—Ellesmere, 81*l.* with dividend 4*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.* 10*s.*—West-India Dock, 148*l.*—London ditto, 78*l.* 80*l.*—Globe Insurance, 105*l.*—Imperial ditto, 46*l.*—Sun Life Ditto, 6*l.* premium.—Rock, 11*s.* premium.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 29*l.* 10*s.*—East London Water-Works, 59*l.*—London Institution, 50*l.*—Russel ditto, 16*l.* 16*s.* 17*l.* 17*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.*—Vauxhall Bridge, 48*l.*—Strand Bridge Annuities, 7*l.* premium.—Ditto Shares, 17*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3per Ct	3 per Ct. Cons.	4per Ct. Cons.	5per Ct Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sth Sea Stock.	3per Ct Sth Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	Holiday	60⅜ 60¼	61⅜ 61⅜	74⅞ 74⅞	90¾ 90⅞	15⅜ 15⅜							5 pr. 5 pr.	5 pr. 5 pr.	15⅜ 15⅜ pr.
2	240														
3	240														
4	Holiday														
5	Sunday														
6	Holiday	60⅜ 60¼	61⅜ 61⅜	74⅞ 74⅞	90⅞ 91¼	15⅜ 15⅜							5 pr. 6 pr.	5 pr. 5 pr.	15⅜ 15⅜ pr.
7	240														
8	239														
9	Holiday	60⅜ 60¼	61⅜ 61⅜	74⅞ 75	91¼ 91⅜	15⅜ 15⅜	90			180	65⅛	60⅛	6 pr. 7 pr.	5 pr. 5 pr.	15⅜ 15½ pr.
10	240½														
11	240½														
12	Sunday	60⅜ 60¼	61⅜ 61⅜	75 75	91⅜ 91⅜	15⅜ 15⅜							7 pr. 7 pr.	6 pr. 6 pr.	15⅜ 15⅜ pr.
13	240½														
14	240½														
15	240½														
16	240¼														
17	240														
18	Sunday	60⅞ 61	61⅜ 62	75⅜ 75⅝	92 92⅛	15⅜ 15⅜		59¾ 59⅝	2¾ 2¾	188 188½	67⅛	60⅜	7 pr. 7 pr.	6 pr. 6 pr.	16 pr. 16 pr.
19	240½														
20	240½														
21	240½														
22	240½														
23	240½														
24	239½														
25	Sunday	60⅝ 61	61⅜ 62	75⅜ 75⅝	92 92⅛	15⅜ 15⅜							7 pr. 7 pr.	6 pr. 6 pr.	16 pr. 16 pr.
26	239½														
27	239½														
28	239½														
29	239½														
30	Holiday	60⅝ 60¼	61⅜ 62	75⅜ 75	91⅞ 91	15⅜ 15⅜							7 pr. 6 pr.	6 pr. 6 pr.	16 pr. 15⅜ pr.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of the Old Church at Clapham, in Surrey; and of Loders Church, co. Dorset.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

Oct.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
S 1	29.36	53	0	Fine; a small shower; fine.	29.45	59½	41 D	Fine, with clouds, at 5 shower	29.48	48	30 do.	Fine.
2	29.68	51½	16 D	Fine.....	29.85	56½	53 do.	Do.....	29.91	47½	34 do.	Do. [rain.
3	29.92	52	28½ D	Fine.....	29.92	59	34 do.	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.82	55	31 do.	Fair; some small
4	29.73	59½	3 M	F. & C.; at noon fine.	29.75	63	13 D	Fine.....	29.81	50	15 do.	F. & C.
5	29.81	52	9½ D	Fine, though foggy; cloudy.	29.74	59½	16 do.	Cloudy and lowering.....	29.67	60½	0	Small rain.
6	29.75	56	4 D	Fine.....	29.83	58	36 do.	Very fine.....	29.88	48	17 do.	Do.
7	29.96	47	9½ D	Fine.....	30.01	55½	30 do.	Very fine.....	30.01	46	26 do.	Do.
S 8	30.04	54	22 D	Very fine; at 12 cloudy.....	30.01	58	26 do.	F. & C.	30.01	50	28 do.	Do.
9	30.00	50	20 D	Fine, but cloudy.....	29.95	54	28 do.	Do.....	29.90	48	26 do.	Fine.
10	29.81	54	25 D	F. & C.....	29.72	53	26 do.	Do.....	29.66	49½	24 do.	Do.; rain.
11	29.56	52	18½ D	Rain.....	29.53	49	10 do.	F. & C. and lowering.....	29.53	48	13 do.	F. & C.
12	29.53	52	11 D	Fine.....	29.53	55½	21 do.	Do.....	29.53	51	18 do.	F. & C.; rain.
13	29.52	56½	6 M	Rain.....	29.45	58	8 do.	Wind and rain.....	29.45	55	2 do.	F. & C. and mod.
14	29 52	53	½ D	Very fine; aft. 2 cloudy...	29.52	60	10 do.	F. & C.; at 6 small shower.	29.56	50	6 M	F. & C.
S 15	29.68	52	4 D	Hazey, but fair	29.69	58	5 do.	Cloudy and some wet haze.	29.68	56	8 M	F. & C.
16	29.68	55½	1 D	Very fine.....	29.68	58	20 do.	Do.	29.64	55	16 do.	Some small rain.
17	29.64	52½	12½ D	Fine; aft. 12 cloudy. [rain.	29.71	56	22 do.	A shower, F. & C.....	29.77	45½	17 do.	F. & C.
18	29.72	53	6 D	Cloudy & gloom. aft. 10 sm.	29.53	56	5½ M.	Wind and rain.....	29.46	57	1 do.	F. & C. more mod.
19	29.47	60	7 M	Rain and blowing strong....	29.18	62	10 do.	Do.	29.10	60	17½ do.	Do.
20	29.13	55	8 M	Rain and blowing strong....	29.14	58	2½ D	Do.	29.18	53½	12 M	F. & C.
21	29.34	52½	9 M	Fine.....	29.45	55½	37 D	Very fine.....	29.56	44½	25½ do.	Do.
S 22	29.62	46	19 D	Very fine.....	29 66	53½	22 do.	Fine, though cloudy.....	29.55	55	22 do.	F. & C.; wind & ra.
23	29.30	57	25 M	Rain and wind; aft. 1 fair.	29.30	59	5 do.	Fair, but cloudy & blow. fresh	29.31	55½	5 do.	F. & C.; aft. mod.
24	29.31	52	15 M	Fine, aft. 9 freq. squalls with r.	29.29	54	0	Do.; aft. 4 fair.....	29.29	49½	5 D	Fair.
25	29.26	53	3 M	Fine, aft. 10 squalls with rain.	29.22	54½	6 D	Do.; aft. 4 fair.....	29.22	46	12 M	F. & C.
26	29.26	46½	10 M	Very fine, aft. 12 cloudy....	29.26	54	11 do.	After 4 fair and cloudy.....	29.29	49½	5 D	Fine.
27	29.30	45½	20 M	Very fine, aft. 11 cloudy....	29.31	46	6 do.	Small rain.....	29.40	49½	13 M	Do.
28	29.52	60	6 M	Gloomy.....	29.62	49½	4½ do.	Do. with some small rain...	29.76	47½	10 do.	Do.; fine.
S 29	29.82	52	7½ M	Gloomy; fine tho' cloudy..	29.77	54	10 D	Do.	29.72	49	2 do.	Do.
30	29.69	49½	3 D	Very fine; aft. 1 cloudy....	29.70	49	8 do.	F. & C.....	29.73	44½	2 M	Fine.
31	29.78	49	0	Fine, but gloomy	29.80	50	15 D	Fine.....	29.81	39½	1 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

THE Letter enclosed lately came into my possession. The writer, Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, stands in too high a rank as an eloquent and learned Advocate of the Truths of Christianity, to need any eulogium. His Correspondent, Dr. Philip Doddridge, to whom this Letter was addressed, adorned the Religion he professed, by exemplary piety, and closed a life of usefulness, universally beloved and lamented. I therefore take this opportunity to recommend the Letter to the perusal and serious attention of such persons, who, in the fervour of their zeal, are too ready to anathematize as heretics and schismatics such as do not conform exactly to their creed, who pronounce Catholic charity to be spurious liberality, and it is apprehended, too frequently adopt the language of the Roman Satirist:—

Fœnum habet in cornu, longè fuge!

Yours, &c. J. C.

Letter to Dr. PHILIP DODDRIDGE, *from Dr.* SHERLOCK, *Bp. of* London.

Temple,

"Rev. Sir, *March* 21, 1749.

"IT was with great pleasure and satisfaction that I received and read your very excellent and very seasonable Sermon, published upon the occasion of the late Earthquakes. I pray God it may have a due influence upon the minds of all who read it, and I wish all would read and consider it.

"Though I am a stranger to your person, yet I am not so to your character and abilities, which I have been made acquainted with by many, particularly by my worthy friend Dr. Grey.

"Whatever points of difference are between us, yet I trust that we are united in a hearty zeal for spreading the knowledge of the Gospel, and for reforming the lives and manners of the people according to it. I have lived long enough to know by experience the truth of what we are taught, 'that there is no other name by which we may be saved, but the name of Christ only.' I have seen the true spirit and the comfortable hopes of religion, lost, in the abundance of speculation, and the vain pretences of setting up Natural Religion in opposition to Revelation; and there will be little hopes of a reformation, till we are willing to know Christ and him crucified.

"In this necessary and fundamental point, I am fully persuaded we do not disagree; and I earnestly beg of God to bless our united endeavours to make his ways known. Recommending you and your Christian labours to his gracious protection,

I am, Sir, with great truth,
your affectionate and humble Servant,
THOMAS LONDON."

Dr. Doddridge numbered among his intimate Friends and Correspondents, Dr. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester; Gilbert West, LL.D.; Lord Lyttelton; Frances, Countess of Somerset; Bishop of Sodor and Man; Dr. Maddox, Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Ayscough, Dean of Bristol; Dr. Grey; Dr. Hunt, of Oxford; Dr. Newton, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford; James Merrick, A. M. the learned translator of Tryphiodorus, and Version of the Psalms; Dr. Oliver of Bath; Dr. Cotton of St. Alban's; Henry Baker, F.R.S. & S.A. and many other distinguished Literary characters. Of the high estimation in which he was held, the Letter of Dr. Sherlock is a sufficient testimonial.

SELECT EPITAPHS.

(Continued from p. 196.)

1. *In the Church of Ashbourne, Derbyshire. On Mrs.* HILL BOOTHBY.

COULD Beauty, Learning, Virtue, Talents save
From the dark confines of th' insatiate Grave,
This frail memorial had not ask'd a tear
For Hill's cold reliques sadly mould'ring here.

Friendship's

Friendship's chaste flame her ardent bosom fir'd,
And bright Religion all her soul inspir'd;
Her soul, too heavenly for its house of clay,
Soon wore its earth-born mansion to decay.
In the last struggles of departing breath,
She saw her Saviour gild the bed of Death;
Heard his mild accents, tun'd to Peace and Love,
Give glorious welcome to the realms above;
To those bright regions, that celestial shore,
Where friends, long lost, shall meet to part no more:
"Bless'd Lord, I come! My hopes have not been vain,"
—Upon her lifeless cheek, extatic smiles remain.

BROOKE BOOTHBY.

II. *In the Chancel of the Church at West-Ham, in Essex.*

Mrs. ELIZABETH TOLLETT,
Daughter of George Tollett, Esq.
First Commissioner of the Navy
in the reign of Queen Anne,
died February 1, 1754, aged 50,
and is buried beneath this marble.

Religion, justice, and benevolence, appeared in all her actions; and her Poems, in various languages, are adorned with the most extensive learning, applied to the best purposes.

III. *In the Church-Yard of Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire.*

Under this stone are deposited the remains of
THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq. of Turrock, in this Parish,
where he spent the last seventeen years of a studious useful life.
He was sincere and constant in the profession and practice of Christianity, without narrowness or superstition;
steadily attached to the cause of Liberty, nor less an enemy to Licentiousness and Faction;
in his Poetry, simple, elegant, pathetic;
in his Criticism, exact, acute, temperate;
affectionate to his Relations, cordial to his Friends;
in the general commerce of life obliging and entertaining.
He bore a tedious and painful distemper with a patience
which could only arise from a habit of Virtue and Piety,
and quitted this life, with the decent unconcern of one whose hopes are firmly fixed on a better.
He died Jan. 3, 1757, aged 58;
and this stone is inscribed to his memory with the truest concern and gratitude, by his two nephews and heirs,
JOSEPH PACE, and NATHANIEL MASON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

IN a French Journal, of 1813, I find an account of a great improvement of that noble instrument, the *Organ*, by giving it expression equal to that of a voice; the only thing before wanting to its excellence. As the invention was received by the *Imperial Conservatory* of Music, as it was then called, and approved publicly by the Minister of the Interior, I presume that it had some merit, and therefore subjoin a translation of the French paper; wishing, at the same time, to make inquiry of your Correspondents, whether the Invention has been yet brought here, in any shape? So great an improvement, if real, ought to be made general. It is called "*The Expressive Organ;*" and is thus described:

"The Expressive Organ, invented by M. Grénié, an amateur, and executed under his direction, has been examined, and heard, with the greatest interest, by the Committee, named for this purpose. It had long been an object of inquiry, how to give to THE ORGAN, the most beautiful, and most classical of all instruments, the varieties of which the voice is susceptible. It wanted hitherto the great faculty of Expression, that of enforcing or diminishing the sounds, [the swell of our common Organs does not, I fancy, meet the idea intended, which goes to enforce or relax any single note,] and Musicians had almost renounced the hope of seeing this degree of perfection added to the Organ. *M. Grénié*, by a mechanism, at once the most simple and most ingenious, has enabled the Organ to obey all the influences of the soul. The moveable key frame [*clavier*], applied upon the bellows themselves, seems to breathe as the player wishes; and the most practised Voice cannot attemper its tones [*filer des sons*] with a gradation more exact. Other advantages are connected with this discovery. Wooden pipes, reduced to a different dimension, simplify the construction, and render it much less expensive.

"We regret that we cannot enter into the detail of all the contrivances employed by *M. Grénié*; and we announce, with real pleasure, that, on the Report which has been made of it to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior *, he has been pleased to commission *M. Grénié* to construct *an Expressive Organ* on a large scale, to be placed in the Library of the Conservatory; which

* Or for *the Home Department*. EDIT.

may

may be considered as a material point gained for the Art of Music, and for this Institution. It is now in hand, and the publick may expect to hear it in the course of the current year [1813]." *Esprit des Journaux, Fevrier* 1813. *p.* 137.

The Invention having been so far tried and approved at that period, and so far advanced towards publicity, it is perhaps only the scantiness of my information respecting what has since been done in France, which makes me in want of further intelligence. But, as many others of your readers must be, of necessity, in similar circumstances, and as the Invention appears truly interesting, and particularly so to the admirers of Church Music, I am convinced that you will oblige many, as well as myself, by adding your efforts to make it known among us. A. N.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 13.

YOU may inform T. R. (p. 411) that the word *Apollyon* (Rev. ix. 11.) has been twisted into not only the number of the Beast, but into Napoleon's own name; as well as Latinus's (by Irenæus.)—Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. have, in their turns, answered the same purpose—a proof how little rests upon hypothesis; and T. R. has not trusted to it. But he has in a certain degree fallen into the snare, by confounding the denunciations against the *Whore* with those against the *Beast* (see Rev. xvii. 16.) Others have done this before him; and, in consequence, have made her hate—*herself*, eat—*her own* flesh, and burn—*herself* with fire. From hence it was, that Ridley Bishop of London, in his disputes with the Roman Catholic Divines on the subject of Transubstantiation, forced them to confess, that, according to their ideas, Christ in his last supper must have held *himself* in his hand, and have eaten *himself* afterwards. (See this more at large in Granger.)—Every other part of T. R's letter is so good, that I could not but be sorry when I came to this.

Apollyon, it will be seen, is made *Napoleon*, by turning *L* into *N*, and *Y* into *E*. So Goldsmith says, "*Noah* and *Fohi* are the same, for they have each four letters, and only two of the four happen to differ." See the 89th Letter of "The Citizen of the World."

Yours, &c. M. Green.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 14.

YOUR ingenious Correspondent T. R. in your last Magazine, has stated many particulars in the prophecy of the second Beast mentioned in the 13th chapter of Revelations, which seem to accord with the late French Empire. The number of the Beast, he says, is the most difficult point; and that, if it could be made out that it is contained in the name of the Ex-Emperor, it would be an additional proof that the application of the prophecy to France is well founded.

I beg leave to observe, that though the word Ναπολεων does not contain the required number, yet its dative Ναπολεοντι * (*to* Napoleon) does so *exactly*, as may be seen by the following statement of the numbers signified by the letters in the word

N—α—π—ο—λ—ε—ο—ν,—
50+1+80+70+30+5+70+50+
τ—ι
300+10=666.

Yours, &c. J. N. C.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 15.

HAVING lately been present in a company, in which the conversation turned on subjects of Literature, it was noticed that among other unowned works was the celebrated "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," and the other Poems by the same Author. To be sure, Mr. Alex. Chalmers, in his edition of the English Poets, hath attached them to the Works of Mason, but without any authority whatever; for Mr. Malone's Note in Boswell's Life of Johnson is no evidence: we have nothing but his *ipse dixit* and common rumour, and I could never learn that any other proof exists. Mr. Chalmers himself has reluctantly admitted them into his collection, and "wishes they could have been attributed to some writer of less private and public worth." Now, Sir, I think I can point out an author of no less private and public worth than Mr. Mason, by whom it is very probable these celebrated Poems were sent to the press, and that is, the late Maurice Morgan, Esq. author of the "Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff,"

* i. e. attached or devoted to Napoleon.

to

to whose public and private worth your readers may find an honourable testimony in your friend Dr. C. Symmons's Life of Milton, pages 81, 82, 83, & 84. By all that I can learn of Mr. Morgan from his surviving friends, he was capable of writing these Poems, which must have had for their author a person living among the objects of his satire, both in his verses and the notes; which was the case of Maurice Morgan, who almost lived with Lord Shelburne, although he kept a house at Knightsbridge, opposite the Barracks, and it is singular that the poems are dated from that place, *Malcolm Mac Gregor, of Knightsbridge*, Esq.; and in the preface to the Ode to Pinchbeck, he calls the Duchess of Kingston his neighbour, who was than actually living within a few yards of him. So much for his residence: now for his assumed name, *Malcolm Mac Gregor*, of which, almost a complete anagram may be formed from Maurice Morgan; and if he was LL. D. it will be more complete, as two LL's are wanted for the prenomen *Malcolm*. I fear it will be impossible to bring proof of the conjecture now started; as I am sorry to learn from Dr. Symmons's note, that Mr. Morgan gave strict orders for all his manuscript papers to be destroyed. But let who will be the author of the poems in question, it is most unlikely to be Mason; for in all his works, where can be found a line in the strain of these Poems? In the Ode to Pinchbeck, and the Epistle to Shebbeare, honourable mention is made of Lord Shelburne, and the Doctors Price and Priestley (both inmates with Mr. Morgan in Lansdowne-House), in such a way as not to be expected from Mason. I know but of two Gentlemen at present to whom we can look for information on this subject; and these are Dr. C. Symmons, and Mr. J. Symmons of Paddington, who, I hope, will pardon this public mention of their names.

Yours, &c. L. R. I.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 19.

I HAVE lately amused myself with a tour through several parts of French Flanders, Belgium, Germany, and Holland; and if you think my observations and reflexions are likely to amuse your Readers, they are at your service. Clericus Leicestriensis.

Having been abroad upwards of 20 years ago, I have felt a strong desire, ever since the downfall of Buonaparte, to cross the Channel again, not merely to indulge my inclination to see foreign lands, and to gratify my curiosity by surveying palaces and churches, statues and pictures; but more especially, for the purpose of inquiring into the present state of society, literature, morals, and religion, upon the Continent of Europe. I had already received, from a variety of sagacious travellers, such ample communications on those points, so far as they regard France, that I determined not to penetrate into the interior of that country. I therefore contented myself with taking a peep at the Northern outskirts, merely to say that I had seen France. I am satisfied, from all I have heard, that the nation at large has not profited, in the moral sense of the word, by the calamities with which they have been visited during the last twenty-five years; whence I am led to anticipate heavier judgments than they have yet experienced. But to begin the narrative of my tour:—In fifteen hours after I had lost sight of the ridges of Charnwood, and "*Soar's enamour'd bank*," I found myself seated in a comfortable lodging within "the *sound of Bow*," and after a few days' enjoyment of the social and literary gratifications, which London, beyond all other places, so largely affords, I set out for Dover. Being well acquainted with the country, I took my departure from London in the night, and got within eight miles of Dover, just as the sun was rising above the horizon, when my eyes were feasted with one of the most beautiful hill and dale prospects I had ever beheld. Upon a rising ground near Dover, the castle, the cliffs, the sea, and the coast of France, rose at once upon the view, and exhibited a splendid scene. The situation of Dover is romantic, and the view of the cliffs reminds every lover of Shakespeare of his inimitable description of them. I would earnestly caution all inexperienced travellers, to beware of pickpockets at Dover, and at every port where packet boats are stationed, and not to marvel at the exorbitant charges of innkeepers. I would recommend to them to pay their bills, as the saying is, *like gentlemen*, without

out

out exhibiting either a long face, or a wry face; always bearing in mind, that *fleecing* is the order of the day.

On my arrival at the inn, I was shewn into a room, where a party of ladies and gentlemen bound for France were waiting for breakfast; and a very amusing scene it was, what between dialogues in broken English and French, negociations with Jews for foreign coin, and the rhetoric of captains in the praise of their respective vessels. I was accosted by a French captain, who looked more like a dancing-master than a sailor, and who, with a handsome bow, requested to have the honour and the happiness of conveying me to France. His air and manner formed a striking contrast to that of another competitor at my elbow; namely, a blunt English skipper. "Mon Vaisseau," said the Frenchman, "est tout neuf, Monsieur, et d'une marche superieure." "I can't talk gibberish," said the Englishman; "all I have to say is, that mine is a tight well-rigged vessel; the wind is fair; and if you will go along with me, I will soon shew you Calais steeple." At this moment two gentlemen made their appearance, with whom I had already conversed at the inn, and whom I had found to be men of reading and taste; and upon finding that they had closed with the Frenchman, I no longer hesitated to do the same; and after undergoing the ordeal of the Custom-House, I embarked with a numerous company of passengers, male and female, who all appeared to set sail in high spirits. The day was fine; the wind was fair; the vessel made way with a gentle breeze; all on board was life and gaiety; and the passengers congratulated each other on the prospect of dining in France, after having been refreshed by the sea-air: but how vain are human hopes and wishes! for soon was a different scene exhibited to what had taken place on quitting the harbour of Dover; the breeze gradually freshened; the waves began to roll—the vessel to heave, and most of the passengers became sea-sick; "*dire was the tossing—deep the groans.*" Several of them, after paying a copious tribute to Neptune, lay extended upon the deck, or in the cabin, like logs of wood, with scarcely any apparent signs of motion, and instead of exciting sympathy or pity, furnishing only matter of amusement, or ridicule, to those who felt no qualms, of whom I had the good fortune to be one; although I could not make merry at the expence of the poor victims of the sea-sickness; knowing, by experience, all its horrors; for, notwithstanding it generally proves salutary, it is universally allowed to be as uncomfortable a sickness as any to which the human frame is liable. "You will be all the better for this, Madam," exclaimed a pert lively coxcomb to a lady who seemed to think herself at the point of death; "you will have a better appetite for dinner, Madam, when you land at Calais." "O, talk not of dinner," said she, raising her languid head, "I shall certainly die before we get to Calais." The mention of dinner served only to increase the squeamishness of some of the bystanders, one of whom was thrown into convulsions by the sight of a piece of fat pork, on which one of the sailors was feasting with a keen appetite. I was enabled during the voyage to carry on an interesting conversation with the two gentlemen above-mentioned; I regretted that we were to part at Calais—probably never to meet again. Among the many delights which I find in travelling into foreign parts, my enjoyments are often damped by the recurrence of similar incidents; and I have to deplore the sad necessity of bidding a final adieu to men who had attracted my admiration and esteem by their talents, their learning, and their virtues. On the present occasion, every thing conspired to make me wish for a more lasting and intimate acquaintance. Metaphysical acumen, strong powers of mathematical reasoning, with refined taste for every branch of polite literature—and the charm of their conversation heightened by the graces of a simple and elegant language, as much at variance with the style of writing and conversation now too much in vogue, as that of some of our popular reviewers is with the pages of Swift and Addison. But to return to our voyage: After upwards of three hours sailing, we came in full view of the coast of France, at which I gazed with considerable interest, although the prospects had nothing particularly to recommend them, either in respect

respect of grandeur or beauty. What then was it which rendered them so interesting? I answer, Novelty, which never fails to give an interest to objects that have nothing else to recommend them, and is a principal source of the pleasures that we derive from foreign travel. Mr. Addison, in his ingenious and elegant theory on the Pleasures of the Imagination, justly considers Novelty as one source of the pleasurable emotions excited in the mind by the view of outward objects; and this pleasure I felt in a considerable degree on the first view of the French coast, and the town of Calais. Our vessel could not approach the harbour on account of the tide; but the passengers were glad to debark in small boats that put out for that purpose—an accommodation for which we paid immoderately. But let me not talk of exactions at Calais, while Dover *stands confest*. It is true, I have experienced more impositions abroad than at home, from the circumstance of my being a stranger; but in no foreign sea-ports have I ever witnessed a greater propensity to cheat than in our own; and you are certainly cheated with more politeness in France than in England. The contrast between the two sides of the water, although but a run of twenty-one miles, is very striking in every respect; as also between this part of the Continent, and where I landed on my former tour, namely, at Helvoetsluys, on the coast of Holland. It seems probable that the French and English coasts along the straits of Dover, were originally formed (at what period in the history of our globe would be hard to say) by a violent disruption of Nature; as, indeed, the appearance of the cliffs on each side would seem to indicate. When I set foot on the Quay, I was shewn the spot where Louis the XVIIIth landed on his restoration in 1814. The shape and measure of his foot are precisely marked upon the pavement, opposite to which stands an obelisk, with an inscription commemorative of the event. We were assailed on the quay by waiters from the various hotels, recommending their respective houses with clamorous din. They were all eager to lay hold of the skirt of an Englishman—and happy was the man who had the address to march off in triumph with an English guest. Upon hearing a voice in the crowd saying, "Oui, Monsieur, par ici, à l'Hotel de Dessine," I inquired if that was the very hotel which makes such a figure in Sterne's Sentimental Journey; and on being assured that it was, I desired to be conducted thither at a venture, without knowing how I was to be accommodated. I had the good fortune to find very comfortable accommodations there; but I reserve my account of occurrences at Calais, and of my journey from thence to Brussels, till my next letter.

Yours, &c. A. M.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 20.

THE following extract from the "Cambridge Chronicle," Dec. 8, will, I trust, be acceptable to your classical and antiquarian readers, and particularly to those who are, or have been, members of the University of Cambridge. Not having leisure at present, I will, at some future opportunity, send you a copy of the inscription, and a sketch of the marble.

Yours, &c. Richmondiensis.

"On Wednesday (Dec. 6,) at the Congregation in the Senate-house, the Rev. Bridges Harvey, M. A. of Jesus College, presented to the University a very valuable Marble, with a long Greek inscription, to be added to the collection of Greek marbles in the vestibule of the Public Library. It was found about the middle of the last century, between Smyrna and Ephesus, at a village called *Segyceque*, and brought to England by Captain Thomas Morley.—The inscription sets forth, that it was erected in honour of *Crato*, a musician, by the Society of Grecian *Tragedians and Comedians;* who are called '*Artists of Bacchus* in *Ionia* and the *Hellespont*.' Some account of this inscription was published in an Appendix to the Oxford Marbles; but its evident reference to the *Greek Theatre*, and the important evidence it affords, as to the proper application of the name *Hellespont*, has never been noticed.—The date of it corresponds with the year 149 before the Christian era."

*** In page 88, you mention a Mrs. Tootle as niece of the *Earl of* Kinsale. I suspect the relationship and title are equally incorrect. Lord Kinsale's dignity is that of a Baron, and I never heard of his alliance to the Tootles—it is not at least mentioned in his printed pedigree. S. H. C.

Mr.



CLAPHAM OLD CHURCH, N.E.

Surrey.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 1, 1813.

THE annexed engraving *(See Plate I.)* represents the North-east view of the Old Church at Clapham, co. Surrey, which has some claim to the notice of the Antiquary, and contains several monuments of the Atkins' and other antient families.

The village and parish of Clopscham, now called Clapham, situated on a rising ground, contains many good houses and gentlemen's seats, inhabited principally by opulent merchants.

The manor of this village was the estate of William de Fines, 30 Edw. I. in whose family it is supposed to have continued through several successors. They were created Barons Dacre in Henry VIth's reign. Afterwards the Lennard family, by marriage, succeeded to the barony of Dacre, and in 1674 were created Earls of Sussex.

The Parish Church (which was dedicated to St. Mary) was built at an early period, as is evident from an antient brass plate, dated in the reign of Henry IV. originally in the nave, and over which was the figure of a man also engraved on brass. This plate, now placed on the South wall of the North aile, contains the following inscription:

Hic jacet Will'ms Tableer, qui obiit XIIIJo die mensis Octobris Anno Dni MoCCCC p'mo cu'us a'i'e ppicietur Deus. Amen.

The church was originally built without a tower, having a nave and chancel, erected about the year 1300. Atkins's Chapel on the North side built in 1500, and Walter Frost's Chapel on the South in 1674. The North aile now remaining (see the View) was built in 1715. The nave, with Frost's chapel, and South aile, built in 1730, were taken down in 1778. The new church of St. Paul having been built upon the Common, and opened the preceding year, the old church since that period has been used for the burial-service only.

On a brass plate affixed to the South wall is the following inscription:

"Gulielmus Glanvill, Generosus,
Mercator Oxoniensis,
fessus itinere (quod Londinum suscepit)
necnon febris violentiâ
fatigatus, hic requiescit.
Obiit 16 Junii,
Anno Dom.
1647,
et ætatis suæ
57.
Quis jacet hîc queris? tibi supra scripta loquuntur:
At qualis vixit, te sua fama docet;
Neglexit moriens jactans encomia marmor,
Nam benè qui vixit sat sibi laudis habet."

Atkins's Chapel contains two marble monuments of that family: one a large altar tomb, surrounded by an iron railing, on which are pennons bearing the crests of the several families allied to them. On the top of this tomb lay the marble figures of Sir Richard Atkins, bart. and Dame Rebecka his wife, and on the sides are the following inscriptions:

South side:

"Memoriæ Sacrum Dni Richardi Atkins de Clapham in Com. Surr. Militis et Baronetti, qui obijt 19o Aug. ao Christi 1689, et Dnae Rebeccæ mœstissimæ ejus relictæ, filiæ et cohæredis Edmundi Wright (alias Buckley) de Swareley in Com. Middlesex, Equitis aurati, ex quâ decem suscepit liberos; filios nempè duos, filias octo, viz. Annabellam et Rebeccam quæ (unâ cum Henrico) cœlibes obierunt, duas filias abortivas, unumque filium et filias quatuor superstites, scilt Ricardum, Mariam, Agnetem, Elizabetham, et Rebeccam."

North side:

"D. Ricardus Atkins Baronettus, filius et hæres d'ci Ricardi) duxit in uxorem Elizabetham, filiam Thomæ Bide de Ware Park in Com. Hertf. Militis. Maria Atkins Revo in X'po P'ri Guli'mo (Moreton) Episcopo Kildarensi in Hiberniâ, nupta est; Agnes, Edvardo Atkyns Armo filio 2do genito Roberti Atkyns de Superton in Com. Glouc' Militis Balnei, se connubio junxit; Elizabetha, Thomæ Tooke de Wormley in Com. Hertf. Armo desponsata est; et Rebecca Wolstano Dixie Armo. (filio et hæredi apparenti D. Beaumontis Dixie de Bosworth in Com. Leic. Baronetti) se matrimonio copulavit."

At the foot of this tomb, and against the East wall of the Chapel, is a large mural monument to the memory of Henry, Annabella, and Rebecka, the children of the before-mentioned Sir Richard Atkins. This monument the sculptor has executed agreeably to the false taste of his time: and in three compartments the following lines are inscribed to their memory:

"Here

"Here lyeth ye body of Rebecka ye daughter of Sir Richard Atkins of this place, Kt and Bart, by Dame Rebecka his wife; she departed this life in the 9th year of her age ye 10th day of June 1661.

"Reader, survey with piteous eye
The merc'less hand of Destinye;
Which from a tender parent's breast
With fury tore this welcome g'est,
Still culling out the fairest gemme
T' adorn his mighty diadem;
But Heaven, concern'd to hear those cryes
Which did perform her obsequies,
In compensation gave no less
Than everlasting happiness.

"Here lieth also ye body of Annabella, daughter of the aforesaid Sir Richard, who died at Paris, January ye first, in the 19th year of her age, and interr'd here 1670.

"Could teares have sav'd her precious life, noe doubt,
A gen'ral deluge had been poured out;
Or could the skill of all the learned have
Prevail'd but to reprieve her from the grave,
Mankind had ne'er permitted soe much worth
(To theyre great loss) to vanish from the earth.
She dyed young, not that she really cou'd
Be weary yet so soon of doeing good,
Butt, fit for Heav'n, she without pretence
Might justly scorn a meaner residence.

"And also the body of Henry ye eldest son of ye aforesaid Sir Richard. He departed this life ye 15th of February 1677, Ætatis suæ 24.

"The mirrour of all youth, whose genius stood [good,
Soe happily dispos'd towards all that 's
And who could never for ye base delight
Of filthy Sinn find any appitite,
Here rests in peace until ye day shall come,
When men must all receive thyere final doome.
He then, attired like a wedding guest,
Shall be admitted to ye bridegroom's feast:
Mean time it shall be my continuall strife
(Next unto Christ) to imitate his life."

On the South wall of Atkins's Chapel is a mural monument, of the time of Elizabeth, to the memory of Chancellor Clerc, Eleanor his wife, and two children, represented in a kneeling posture. This monument having suffered dilapidation, the figure of the daughter is wanting: underneath are the following inscriptions:

"Ingeniu', eloquiu', doctrina, scientia, virtus,
Si vitam tribuunt, Clerce, perennis eris.
Invida Mors habeat corpus, sed mente superstes
Invisus nulli, Clerce, perennis eris.
Obiit Martii 12, anº ætatis suæ 52º, 1589."

Under the Woman:

"Casta, pia & prudens conjux, Elenora, relicta es,
O, tali conjux quàm benè juncta viro!
Consortes gemina Omnipotens vos prole beavit,
Sit proles fœlix, sit benedicta Deo."

Against the North wall is a large marble monument in alto relievo, with a long Latin inscription *, to "William Hewer, esq. of Clapham, Treasurer for Tanger to King Charles II. and Commissioner of the Navy to James II. Born at London, Nov. 17, 1652, died Dec. 3, 1715, æt. 74." Two figures of boys, well executed, support a medallion portrait of the deceased, surmounted by an anchor. The family vault is in the North aile.

On two marble tablets against the South wall of Atkins's chancel are the following inscriptions:

"Near this place is buried the Body of
Martin Lister,
Doctor of Physick, a Member of the
Royal Society, and one of
Queen Ann's Physicians,
who departed this life
the second day of
February, 1711-12.

"Hannah Lister,
Deare wife!
Died the 1st day of August 1695,
and left six children
in teares
for a most indulgent mother."

In the Church-yard, and near the South-east corner of the church, is an altar-tomb, under which are deposited the remains of the Rev. Henry Venn, formerly Curate of Clapham, (and author of The Complete Duty of Man); his son the Rev. John Venn, late Rector of Clapham, who died

* See it in Manning and Bray's Surrey, III. 365. in which valuable work will be found many other monumental inscriptions which were in this Old Church. It is to be hoped that the Brasses, and as many of the Monuments as possible, will be carefully set up in the new Chapel.
EDIT.

July 1, 1813, aged 54, and Kitty his wife. On this tomb * are inscribed the following lines:

"To the Memory of
the Rev. Henry Venn, M. A.
Rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire,
who departed this life June 24, 1797,
aged 72 years.
Through the whole course of his life,
he successfully consecrated,
to the service of his Saviour, and the
good of his fellow-creatures,
all the talent of a mind endued by nature
with genius, energy, and benevolence,
improved by industry, and enriched by
learning;
while with true humility he renounced
his own merit,
and gloried only in the Cross of Christ.
As a Parent, Friend, Preacher,
he was revered, beloved, admired;
and as an Author,
his Works will long continue to instruct
mankind
in their duty, and in the principles
upon which only that duty can be
performed.

Here also are deposited the Remains
of Kitty, daughter of William King, of
Hull, Esq.
and during 13 years wife of the Rev.
John Venn, M. A.
Rector of this Parish.
She died after a short illness on the 15th
of April 1803, aged 43 years,
leaving a husband and seven children
to mourn their loss.
Her affectionate disposition, meek hu-
mility, and unaffected piety,
her useful life, and peaceful death,
are remembered not to aggravate regret
but to administer consolation, and to
inspire gratitude.
Go, Reader, and ponder
on the value of that faith in Christ,
which purifies the life, disarms death
of terror,
and communicates peace
to the bereaved and desolate."

On a marble tablet on South wall.

"In memory
of Katherine, wife of the Rev. Moses Porter,
Curate and Lecturer of this Parish,
who died at Bath Dec^r 10, 1788,
in the 47th year of her age,
and lies interred in the Burial-ground
of the Parish of Walcot.
"In vain would every human record
trace
Th' expressive features of her lovely face;
Tell how with happiest art she knew to
blend
The sage instructor with the endearing
friend:
How zeal to strengthen every social tie
Smil'd on her lip, and sparkled in her eye.
While husband, children, friends, do-
mestics, join'd
To love her person, and revere her mind.
Such frail memorials ruthless Time in-
vades,
The tomb-stone moulders, and the writ-
ing fades:
But Heaven-recorded virtues Time defy,
Bloom on the tree of life, and never die."

Yours, &c. B. Howlett.

*** Since the above communication was received (which want of room has prevented our sooner inserting) this Old Church has been entirely removed; and a new Chapel of Ease, called St. Paul's Chapel, erected on the site, for the accommodation of that part of the parish of Clapham. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

In a late excursion from Oxford to *Witney*, an extensive town about eleven miles distant, after extreme gratification in viewing the beautiful Church which it contains, and which will at a future time be described, curiosity induced me to ramble a little in the neighbourhood.

Between one and two miles in a North-westerly direction is seated the small village of *Ducklington*; a place but little frequented, being inconsiderable in itself, and approached only by cross-roads. In the midst of beautiful surrounding scenery, with only a few solitary cottages, whose wretched appearance bespeaks nothing that would claim a moment's attention from the Antiquary, lies embosomed in the deep serenity of the encircling woods, the Church, an edifice much larger than the extent of the place requires, and more antient than a few thatched huts would lead us to expect. With respect to the village, its situation is high, being built on a small hill at the South extremity, which is enclosed by a wall and gates, forming a convenient and spacious Church-yard. The parts and proportions of the building are disposed, like many other Churches, in a Nave and Chancel, with a Tower at the West end. On the South side is an aile, which, with the body, are of very early erection. The original windows are long, and extremely nar-

row

* This monumental stone is now covered by the communion-table of the new Chapel. Edit.

row (of not more than eight or ten inches wide), terminating in a sharp trefoil head, and very sparingly introduced, leaving an immense pier between each. The East window is of more modern construction; and, with this exception, few alterations have taken place.

On the North side, towards the village, has been attached a Chapel: the dimensions are very large and handsome, and it forms the most interesting part of the edifice. It was built in the reign of Edward III. in the early part of that epoch of our antient ecclesiastical architecture. The East and West windows of it are large, containing particularly delicate and ornamental tracery; as likewise those on the North side, which are smaller. All the arches appear to be above the triangular proportion. The separating buttresses are handsome, each having a large niche for a figure.

The Church is entered by a North and South porch; the former very antient; the latter modern, covering a corresponding Pointed arch. The internal architecture is strikingly interesting, simple, and of very solid masonry; but the proportions are excellent. It affords a curious example of the mixture of the Saxon and Pointed architecture, in the earliest stage of the latter style. The arches are Pointed, but of little curve; and have not a single moulding, but composed of several *facias* and cants, which rest on circular columns, having square and round capitals, plain, ornamented with leaves, intersected arches, &c. of which last kind there is a very beautiful instance. The bases of each are square and ponderous, projecting above 12 inches all round the shaft. In the centre of the aile, towards the West end, stands the font, of a circular form, and massy; having round its body a row of intersecting semicircular arches rudely executed. It is very short, and made a proportionable height, being seated on a solid square stone base. The roofs of the ailes are venerable and substantial specimens of old oak timber framework, unpainted. The ribs are closely placed, forming arches. In the Church still remain the oak pews nearly entire.

We come now to the beautiful Chapel, whose exterior has been described. That it was a place of worship set apart for the sole use of its founder, there is little doubt; though its size is remarkable, and its internal singularities great. The cornices to the windows, which cover only half the head of the arch, is thickly studded with small roses; immediately above which, under the roof, on each return of the North-east and South-east angle, in deep square recesses, are basso-relievos, representing religious subjects. One of the compositions near the South-east angle is entirely obliterated; and the others have escaped with little injury, except the loss of their heads. The rude execution of these figures, and their situation, leave us equally at a loss to form any opinion upon their original utility. Whether the Chapel was always of this extent, cannot be ascertained; but no remains of a screen are visible, to prove its having formerly been subdivided.

Ducklington is in the hundred of Bampton and Deanery of Witney, and valued in the King's books at 24*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, Nov.* 4.

IN a leisure hour of a journey into Lincolnshire, I was lately much delighted, at Grantham, by seeing for the first time the inside of a remarkably fine Church, the lofty spire of which I had frequently admired in my hasty journeys to York.

As this magnificent edifice has been very minutely described by an able Antiquary *, I shall not trespass further on your columns than to state, that it is supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century. The top of the steeple was thrown down in 1664, and rebuilt by subscription. In 1797 it was damaged by lightning, and the conductor put up. The length of the church is 195 feet, the width 79, and the height of the spire 273.

The monuments are numerous, and some of them handsome; but I had only time to copy two; the first, on account of its antiquity; the other, as connected with that which you have given in Part I. p. 649.

"Baldwin Harington icy gist
Dieu luy done joy perfiet

* Edmund Turnor, Esq. F. S. A. in the "History of the Soke of Grantham."

Qui

Qui al terre dona sa rent
L'an deux mile tre cent
Laissant quater sans delay
4 Kalends moys de Maye."

On a sumptuous marble monument, with the figure of Justice, and a medallion representing Lord Chief Justice Ryder in his robes, and collar of SS.

"The Right Hon. Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. He was made Solicitor General in 1733, Attorney General in 1736, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1754. May 4, 1756, his Majesty was graciously pleased to sign a Warrant for creating him a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron of Harrowby near this place; but he died the day following, before the patent could pass, in the 65th year of his age; he married, in 1735, Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. of Streatham, in Surrey, by whom he has left Nathaniel, his only son."

On referring since to Mr. Turnor's publication, I find he has given a satisfactory account of all the principal epitaphs.

The present much esteemed Rector is the Rev. Thomas Euston, M.A. who was presented in 1792. His father died in 1786, aged 75, after holding this rectory nearly 50 years; and his brother, the Rev. William Euston, was presented to the rectory of Barrow, in Leicestershire, in 1794.

Pursuing my tour, on the following day, into Leicestershire, the wonderfully fine Church of Melton Mowbray, more beautifully lighted, perhaps, than any parish church in the kingdom, attracted my close attention. But here again I will content myself with referring to the ample and satisfactory account of Melton Mowbray in Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire;" observing only, that this church is maintained in a state of the utmost neatness and reparation by the unremitting care of the venerable Dr. Ford; who for 42 years has performed the pastoral duties of an extensive Parish, having four Chapels within its boundaries, all which he himself superintends, preaching usually four times every Sunday, and reading the Church Service five times.—It is the great pride, I was told, of the Doctor's heart, that his Church should be kept in the most perfect order; and, if a single pane of its numerous windows be accidentally broken, it is immediately repaired. Some of them are ornamented with painted glass collected by himself.

As the Bishop of Lincoln holds his Visitation at Melton, Dr. Ford has provided a handsome chair, after the model of the true antique, with Dr. Tomline's arms on it, impaled with those of the See.

Previous to the last Visitation, the chancel having been new paved, and the old pew seats repaired, a gravestone was discovered, which could not have been seen by the Historian of the County, and which therefore I transcribed:

"Here lies the body of Thomas Daffy, A. M. and Master of the High School in this Town about 40 years. He died May 12, 1716, aged 67 years.

"He was a man that did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God. Micah vi. 8."

Of this good Schoolmaster I shall present you with a brief memorial:

"Mr. Thomas Daffye was presented, in 1647, by John eighth Earl of Rutland, to the rectory of Harby in Leicestershire, and in 16.. by the same Patron, to Redmile in that county. He is said to have removed from Harby to a worse living, to satisfy the spleen which the Countess of Rutland, a Puritanical lady, had conceived against him, for being a man of other principles. The following advertisement, transcribed from the Post-boy of Jan. 1, 1707-8, will shew that he was the inventor of a celebrated medicine: 'Daffye's famous Elixir Salutis, prepared by Catharine Daffye, daughter of Mr. Thomas Daffye, late Rector of Redmile in the Vale of Belvoir, who imparted it to his kinsman, Mr. Anthony Daffye, who published the same to the benefit of the community and his own great advantage. The original receipt is now in my possession, left to me by my father. My own brother, Mr. Daniel Daffye, apothecary in Nottingham, made this Elixir from the same receipt, and sold it there during his life. Those who know it will believe what I declare; and those who do not, may be convinced that I am no counterfeit, by the colour, taste, smell, and operation of my Elixir. To be had at the Hand and Pen, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.'"

In the church-yard at Melton, having accidentally been induced to look at a large slab, surrounded by iron rails; I was led to moralize, on finding it inscribed with the name of Mr. *Thomas Palmer* (whom I well recollect

recollect as a gay London tradesman, having often met him at *the old* Anderton's Coffee-house, and at the Mitre Tavern, more than 40 years ago. He died in 1789; and on the same stone are recorded three of his maiden sisters, who all died at or about the age of *threescore years and ten*: Mary in 1807; Eleanor in 1811; and Catharine in 1812.

Yours, &c. CARADOC.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.
No. CCVI.

Progress of Architecture in ENGLAND *in the Reign of* ANNE.

(Continued from Part I. p. 519.*)*

ROYAL HOSPITAL, Greenwich. Centre of the more Southern range of the West Fronts: by Sir J. Vanburgh. Its Eastern aspect in the greater part constituting the West side of the West court, North and South sides of ditto court, by Sir C. Wren, with end finishiugs, including rich frontispiece elevations: at their termination commences Sir John's design both in this front and court, as above. The lines in three large divisions, with small receding ditto at each extremity. The centrical division on both elevations, are remarkably bold and assuming, magnificent, and highly decorated, and of a cast that no one but Vanburgh himself would have presumed at his time to have stepped so far out of the beaten tract of common-place workmanship to erect it: the *attempt* must have appeared to his fellow labourers in art, a *desperate* change of style, a turning of the back on Roman and Grecian positive rules; but what would they have not felt, could their eyes at our day behold architecture (if it deserves the name) defying all established precedent and order, rioting in licentious, not to say insane productions! "but of this anon."

West Front. Taking the centre division, it is found discriminated in three parts, by two Doric columns, and two pilasters, of at least 10 or 12 diameters (Order 8 dia,) columns have flutings, pilasters plain; collarino of capitals with roses, and their mouldings enriched. In the entablature, breaking with the extent of this division, the architrave has its mouldings, enriched, frize plain, excepting, that over each column and pilaster a triglyph: mouldings in cornice enriched, but without mutile or other characteristic particulars. Agreeable with the extent of division a running pedestal plain. The three parts themselves are thus made out; centre, three stories; first story; door-way through the building into the court, with impost and arched head; over it rough courses of masonry, so left, no doubt, for some intended illustrative subject of the hour, but the sculpture was never executed. Second story; window with impost and arched head, supported by three scroll brackets, compartments of roses between them and a horizontal cornice. Third story, oval window. Side parts; four tiers of windows, without architraves for staircases to the different wards; two first, circular-headed; third square-headed, and fourth circular ditto with treble key-stones, Impost from centre window runs between third and fourth side ditto. The other two divisions, left and right, are in four stories, between first and second story, a string; an independent frieze and cornice runs from centre entablature, with a parapet: rustics at the angles. The several windows entirely plain. Receding divisions: four tiers of circular-headed windows, rustics at angles of first three stories; to the fourth ditto, the rustic upright alone prevails. The entire run of mouldings enriched. Materials; centre division stone, side ditto, grounds brick, dressings stone.

East Front. Centre division has an encrease of dimension in extent, but the idea of forming the three parts therein is by Ionic pilasters only, four in number; their diameters exceed those observed on West Front: in the entablature they support the architrave and frieze breaking up right with them, but the cornice extends from out to out. The capitals have suspended from the volutes, festoons of fruits and flowers. In the centre part of this division where the accumulation of space is allotted, is shewn a subordinate pilaster with abacus on each side larger ditto, supporting an elliptical arch with plain architrave edged with a fillet, rising near to the general cornice, containing within its lines four stories (three windows in width, West front only one) the centrical allotment of them has 1st, door-way; 2d, circular-headed window,

window, with impost; 3d, circular ditto; 4th, square-headed ditto with kneed architrave. Side allotments, similar windows: first story rusticated, second ditto double whole columns, with fancy-leafed capitals, full entablature, and pediment curiously worked with breaks in the miterings of the mouldings agreeable to upright of the columns. Side parts; four tiers of windows: 1st, plain window with elliptic head; 2d, string and window with impost, and circular head; 3d, small square window; 4th, octangular window, bound with a high relief architrave, accompanied by a mask-head key-stone, and surrounding festoons of fruit and flowers. Side divisions, &c. nearly in repetition with those of West Front, excepting that the angles have the rustic perpendicular without the horizontal joints being marked. Mouldings enriched; modillions in the cornice of the centre division. To the smaller windows of both fronts, sills of three mouldings. Materials: centre division stone, side ditto, grounds brick, dressings stone.

That the true spirit of Sir John expands over the centre division of this Front, is most strikingly obvious, indeed beyond example: whatever may be the public opinion of its merits or demerits, we cannot positively affirm; still, if a "Concise Description of the Hospital," published 1794, is referred to, an intimation is therein made that "the West front of this building by Sir J. Vanburgh is intended to be cased with stone:" however, opinion prevalent at some quarter bodes this interesting specimen no good. The more Northern lines of the general West Front, by Jones, Wren, and others, have recently been "taken down and rebuilt," shewing, no doubt, what all admirers of historic styles in architecture (and at the same time presenting documents of the munificent hands of royal founders) must expect will be the fate with regard to other *objectionable* portions of the great whole. It is almost needless to declare, we detest innovation in altering the character of original designs; needful repairs should alone be resorted to; of course, "rebuilding" on novel ideas, must be condemned. Full of fear and trembling we fervently hope, Sir John, as above, may stand undisturbed, and *unimproved*.

Perhaps there may be need to mention that the Knight's interior is nearly parceled out in stair-cases, groined passages and wards, without any noticeable decorative objects.

[Blenheim House *will, by permission, be entered upon in January.*]

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *London, Nov. 3.*

I SAW the query by "Scotus," p. 328, concerning the banners of *The Knights of the Thistle*, and their habiliments. It has often struck me that this Order seemed too much neglected: Its Knights are always Noblemen of the highest rank both in England and Scotland, and yet there is no Chapel, nor any banners, nor any installation belonging to the Order.—But this, I hope, would not be so, if the Knights were to present an address to the Prince Regent, who is the Premier Peer of Scotland, High Steward, and Lord of its Isles; praying—"That his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to consider the present degraded state of the most antient Order of the Thistle; and that he would be pleased to allow the banners of the Knights, and of the deceased Knights since the Restoration in 1703, to be suspended in any part of the Capital of Scotland which his Royal Highness shall be pleased to direct; and that the Knights Companions might be installed as formerly."—This, I have no doubt, the Prince will agree to, since he has so considerably added to the ceremonies and honours of the Order of the Bath; and to the Garter, by the admission of the great Sovereigns of Europe to be Companions of that most Noble Order. When I visited Edinburgh, I was struck with the majesty of its situation, and the grandeur of the buildings; and I think the revival of the consequence of the Order of the Thistle would be a very great addition to its honours: and the citizens would hail with pleasure this mark of the Royal favour of a Prince, to whom they have dedicated one of the noblest works, perhaps in Britain; I mean the Regent's Bridge, which they are now building.

The present Knights of *the most noble and most antient Order of the Thistle* are now severally called upon to support the antient splendour of their Order; and we hope, by their means, to see this Order restored to the honours which it enjoyed when Scotland was an independent kingdom; and

and the banners of the Knights placed in the Metropolis of Caledonia.

Perhaps the Royal Chapel of Holyrood-House would be a more appropriate place than the Parliament-House, if it were fitted up for the Knights, as it was, before the Revolution, by James II.

If this plan be thought too expensive, let the banners of the Knights since the year 1703 be suspended in the Hall of the Parliament-house; and let an elegant small Chapel, with twelve stalls, be erected near the county buildings on the Regent's Bridge; the expence of which might be defrayed by the Knights, and the City of Edinburgh. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

YOU will oblige me by inserting a hint or two respecting the British Orders of Knighthood. As the correctness of their appearance is my aim, I hope it will be deemed a sufficient apology.

The Statutes of the Order of the Thistle enact,

"That upon the left breast of the coat and cloak shall be embroidered a badge of proportionable bigness, being a St. Andrew's Cross of silver embroidery with rays going out betwixt the points of the cross, on the middle of which a Thistle of gold and green upon a field of green, and round the Thistle and field a circle of gold, having on it the motto of the Order, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, in letters of green."

The Statutes of St. Patrick enact,

"And the badge of our said Order shall be of gold surmounted with a wreath of Shamrock or trefoil, within which shall be a circle of gold containing the motto of our said Order in letters of gold, viz. QUIS SEPARABIT? together with the date MDCCLXXXIII, being the year in which our said Order was founded, and encircling the cross of St. Patrick, Gules surmounted with a trefoil Vert, each of its leaves charged with an imperial crown Or, upon a field Argent. And we further ordain, that our said Knights Companions shall wear the said badge encircled within rays, in form of a star of silver consisting of eight points, i. e. four greater and four lesser, on the left side of their outer garment."

Notwithstanding the above decrees, the circle on which the motto of the Order of the Thistle appears is almost always embroidered and painted *green* with letters and edges of *gold*; and the motto of the Order of St. Patrick on a *light blue* circle with gold * letters and edges. It may be said, it is so done to imitate or resemble the Orders of the Garter and Bath, the circle on which the motto of Garter is represented, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, being always deep blue with a buckle, &c. correctly appearing as the noble garter, and agreeing with the colour of the ribband. The motto of the Bath, TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO, on a crimson circle also agreeing with the colour of the ribband of that Order, before and since its enlargement. The writer of this wishes to know what document authorizes embroiderers, painters, &c. to vary from the express words of the statutes quoted above.

Yours, &c. H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

ON reading Mr. Dyer's History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, several things occur, on which I should be glad to receive some farther information. At present I beg leave to propose the following questions:

Mr. Dyer, vol. I. p. 45. says, The first *public Instrument* (by which the Author means *Charter*) relating to the University, that can be spoken of as undoubtedly authentic, is the 13th Hen. III. A. C. 1229. Now, on considering the antiquity of the University of Cambridge (even according to the author's own account of it), and that the practice of writing Charters is so very antient, Qu. May not those not very conversant in Charters find some difficulty in believing that Cambridge received no Charter till 1229? and farther: Qu. Will some of your better-informed readers throw some light on the subject?

Vol. I. p. 213, speaking of the literature of Cambridge, Mr. D. says, Bacon not only improved on the writings of the antients, but was greatly indebted to them; the doctrine of Newton was not unknown to Empedocles, Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle. Mr. D. produces his antient authorities. Without asking whether those passages quoted will bear Mr. Dyer out in his assertion, or to what extant, Qu. Did any one of the *moderns* teach the law of Universal Gravitation before Sir Isaac Newton? and who? X.Y.

* Gold letters are here correct.

Mr.



Lut del.

LODERS CHURCH, DORSETSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

THE Parish of Loders, near Bridport, co. Dorset, is very large, being about six miles in length, and is situated for the most part in a vale, encompassed by hills that rise gently above it. Much hemp and flax grow here.

Loders is mentioned in Domesday-book, being surveyed in four parcels or manors.

There was formerly a Priory or Cell here, subordinate to the Abbey of Montburgh in Normandy. This Priory was frequently seised into the King's hands during the wars with France; and on the suppression of Alien Priories, 2 Hen. V. it was given to the Nunnery of Syon, in Middlesex. Not far from the Church are the remains of an antient stone building, supposed to have been part of the Priory-house.

I request you to insert a View of the Church. *(See Plate II.)* It is a large antient structure, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, after whose festival the wake is kept.

The antient patron of this Vicarage was the Abbot of Montburgh; and afterwards the Abbess of Syon. 28 Eliz. the advowson was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton. It subsequently came to the family of Ashley, Earls of Shaftesbury; and was by them exchanged, 5 Geo. II. for the rectory of Wimbourne St. Giles; since which the patronage has been in the Crown. It is a discharged living, in Bridport Deanery.

For fuller particulars of this Parish, and particularly of the descent of the manerial property in it, see the new edition of Hutchins's "Dorsetshire," vol. I. p. 590—595.

Yours, &c. B. N.

Letters from Dr. G. BURNET *to the Marchioness of* WHARTON.

LETTER V.

I RESOLVE never to exceed my paper, unless there is a great occasion for it; and therefore I thought it enough in all conscience that I covered it all in my last; and so would not begin on another piece of paper, though I had a great deal more to say, but reserved that to the next, which I now am set to, before I have received yours.

Indeed the chief subject of my last affected my thoughts so much, both then and since that time, that I could scarce think of any thing else; and I shall not be fully at ease till I hear that you have brought your mind to a better temper, and that you have shaken off those funest resolutions.

I threatened you in one letter to persecute you with long ones ever till you confessed your fault in charging me as sparing of my pen to you; you have not yet done that, and so the persecution goes on: but when you do that, I will understand your meaning, and will abridge.

I thank you for your kind censure of those Verses you call Pindaricks; but it seems you read them carelessly when you call them Pindaricks, for they are for a song, the measures being, the first of 4, the second of 6, the third of 8, and one of 10 feet; yet, in writing the second line, I added "to know" to it, which ought to begin the third. Now the measure of a song is a lower sort of poetry than is to be allowed in Pindaricks, which should be all flight. Read it over again with this prospect, and then tell me if you are still of your former opinion; and I assure you I am better pleased when your censure is severe, than when it is like yourself, all mild and gentle. Your censure of the other two copies *, in which you prefer that of "Pure Love" to the "Magnetism," I in so far agree to, that the lines are softer; but the conceits in the other, I think, are much finer: so much of that.

But, since I am in as to Poetry, I shall add, that though I finished the Poem I sent you last, which I intend to shew to some others after I have your opinion of it, yet I have since added one stanza to it, which I will shew nobody but the party concerned, except yourself; therefore give me your opinion of it, for I send it herewith inclosed.

In your letter you tell me, that a generation of people, whom you are inclined to believe, have assured you that I was a mighty Whig; pray let me know what generation that is. You also thank me for the good you hear I speak of you in Town;—pray

* See our Poetry, p. 543.

were

were you in earnest when you thanked me for this? You may as well thank me for eating when I am hungry, or sleeping when I am weary. We are not to be thanked for things that are not in our power. I can hold my peace, and not speak of you; but, if I speak of you, I am sure I cannot, without lying, but say the best things I can bring out, if I speak what I think: so, upon the whole matter, by this compliment you have thanked me for speaking what I think, and not lying—a very meritorious thing, in good truth. I shall only add, that if you will apply your mind with that great care to the things of Religion, and give them their free scope in your soul, I will look upon you as the brightest piece of God's workmanship I ever saw; and if I can contribute any thing towards the giving you this last perfection, without which all the rest are nothing, I will esteem it the greatest blessing that ever befell me, or indeed can befall me on earth.

But, after all this, I cannot devine who these should be, to whom I should have given such characters of you; therefore pray let me know who these are, for I have seen so very few of late, that I can easily call to mind who they are.

I shall, in the last place, tell you, that, since I writ my last, I was a day and a night so ill, that I thought a fever was coming upon me; and the last I had was so terrible, of thirty days' continuance, that I reckon the first I have will carry me off—upon that I composed my mind to think of dying, and, I thank God, I felt joy in mind in all respects but one; and that relates to yourself—I thought I might be yet of some service to you, and this was the only thing that was in the other balance: otherwise I am so weary of life and the world, that I would with unspeakable joy be gone, and enter into my rest. I do really feel already such beginnings of a joy in God, that they are scarce expressible; and every prospect I have of landing, sets my heart a leaping;—but that went over, and I am well again; or rather, I must be ill a little longer. I was in some doubt whether, if my illness had continued, I should have desired the favour to have seen you. I hoped my last words, and sense of religion, might have had some good effects on you: on the other hand, the noise it might make, and the danger of communicating the fever, stopped me. Now do you tell me which of these you would have me do;—but I do verily believe the concern I had about the last I had from you, and the grief it occasioned me, were the chief causes of this disorder, which is now quite off. And this is all I have to say, till I see what occasion your letter will give of a longer conversation; so for the first time I humbly bid you Adieu!

—

I have an addition more to make, before I receive an answer that I expect from you to-day. The town is all in amaze at the sudden and severe disgrace of the Earl of Mulgrave, who is turned out of all his places: he was about a month ago forbid going more to St. James's, upon some apprehensions the Duke had of his addressing to Lady Anne*; but now it seems some further discovery is made, but what that was, I do not know. Some talk as if his addresses had been entertained, but I do not believe that at all.

The next thing I have to tell you is, that I have, since I wrote the former part of this letter, suffered more pain than I ever felt in my whole life, by a most violent head-ach for two days—in which I had one small consolation, that as I believe it was chiefly occasioned by the sad strains in your last, so it will give me a more tender sympathy for you when I hear you complain of that distemper, of which I knew so little before now, that I could not form a notion of it—so as I suffer for you, I will better sympathize with you.

In the last place, I send you a very pretty letter, which came to me last night from that unfortunate gentlewoman, whose board I expect from you; and therefore all the pretty things in this letter, as I will tell by my next to her, belong to you; for I so little doubt your sending the money, that, before it comes, I have given orders for paying it to her. Thus you will see what pity it is, that one of so fine a sense should be so basely abandoned—but I know you will not grudge the renewing this

* The daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards married to the Prince Royal of Denmark, and Queen of England.

charity,

charity, for perhaps a quarter or two, for I am in hope to carry a suit for her of about 40*l.* a year, and then she will have whereupon to subsist.

So again Adieu.

So far I had writ in hopes of a letter from you by yesterday's carrier; and, if my last came to your hands, you will not wonder if I tell you I looked for an answer as soon as was possible; so I am apt to think it has been intercepted, which will trouble me much, both because it was a very long one, a sheet like this, writ all over, and had a long Poem with it, and such doings will make me give over writing such long and particular letters; but chiefly because I am apprehensive it may give you some trouble, and increase your uneasiness in your present circumstances. There were also many things in that letter which make me think of its falling into any hands but your own with some regret; though it will appear to those who are so criminally curious, that one of the chief designs of my correspondence with you, is to persuade you to bear all things with that easiness that becomes a Christian, a philosopher, or indeed a creature endued with reason or wisdom.

Remember my maxim, that I charged Mrs. Baxter to put you in mind of, that Wit and Wisdom are two different things.

My next thought is, that you may be perhaps ill, and that must trouble me yet much more; but I hope, if it were so, you would order some about you to let me know it.

So, since I cannot think you would have failed to answer my last, if you had got it, and had been in health, especially since I desired you to send me up five pounds for two charities, and *Jerusalame Liberata*, I having lost that you gave me in my removing, I conclude you have been somewhere from home. Thus, you see, I put the best constructions possible on your silence, for I will impute it to any thing rather than to any faultiness in yourself. But, having writ so much, I resolve to send this, and put it to hazard, though I am not sure of the fate of the last.

To encourage you the more to send me your Tasso, I shall have a brave present made me ere long of all that's fine in the Italian tongue; and then, you know, you are master of it. Prince Borghese, who is the greatest man in Rome next the Pope, is travelling over Europe, and is now in England; and as travellers do often hear of the slightest things of the countries through which they pass, so some unlucky body told him somewhat of me, and yesterday he found me out in my retirement: he was about two hours with me, and finding that I loved their Italian books, he said he would presently write to Rome for all that was curious in their language, and present me with it; and he having heard that I had talked of going to Rome some long vacation, offered me lodgings in his Palace, and the use of his coach and servants. It perhaps raised his idea of me, that while he was with me, Duke Hamilton came to see me: he is a man of great wit and knowledge, but talks eternally; and so I believe you will say I do, when, notwithstanding my not hearing from you this week, I give you no rest, but continue to persecute still with such long letters.

In pure charity I will not turn the leaf, and this page will let me add no more but a third Adieu!

8th November.

Strictures on the Sermons of the Rev. J. Eyton.

(Concluded from p. 303.)

IN a subsequent part of the same Discourse from which our preceding extracts have been taken, occur the following passages:

"But the humanity of Jesus Christ may be considered by those who feel their need of his grace, as *an infallible security*. What is the relation in which Jesus, as *the Son of Man*, stands to our fallen race? It is the relation of a Neighbour and a Brother. Consequently, by being made under the Law, which requires that a man should not only *love the Lord his God with all his heart*, but also, that he should *love his neighbour as himself*, Jesus became engaged to afford us all the succour which our necessities require, and which he possesses the power to administer." (Pages 18, 19.)

"And is he not *the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever?* Has his exaltation to the throne of glory defaced that image of God which was stamped on his humanity? Is the heart of Jesus less perfectly conformed to the law of love than it was in the days of his humiliation? (P. 20.) Impossible. What! if you knew that power to forgive sins was vested

vested in the hands of your dearest earthly friend,—your father, your mother, your sister, your brother,—you would assure yourself that you had only to ask, in order to receive. And why do you not feel the assurance multiplied a thousand times in regard to Jesus?—*Then be not faithless, but believing.* There is no impediment to thy forgiveness but the want of faith. *Canst thou believe?* Upon this sole condition, Jesus is no less willing than he is able to absolve thee from all thine offences. I say, upon this sole condition; for, according to the constitution of the Covenant of grace, the actual participation of the blessing is of faith. If *thou canst believe*, the obstruction is removed, and *thy sins are forgiven thee.*" (Pages 21, 22.)

Such is the language which we meet with in the first of these Sermons. Lest, however, the reader should be in danger of misconstruing that language, and understanding the word *faith* (so much insisted on in the passages above cited) in that comprehensive sense in which every consistent Christian is wont to understand it*, we shall submit to his perusal the following connected extract (from pages 42 and 43 of the next Discourse), as perfectly decisive of the meaning really annexed by Mr. Eyton to that expression:

"Faith, rightly understood, is neither more nor less than taking God at his word; and therefore, in order to pray in faith, you have nothing to do with any other consideration than this—*What is written in the promise? How readest thou?* When you come to a Throne of Grace for mercy, there must be no reasoning about the abundance of your sin, or the defect of your righteousness. Faith is a flame that must be fed and kept alive by the pure oil of the Word of Truth. This is its proper fuel. Take hold then of some promise adapted to your state and circumstances, and build all your hopes and expectations of a gracious answer upon the truth of Him whose mouth hath spoken it.

'Faith, mighty Faith, the promise sees,
And looks at that alone;
Laughs at impossibilities,
And cries, It shall be done.'"

After the perusal of these copious extracts, the intelligent Reader will clearly perceive, that the doctrine inculcated by Mr. Eyton on this momentous subject amounts, in truth, to the following unqualified assertion; *viz.* that whenever a man shall entertain right sentiments respecting his personal unworthiness and natural helplessness, and shall, in consequence, rely for pardon and salvation with implicit confidence, and in an exclusive manner, on the all-sufficient merits and the unbounded mercies of his Redeemer, he attains, infallibly, in virtue of such sentiments and such reliance, to a state of perfect justification in the sight of God.

But before we can consistently subscribe to the soundness of this opinion, it is absolutely necessary for us to ascertain what are the real origin and nature of that *justifying faith*, the sovereign efficacy of which is thus exclusively extolled.—Are we to understand by it a conviction impressed (either suddenly or otherwise) upon the human mind, through the extraordinary influences of God's Holy Spirit? and that in a manner totally independent of men's natural thoughts and inclinations, and altogether without regard to their previous character and conduct? Such, certainly, appears to us to be the doctrine uniformly asserted by the Author of these Sermons.

For our own part, however, we scruple not to avow it for our full and deliberate persuasion, that we have, in truth, no Scriptural authority whatever for believing that the Supreme Being ever does, or ever did, thus act towards any individual of mankind.

Miraculous powers and endowments, we learn indeed alike from the pages of the Old Testament and of the New, have often been conferred by God upon *bad men*; upon men (we mean) the voluntary affections of whose hearts were, at the time when such powers and endowments were imparted to them, entirely alienated from their Maker. But in no one instance (we with confidence repeat) is the Almighty represented in Sacred History as reclaiming to himself, through the preternatural communication of his *sanctifying grace*, the heart of him whose voluntary dispo-

* *Viz.* As combining with a well-founded and sincere belief in the Divine original, and the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel,—a general habit both of mental and practical conformity with its injunctions.

sitions,

sitions, both before and at the time of such communication, were thus generally unrighteous.

The instance of the penitent Thief (so frequently appealed to by the advocates of the doctrine which we are now combating) will be quoted as an exception to the general truth of this assertion, by those persons only who have but very superficially considered the real circumstances of his case: it being to all others abundantly manifest, that previously to the date of this malefactor's sufferings, with Christ upon the Cross, he had (mentally at least) become, on just grounds, and from proper motives, a sincere convert to the Christian faith; since, had he not, before that time, been well acquainted with the peculiar nature of our Saviour's doctrines and pretensions, and with the general history of his public life, how could he, consistently, have attested (as he did) the uniform rectitude of Christ's conduct? or petitioned to be remembered by him on his entrance into his Heavenly Kingdom?

And with respect to the instance of St. Paul (an instance particularly insisted on by the Writer of these Sermons), all that we esteem it necessary to remark upon the subject is simply this:—that the very same authority which assures us of that illustrious Apostle's miraculous conversion, whilst in a state of avowed enmity with Christ, assures us likewise, that at the very time when his hands were most actively and fatally employed in opposing the cause of his Heavenly Sovereign, the thoughts and affections of his heart were altogether loyal: *his*, therefore, we must needs, in Christian charity, denominate a *mistaken*, not a *guilty* zeal.

The consideration of which circumstance (we cannot refrain from here incidentally observing) naturally prompts us to advert, with brevity, to the erroneous judgment of those persons who are wont to infer, from the indiscriminate offer of salvation made by Christ and his Apostles to all whom they addressed, that with regard to the actual justification of their hearers (both Jews and Gentiles) it was wholly immaterial what might have been their previous behaviour: since, if men's actions, generally speaking, must in truth and reason be regarded as no other than *the thoughts and wishes of their hearts brought to complete maturity, and disclosed to public view*, it must of necessity be allowed to follow, that the nature of these persons' antecedent conduct, when considered as indicative of their several mental characters at the time when the Word of God was preached to them, must have been, in this respect, a matter of infinite importance: so much so, that it was, confessedly, this circumstance only which distinguished the blessed *few* who were actually *chosen*, from the wretched *many* who were merely *called*; or, in other words, which distinguished the comparatively small number of previously well-disposed and truly docile hearers, who actually partook of the Gospel privileges, from that unhappy multitude who, though equally invited, and, in respect of external circumstances, equally at liberty to partake of them, were yet virtually precluded from such participation, through the inveterate perverseness of their hearts.

Now the very same diversity of spiritual condition, which was occasioned by this material difference in men's mental dispositions and practical habits *then*, *still* prevails, and (we have but too much reason for believing) will long continue to prevail in every Christian country. And although in every such country the offer of a blessed immortality, through faith in Christ, is made alike to all who are baptized; yet in what particular instances the good seed of the Gospel either has been, or shall be, permitted to take such deep and solid root, as to become eventually productive of the immortal fruit desired; *this* we must needs acknowledge to be a circumstance dependent wholly on the previous quality, and the subsequent culture of the soil, to which such seed has been or shall be consigned.

If, at any given period of his life, a sincere professor of the Christian faith shall be known to God and to himself to have constantly used due diligence in cultivating the religious principle, and likewise (after a due allowance made for man's natural infirmities) to have led habitually, both in public and in private, a life conformable with the Holy Spirit and the pure injunctions of the Gospel; such an one may (doubtless) without presumption

sumption deem himself a true Child of God, and a consequent Inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven. But in whatever degree he shall be, at such given period, justly chargeable with the general and wilful violation of his moral and religious duties, in the very same must he, without question, be considered as having invalidated his title to those glorious privileges.

For the purpose of confirming and illustrating which doctrine, we shall beg leave to have recourse to the following hypothetic statement. Let us then imagine two human beings, endowed originally by Nature with an equal measure of intellectual ability to discern moral and religious truth, and deriving from education precisely the same advantages; but that, notwithstanding this complete equality in their natural faculties, and their subsequent opportunities of spiritual improvement, no two characters, in respect of real goodness, were ever more dissimilar; the one having attained, even in his youth, to that perfection of faith which is uniformly productive of pious sentiments and virtuous conduct unto the end of life; whilst the other, after a long course of wilful disobedience, and unrepented guilt, is now on the eve of suffering capitally for the deliberate perpetration of a most atrocious murder. Thus circumstanced, however, all his hopes in this world now utterly extinguished, let the rays of moral and religious truth (hitherto fatally obstructed in their passage by the dark body of Sin) be conceived to find free admission to his soul; and the evidences, the doctrines, and the sanctions of the Gospel (hitherto disregarded by him rather than rejected), to produce the effect desired; *viz.* to generate in his mind that entire reliance on the merits and the mercies of the great Redeemer, together with that cordial abhorrence of himself, in which conjoined (according to the doctrine of these Sermons) the efficacy of the true faith essentially and exclusively consists.

Yet although thus expiring in the full possession of his mental faculties, and under the entire influence of these impressions, will any considerate Christian pretend to pronounce with confidence, that the deep contrition, and the sincere faith of this unhappy mortal, *during the short interval of time allowed to intervene between the passing and the execution of his fatal sentence*, will prove in the Day of Judgment equally efficacious in securing his final pardon and salvation, with the early piety and the uniform obedience of the other character above described? This (we are mentally persuaded) no one, who has not utterly discarded the use of reason, will ever venture to affirm.

But if this assertion cannot be made in the present instance; if it cannot (we mean) without the most palpable presumption and impiety, be affirmed respecting this latter character, that his tardy and briefly manifested faith will be sufficient completely to efface the complicated guilt of all his past offences, and thus insure to him eventually the fruition of eternal blessedness; it will follow (in the judgment of every reflecting and sober-minded Christian) as an obvious and unavoidable conclusion, that after having obstinately persisted in vicious and irreligious habits for any considerable portion of human life, *subsequently to the time when he was competently instructed in the nature and extent of Christian obligation*, no human being can reasonably deem himself secure of ultimate salvation; because the ground of distrust remains in kind, though not in degree, the same exactly in the one instance and in the other; *i. e.* in neither case has the believer complied in an adequate measure with the terms of his baptismal covenant. — For, having been dedicated to Christ, through baptism, in the first stage of his existence; and having been also, from the very commencement to the conclusion of his Christian course, equally assured at all times of an adequate degree of Divine assistance vouchsafed to his sincere endeavours after righteousness; what can possibly be more self-evident than the justness of this inference — that he is alike judicially responsible for his practical behaviour in every intermediate period?

To assert the contrary doctrine, — to say (with the Author of these Sermons) of "blasphemers, persecutors, injurious men, and murderers," (and that without any exception or limitation whatever, either expressed, or apparently implied,) "that no sooner does this man give himself unto prayer; no sooner does the haughty

Pharisee

Pharisee adopt the cry of the contrite Publican, than the Lord inclines his ear, and *gives commandment to save him*; and *that unto this man*, let his previous character have been what it may, *unto this man will I look, saith the Lord, even unto him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and that trembleth at my word.*" (Pages 44, 45.)

What is this, in truth, but virtually to vacate altogether the moral obligations of the Gospel, by wholly superseding the necessity of *general obedience to its injunctions*; and thus to represent that consummation of Christian excellence, *a saving faith*, as perfectly identical with the most blind and irreverent presumption.

Yet such (as the preceding extracts but too incontestably evince) is the doctrine uniformly, however unconsciously, taught in this *first* volume of Mr. Eyton's Sermons.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle, Staffordshire, Oct.* 7.

IN your last Supplement, p. 601. b. I recommended the publication of a manuscript of Joanna Southcott's dictation, even if it should prove, what *some would* [for so it ought to have been printed instead of *I should*] expect to find it, a mass of arrant nonsense; on the ground of an imperfect recollection, which I then had, of having read an account, given by the keeper of a madhouse, of his having heard a most eloquent harangue from one or more of his patients. Having since met with the account here alluded to, I will beg leave to lay it before your Readers. It is extracted from p. 29 of Dr. Davis's Translation of a Treatise on Insanity, by Dr. Ph. Pinel, (not keeper of, but) late Physician to the Asylum de Bicetre.

"It sometimes happens, that the reaction of the epigastric region upon the functions of the understanding, is so far from oppressing or obscuring them, that it appears even to augment their vivacity and strength. The imagination is exalted to the highest pitch of developement and fecundity. Thoughts the most brilliant and ingenious; comparisons the most apt and luminous; give to the maniack an air of *supernatural* enthusiasm and *inspiration*. The recollection of the past appears to unroll with great rapidity; and what had long been not thought of, and forgotten, is then presented to the mind in glowing and animated colours.

"I have frequently stopt (says Dr. P.) at the chamber-door of a literary gentleman, who, during his paroxysms, appeared to soar above the mediocrity of intellect which was habitual to him, *solely to admire* his newly-acquired powers of eloquence. He declaimed upon the events of the Revolution with all the force, the dignity, and the purity of language, that the very interesting subject could admit of. At other times he was a man of very ordinary abilities."

In a note to the above, Dr. Davis observes, that

"A madman, that was cured by the celebrated Dr. Willis, has given us the following account of his own case: 'I always expected with impatience the accession of the paroxysms, since I enjoyed during their presence a high degree of pleasure. They lasted ten or twelve hours. Every thing appeared easy to me. No obstacles presented themselves, either in theory or practice. My memory acquired, all of a sudden, a singular degree of perfection. Long passages of Latin authors recurred to my mind. In general I have great difficulty in finding rhythmical terminations; but then I could write in verse with as much facility as in prose. I was *cunning*, *malicious*, and *fertile in all kinds of expedients*.'"

After having read the above account, I felt a desire to peruse a specimen of a maniack's eloquence and poetic talents. This desire has lately been much gratified by a perusal of Mr. Samuel Tuke's "Description of The Retreat, an Institution near York for insane Persons of the Society of Friends."

Mr. T. states, in p. 152, that a gardener, much afflicted with melancholic and hypochondriacal symptoms, some years ago, was admitted in that Retreat *at his own request*; and gave the following description of himself almost *verbatim*.

"I have no soul; I have neither heart, liver, nor lungs; nor any thing at all in my body, nor a drop of blood in my veins. My bones are all burnt to a cinder; I have no brain; and my head is sometimes as hard as iron, and sometimes as soft as a pudding."

A fellow-patient, also an hypochondriack, amused himself in versifying this affectingly ludicrous description, in the following lines:

"A miracle, my friends, come view,
A man, admit his own words true,

Who

Who lives without a soul;
Nor liver, lungs, nor heart, has he,
Yet, sometimes, can as cheerful be,
As if he had the whole.
His head (take his own words along)
Now hard as iron, yet ere long
Is soft as any jelly;
All burnt his sinews and his lungs;
Of his complaints, not fifty tongues
Could find enough to tell ye.

Yet he, who paints his likeness here,
Has just as much himself to fear,
He's wrong from top to toe:
Ah, friends! pray help us, if you can,
And make us each again a man,
That we from hence may go."

The case of the unhappy man who made the above confession, and on whom a fellow-patient made the verses here quoted, I purpose to notice on some future occasion; as it is my intention to send you more letters on this important and distressing subject.

Mr. Tuke, in the section which treats on the means of promoting the general comfort of the insane, states one to be, the indulgence in the means of writing, which, he says, frequently leads to curious effusions, both in prose and poetry.—The following additional specimen of the latter he has recorded, which he, and, I trust, some of your Readers (as well as myself), will deem interesting. He affirms, "that the patient, at the time of its composition, laboured under *a very considerable degree of active mania*;" and adds, that "this is not the only instance in which he has been reminded of the lines of the Poet,

"Great wit to madness, sure, is near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds di-[vide.'"

The Maniack's Address to Melancholy.

"Spirit of darkness! from yon lonely shade,
Where fade the virgin roses of the [Spring;
Spirit of darkness, hear thy fav'rite maid
To Sorrow's harp her wildest anthem sing.

Ah! how has Love despoil'd my earliest bloom,
And flung my charms unto the wintry [wind;
Ah! how has Love hung o'er thy trophied tomb
The spoils of Genius, and the wreck of [mind.

High rides the Moon the silent heavens along;
Thick fall the dews of midnight o'er [the ground;
Soft steals the Lover, when the morning song
Of waken'd warblers through the woods [resound.

Then I, with thee, my solemn vigils keep,
And at thine altar take my lonely stand;
Again my lyre, unstrung, I sadly weep,
While Love leads up the dance, with harp in hand.

High o'er the woodlands Hope's gay meteors shone, [ardent ray;
And thronging thousands bless'd the
I turn'd, but found Despair on his wild roam, [way.
And with the demon bent my hither-

Soft o'er the vales she blew her bugle-horn, [stray?
Oh! where, Maria, whither dost thou
Return, thou false maid, to th' echoing sound— [lay.
I flew, nor heeded the sweet syren's

Hail, Melancholy! to yon lonely towers
I turn, and hail thy time-worn turrets mine, [deadly flowers,
Where flourish fair the nightshade's
And dark and blue the wasting tapers shine.

There, O my Edwin! does thy spirit greet, [dering maid;
In fancy's maze, thy lov'd and wan-
Soft through the bower thy shade Maria meets, [myrtle glade.
And leads thee onward through the

Oh, come with me, and hear the song of eve, [of morn;
Far sweeter, far, than the loud shout
List to the pantings of the whispering breeze, [unborn.
Dwell on past woes, or sorrows yet

We have a tale; and song may charm these shades, [mind,
Which cannot rouse to life Maria's
Where Sorrow's captives hail thy once-loved maid,
To joy a stranger, and to grief resign'd.

Edwin, farewell! go, take my last adieu,
Ah! could my bursting bosom tell thee more; [and you,
Here, parted here, from love, from life,
I pour my song as on a foreign shore.

But stay, rash youth, the sun has climb'd on high, [gone;
The night is past, the shadows all are
For lost Maria breathe the eternal sigh,
And waft thy sorrows to the gales of morn."

(See p. 182 of Mr. T.'s Description, &c.)

Yours, &c. GULIELMUS.

*** There was a Colonel Richard Laurence, who had the command of a regiment in the Parliament army, in which situation he went to Ireland in 1649: Was he allied to the family of Laurence described by your correspondent ST. IVES? G. H. W.

The

The Hermit of SAXELEN: *and Convent of* ENGELBERG.

(From the General Outline of the SWISS *Landscapes.)*

THE next day I crossed over from Meyringen into the Forest-Canton, in order to go up Mount Engel, and to see the convent of that name. The first ascent was beset with woods, and our path struck underneath them. Through their openings we saw across the valley the opposite bank, out of which the Reichembach cataract issues. A ridge spreads out far to the right, having its outline indented like a flash of lightning. The cascades which yesterday appeared unconnected, now proved many of them to be successive falls of one and the same stream. The stems and branches of the trees which enfolded us cut out that scene into several compartments; and shewed clearly to us the advantage any picture has by being confined in a frame. Here every object might by itself have formed a distinct picture: flocks, fragments of the river Aär, human habitations and clusters of peasantry, cascades waving in the air (the bright emanations from so many glaciers), pastures and meads;—or all these objects composed together with endless variety.

At other times we could distinguish below us nothing but deeps of foliage: while the sun-beams here and there shooting through them helped the illusion of transparency; and the sprays, as they were stirred by the breeze, moved up and down, in billows, with the elasticity and almost the buoyancy of a fluid.

About an hour after we had gained the summits, and had begun to descend a little, the horizon, which had been for some time much confined and cooped up by the surrounding eminences of the ground, burst all of a sudden over the Forest-Canton. We then descended obliquely by zig-zag paths down a precipice into this sequestered region. As we descended, the precipice above our heads grew upwards into the skies to a height really colossal:

——"And overhead upgrew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. Yet higher than their tops
The verdurous wall of Paradise upsprung,
Which to our general sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire, neighbouring round.
And higher than that wall, a circling row," &c. *Paradise Lost.*

—But it is ordinary beauties that may be steadily viewed and described—not what we saw now! One is too interested to observe coolly; the mind becomes absent from its purpose—the pen drops from the hand. I have only a confused recollection, as after a delirium—and cannot attempt it.

We passed by Saxelen, the native and burial place of NICHOLAS DE LA FLUE, the Patriot Saint. Under a glass case, ornamented with gold and precious stones, in the midst of this church, are deposited the bones of this favourite object of national worship. His real burial-place is still to be seen in a small adjoining chapel. It is a simple grave-stone, on which his figure is coarsely carved in stone, the rude workmanship of the age in which he lived. "This great man," says Coxe, "signalized himself in defence of his country, and particularly during the war against Sigismund, Archduke of Austria. He was no less remarkable for humanity than valour. He remonstrated with his countrymen who were going to burn a convent near Diessenhausan; and it was saved from destruction. To the most excellent qualities of the heart and understanding, to great political sagacity, he added the exterior graces of figure, dignity of character, and the most winning affability of manners. Raised by his countrymen to several high employments in the State, he repeatedly declined the office of Landamman, because he thought he saw reasons to condemn the principles of the governing party. At length, hurried away by his detestation of evil, and his zeal for monkish devotion, according to the taste of that age, he retired from the world in his 50th year, and, in a fit of gloomy superstition, he turned hermit. The place of his retreat was at Raust, a few miles from Saxelen. There he built a hermitage with a small chapel, and strictly observed all the

the discipline of the most austere life."

It happened that at the conclusion of the war with CHARLES the Rash, the Cantons of Soleurre and Fribourg desired to enter into the Helvetic Confederacy. Three of the Cantons acceded to this proposal; but the other five, from the intrigues of a French faction, opposed it. Mutual animosities arose, and were inflamed to the highest pitch. The deputies to a late hour were engaged in warm debate, but with little hopes of coming to any agreement. France acquiring those two Cantons would thus extend itself into the heart of the confederacy, whereby it would be disunited and dissolved. Civil war first, and then conquest, would have been the fatal consequences. These topics were strongly urged in the assembly—but in vain. The next morning the deputies were to depart; when, in the dead of night, a venerable figure with hoary locks rose up before them. His eyes beamed a celestial flame. In his air, and attitude, in the action of stretching forth his hands, in his voice, he seemed a being not of this world. Accents supernatural broke from his lips. At this apparition the whole assembly were panic-struck, and rose up with awe from their seats. "It is only the Hermit of Saxelen who addresses you! I perceive that the Enemy has stolen unperceived during the night into this Paradise. I see him now sitting in the midst of you. To your eyes, it is true, blinded by faction, he is invisible. Drive him from these happy regions, I conjure you, or Switzerland is no more!" While they were looking round with amazement at each other, he was gone. Still they thought they yet saw his venerable aspect—his voice seemed still to peal in their ears, as a warning from Heaven. All sublunary passions became mortified in them. In the spirit of patriotism and union they agreed to sacrifice all differences; and the two Cantons were received into the confederacy.

Nicholas, it appears, had heard of their factions even in the depth of his retirement, wherein the world supposed him dead long since.—And instantly, without regarding his infirmities, his age, the ruggedness and length of the way, or the shock of contending factions, he came off, and arrived in time to save his country.

The great valley along which we were passing up to Engelberg, after some time grows narrower, until at last the banks almost meet. Here the ascent begins to grow more rapid. Our path was now walled and roofed by a continued forest. But as it wound itself up along the edge of the precipice, we could through the apertures of the branches see every object below, while the sun-beams were warded off as by a jalousie-blind. (We remarked one tall rock winding up like a geometrical staircase, being set with firs, as with so many balustrades.) But on our side of the valley the long-depending branches resembled more a continued Chinese pagoda, with its successive ranks of roofs shelving over one another. The astonishing variety of forms in the trees (the firs especially), of different ages and heights, reminded me at other times of an arabesque; with all the sprightliness and fanciful elegance of its forms, real, living squirrels at the same time sporting up their trunks, or pendent in loops at the top of their branches. We continued ascending during the remainder of the day, our fatigue being frequently relieved by the soothing note of the cuckoo. At Graafnorth we had refreshed ourselves with cream and strawberries that are gathered wild in the woods. At last, near evening, the region towards which we were making our pilgrimage suddenly greeted us—a small oval vale, with a village and abbey towards the upper end. "It is beautifully wooded, and watered by several lively streams enclosed within a circle of gentle hills; all terminated by a majestic theatre of cloud-capped Alps." All this is held up at this prodigious elevation by the mountain we had ascended together with some others, and among those the Titlis, whose head is retired on the right, behind the convent. It is called in German The Valley of the Angel-mountain: for, in those dark ages, it seemed something miraculous to find this fertile spot in so sequestered a place; held up as it were between earth and heaven, in a middle region, and consecrated to so holy a purpose.

This religious retirement is situated in a vale more than 2000 yards above

above the surface of the ocean. On all sides, with the exception of two passes, it is cut off from the haunt of man by Alps and Glaciers. The principal Alp is the Titlis, "whose summits glistened with the departing sunbeams, long after the surrounding heights were visible only in the pale glimmer of twilight; and the monks, ages ago, in their cells beneath, were involved in darkness." An inexperienced traveller expects in a Convent, on the Alps especially, to meet with the usages of long-past ages, preserved in all their purity; and heightened by the novelty and rarity of the most distant countries. The imagination goes back at least into the sixth century. But, if he is exhausted with fatigue, as we were, he will quickly be reconciled to the disappointment of finding himself still in the eighteenth century, and welcomed with all the accommodation of a large city. Instead of a convent and a monk, he meets (under the name of one and the garb of the other) with a palace, and nothing less than a SOVEREIGN PRINCE. Passing along the gallery, we observed that the walls of it had been furnished with plans, not of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, but of all the principal cities and fortresses of Europe. There is also a numerous and select library, together with a large saloon for fêtes, a cabinet of natural history,—in short, every thing that belongs to palaces in general. From not speaking German, I could not enter into their conversation at supper. But in the manners of the monks, in the service of the table, or in the company that were on a visit to them, I could observe nothing essentially different from what one meets with among other collegiate bodies. However, after being glutted with the pleasures of that kind of society at the English or Scottish universities, a man would hardly travel so many hundred miles, and climb the Alps, if this is to be his whole gratification. One of the monks played several dances on a piano. Others talked politics; for they had even the Gazette. This at once waked me out of a dream. But, on reflection, nothing can shew more forcibly the civilization of the eighteenth century, which seems now in every country to have pervaded all ranks of society and all professions, explaining away every thing national, local, or peculiar, whether in manners or opinions, and reducing all to one common temperature. This may not be so agreeable to the imagination, which loves to lose itself in distant places and times—

"Antiquis errare locis, antiqua videre
Flumina gaudebat—studio fallente laborem."

But if mankind are better, they are wiser and happier; and then sufficient amends are made to the understanding and the heart. The conclusion is inevitable; but whether the premises be true, it is not for me to give any opinion. As I saw that they were preparing for some entertainment to be given the next day, and that their relations and friends had been invited from all parts of the country, who were of course to be provided with beds, I made an excuse for coming away. After taking leave of them all, therefore, in the morning, and receiving a hearty shake of the hand from the good old man, the superior, we came away.

The same hospitable reception was experienced by Coxe, who describes it faithfully. "Upon alighting," he says, "from our horses, which the Abbot had obligingly sent for us on the way, he politely received us and conducted us into a large saloon; where soon afterwards dinner was served with all the plenty of feudal times, and all the comforts of the present age. The company at table consisted of the Abbot, five or six Benedictines, ourselves, and servants, who, according to the custom of the place, sat down to the same hospitable board with their masters. This intermixture of society, the politeness of the worthy abbot, and the facetious cheerfulness of one of the fathers, rendered the repast as agreeable as it was uncommon. About seven in the afternoon we sat down to supper. In the midst of the repast we were suddenly struck with an awful thunderstorm, which, though it could not be called music of the spheres (or such as, according to the legends of the Abbey, was performed on the top of the Engelberg by a choir of angels, at the consecration of the Convent,) yet produced a most sublime effect when re-echoed by the surrounding mountains."

This

This was the unhappy canton in which the first and latest breath was drawn of Helvetian liberty. It received its mortal blow from France in the year 1797. The Underwaldeners fought to desperation, without discipline, men, women, and children, promiscuously—and were routed. Those whom the battle spared, the massacre, which took place after, exterminated—and the country was laid waste. [See the French accounts of that day.] And all this havock was committed by a DISCIPLINED army! For this, France has to answer to God and to posterity. The character of this poor people WAS (for the better part of it is now no more) not unworthy of the Paradise they inhabited. One may be judged of from the other. Of the former some idea perhaps may be collected from Gessner's Idylls.—And as for the beauty of their country, THAT was beyond every thing that is to be found in nature, in poetry, or in dreams! L. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Towcester, Dec.* 6.

YOUR usual readiness to further any endeavours for the benefit of the Publick, induces me to solicit a place in your valuable Miscellany, for a few observations touching the relief of the indigence of the Poor of this country with the aggregate of their revenue, derived partly from parochial rates, and partly from donations left by charitable persons, throughout England and Wales. Allowing that inaccuracies and imperfections must be inseparable from such measures, there is sufficient reason to believe that the annual amount of their produce now exceeds a million sterling.

In many of these institutions a discretionary power is vested in the appointed guardians, as to the mode of distribution; and a partiality is generally shewn to pecuniary dispositions, the impolicy of which the most superficial observations would demonstrate.

It has always been my persuasion that administering some relief to the poor in the necessaries of life would answer very important ends. And in the winter 1813, being acting feoffee of the Charity established in this place by the Rev. William Sponne, Archdeacon of Norfolk and Rector of Towcester, anno Domini 1451, to be appropriated under the sound discretion of the feoffees; I adopted this principle, the good effects of which the inclemency of the season rendered most conspicuous. The customary portion of 2*s.* 3*s.* and 4*s.* to each family, being inadequate to their obtaining any considerable quantity of provisions; I directed them to purchase meat, or bread, in which they would receive an allowance of three pence in the current price. Herein I expected to meet with great opposition from the prejudices of the poor, who had been accustomed to receive money; and consequently thought it expedient to adopt a plan of gradually introducing the benefits which were to be derived. I therefore began by distributing tickets to thirty families, entitling them to the above advantages from the butcher or baker, whenever it suited them to make their applications. Its utility being diffused by themselves, solicitations were soon multiplied for the like privileges, to the number of 250 families participating in the benefactions from Sponne's Charity, all of whom bore grateful testimony to the beneficial tendency of the system.

I am convinced that, if the experiment be once made within the year, by parishes or otherwise, and were it never to exceed the portion which I adopted, it would be found to promote industry and œconomy among the poor, improve their morals, and consequently increase their happiness, as well as render them less burthensome to those chargeable with their support. From a variety of calculations I have proved, that the average of seventy-eight shillings for 100*l.* collected for parochial rates, would admit of the same proportionate relief to all who usually apply to the parishes for subsistence *.

Yours, &c. GILBERT FLESHER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

PERMIT a constant and old Reader of your Magazine, to offer B. S. a few hints for his wishes to establish the Benevolent Clothing Society. It has often occurred to me, that such

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* Read Archibald Alison's Sermon on Seasons of Scarcity.

a Society

a Society would be attended with very great advantages, but not exactly on the plan B. S. proposes.—There are, no doubt, many people who have accumulated apparel, and also some few in the middle walk of life, who are at a loss how to bestow it; but give this kind of apparel, to the young girl just going to service, or the little female whose mother cannot afford to clothe it, or to the male, whose father would wish to make an errand-boy, I think from the following reasons the kind intention of the Society would be lost. You are well aware the clothes of a child in want should be strong, plain, and coarse, that its thoughts may not rise above its situation; clothes made to fit from a much finer texture would only produce in the little female vanity, and in a few years be productive of evil, which the kind intention of this Society is on purpose to prevent: it is the same as far as linen, cravats, or fine stockings, go for the male; clothes sent turned, mended, &c. might be very well, and the boy so dressed, no evil arise from. But, though I am decidedly against the children of want wearing clothes of a fine texture, still I am of opinion, by appointing proper people to receive any thing that may be given, fixing on it a low price, to sell it, and then by subscriptions also, such a Society may be established, that might make each child of want decently clad, to attend, and be instructed in the duties of our holy religion. I speak for the Church only; for, let every other religion establish its own society in whatever way it thinks proper.

My situation is too humble for my name to be of any consequence, though not the lowest but secondary order of the Clergy, and my pocket, from family, much lower than my situation: however, for such a purpose, I offer my mite, 10*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*. I waited in the hope that some more able hand in all respects would have considered and answered B. S.'s letter. CLERICUS.

*** L. V. asks, What relationship existed between Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, and Mr. Bisse of Batcombe in Somersetshire, who left 2000 volumes to the Library of Wadham College in Oxford? Both persons occur in the elaborate work of Mr. Bliss, of St. John's, who perhaps can solve the quere.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following "Regulations for the Examination of Apothecaries" have been lately published by the authority of that respectable Corporation.

"The Court of Examiners chosen and appointed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries, of the City of London, in pursuance of a certain Act of Parliament, 'For better Regulating the *Practice* of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales,' passed in the 55th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, has determined:

That every person who shall be admitted to an Examination for a Certificate to practise as an Apothecary, shall be required to produce

Testimonials of having served an Apprenticeship of *not less* than *five years* to an Apothecary; of having attained the full age of *Twenty-one years*, and being of a good moral conduct.

He is expected to possess a competent knowledge of the Latin language, and to produce Certificates of having attended not less than

Two Courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology:

Two Courses of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

One Course of Lectures on Chemistry; and

One Course of Lectures on Materia Medica.

A Certificate of Attendance for *six months at least* on the *Medical Practice* of some Public Hospital, Infirmary, or Dispensary.

The Court has also determined, that the Examination for a Certificate to practice as an Apothecary, shall be as follows;

1. In translating parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, and Physician's Prescriptions.

2. In the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

3. In Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

4. In the Materia Medica.

Regulations for the Examination of Assistants.

That every person who shall be admitted to an Examination for a Certificate to act as an Assistant to any Apothecary, in *compounding* or *dispensing* Medicines, shall be required to translate parts of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, and Physician's Prescriptions; and shall be examined as to his knowledge of Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

Notice.

Every person intending to qualify himself under the regulations of this Act,

Act, to practise as an Apothecary, or to act as an Assistant, must give notice in writing *(post paid)* addressed to the Clerk of the Society of Apothecaries, Apothecaries Hall, London, at least *six days* previously to the day of Examination.

The Court will meet in the Hall on *Thursday* the *third* of *August*, at *two o'clock* of the afternoon *precisely*, and on every following *Thursday* at the same hour. *By order of the* Court,

JOHN WATSON, *Secretary.*

Apothecaries Hall,
London, July 31, 1815.

*** *It is expressly ordered by the Court of Examiners that no Gratuity be received by any Officer from any person applying for Information relative to the Business of this Court.*

"*Extracts from the Act 'For better Regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout* ENGLAND *and* WALES'."

That, from and after the first day of August, 1815, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons (except persons already in practice as such), to practise as an Apothecary in any part of *England* or *Wales*, unless he or they shall have been examined by the Court of Examiners, or the major part of them; and have received a Certificate of his or their being duly qualified to practise as such, from the said Court of Examiners; who are authorized and required to examine all person and persons applying to them, for the purpose of ascertaining the skill and abilities of such person or persons in the science and practice of Medicine, and his or their fitness and qualification to practise as an Apothecary.—That, from and after the first day of August, 1815, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons (except the persons then acting as Assistants to any Apothecaries, and excepting persons who have actually served an Apprenticeship of five years to an Apothecary) to act as an Assistant to any Apothecary, in compounding or dispensing medicines, without undergoing an examination by the Court of Examiners, or by five Apothecaries, so to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned.—That it shall and may be lawful to appoint five Apothecaries in any county or counties respectively throughout *England* and *Wales* (except within the said city of *London*, the liberties or suburbs thereof, or within thirty miles of the same), to act for such county or counties, or any other county or counties near or adjoining; and such five Apothecaries are authorized and empowered to examine all Assistants to apothecaries throughout the county or counties in regard of which such Apothecaries shall have been so appointed as aforesaid.—That, if any person (except such as are then actually practising as such) shall, after the said first day of August 1815, act or practise as an Apothecary in any part of *England* or *Wales*, without having obtained such certificate as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *Twenty Pounds*; and if any person (except such as are then acting as such, and excepting persons who have actually served an apprenticeship as aforesaid) shall, after the first day of August, 1815, act as an Assistant to any apothecary, to compound and dispense medicines, without having obtained such certificate, every person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of *Five Pounds*.—That no Apothecary shall be allowed to recover any charges claimed by him in any Court of Law, unless such apothecary shall prove on the trial, that he was in practice as an apothecary prior to, or on the said first day of August, 1815, or that he has obtained a certificate to practise as an apothecary.—That the said Master, Wardens, and Society of Apothecaries do make annually, and cause to be printed, an exact list of all and every person who shall in that year have obtained a certificate to practise as an apothecary, with their respective residences attached to their respective names."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

MANY natives of the Sister Island having been elevated since the Union, to the Baronetage of Great Britain;—it may not be amiss to give a cautionary hint to English Heralds in the admission of pedigrees set up by individuals of antient Irish names.—The chief landed proprietors of Ireland are of *English surname*;—some descended from the original conquerors in the reign of Henry II. and from the English settlers, and patentees of the forfeited estates, in the various succeeding reigns. The old proprietors of Irish blood (whose names are in common preceded by the distinction of *O'* or *Mac*), being deprived of their estates, of course fell into obscurity and vassalage, with some exceptions.

The great mass of the Irish peasantry are of *original Irish* surnames; and when any of them rise to opulence, they assume the airs of high descent, as being of the same

name

name as some O' or Mac, who (many centuries before) enjoyed such or such property. Not to mention the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of tracing a descent through ages of poverty and obscurity, it is a fact well known that the vassals of the old Irish chieftains, and of the antient English colonists, and all their followers indiscriminately, took the name of the head of the clan; and it is obvious that any O' or Mac of the present day has *at least* an equal chance of being descended from the humble vassal, as from the chieftain of the clan, whose name he bears. The same vanity is discernible in the peasantry of Wales, who esteem themselves the descendants of the antient Lords of Britain, and hold the Saxons (or English) in contempt as a race of modern intruders.—A late edition of the Baronetage (a respectable compilation in other respects) has led to these observations.

Some families of Irish surname, whose descent from the original chieftain can be authenticated, undoubtedly exist—but I believe the number is very limited; and even here, there are in general various claimants to the honour of representing the elder branch. The descent of the noble house of O'Bryen is undoubted; they never lost their possessions, and from being chieftains or princes, submitted to the English laws, and had the honours of the Peerage conferred upon them by the English Monarch. But it does not follow that every O'Bryen suddenly enriched by trade or accident is to be admitted by English Heralds as a branch of the noble Thomond race. There are thousands of the name of O'Bryen in the lowest lines, and the same may be said of other great families. These observations bear also upon those families in Ireland who are of antient English origin: in a part of that country every second man bears the name of Fitzgerald or Barry (the surnames of the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Barrymore); and are probably descended from the vassals of the ancestors of those peers whose surname they bear. BIOGRAPHICUS.

*** H. T. B. notices in Part I. p. 244, a reply of Dr. Henneker to Lord Chatham; and wishes to be informed if Dr. Henneker was a Physician, and when and where he practised?

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

THE recent decease of Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, may render a brief research into the antiquity of that high office, interesting to many of your Readers.

The only Court Military established by the *permanent* Laws of the land (for the Militia and Mutiny Acts are annual) is the Court of *Chivalry*, which in former times was held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, jointly; but since the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, under Henry VIII. and the consequent extinguishment of the office of Lord High Constable, it hath usually, with respect to civil matters, been held before the Earl Marshal only. (Lev. 230. — Show. P. C. 60.)—This Court (by Stat. 13 Rich. II. c. 2.) takes cognizance of contracts and other matters touching deeds of arms and war, as well out of the realm as within it. And from its sentences an appeal lies immediately to the King in person, (4 Inst. 125.)

It was in great reputation in the times of pure Chivalry, and afterwards during our connexions with the Continent, by the territories which our Princes held in France; but is now grown almost entirely out of use, on account of the feebleness of its jurisdiction and want of power to enforce its judgments; as it can neither fine nor imprison, not being a Court of Record. (7 Mod. 127.—3 Bl. Com. 68.)

The original title was *The Marshal Court*; and it was the duty of the Earl Marshal to see execution done. The place where the Court sat was the King's Hall: and having increased its jurisdiction beyond the limits which could render it consistent with that of the established Courts of Law, the Commons made complaint to the Crown, that it had encroached into the cognizance of actions pleadable in those Courts; and therefore by the Act abovementioned in 13 Richard II. its jurisdiction and power were limited to deeds of arms, and that "every plaintiff shall plainly declare his matter in his petition before any man be sent for to answer it;" and if any plea be commenced there which might be tried by the Law of the land, the question of jurisdiction should be first disposed

disposed of. Several cases of this kind are recorded; and amongst them is the Impeachment by John Lord Talbot, Lieutenant of Ireland, against the Earl of Ormond, for high treason, before the Earl of Bedford, Constable of England, in his Marshal's Court; but the King abolished the accusation. The Law of Arms was, that the appellant, being overcome, incurred the same punishment which the defendant ought to have done if he had vanquished: this principle was founded on the antient doctrine of Deut. xix. v. 18. If the accuser be found false, and that he hath given false witness against his brother, then you shall do to him as he had thought to do to his brother; and thou shalt put evil away from the midst of thee.

The jurisdiction out of the realm was understood and exercised in parts beyond the seas—for upon the seas the Admiral had jurisdiction. The Acts of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, which establish the authority of the Court of King's Bench to try offences committed out of the realm, were held not to affect the jurisdiction of this Court of Chivalry or Marshal Court, because "they could not try such cases by jury according to the course of the Common Law of the realm in that case, *for want of proof*" —the implication is, that the Marshal Court proceeded without proof. And in 8 Rich. II. it was enacted, that no plea which should concern the Common Law, should be tried before the Constable and Marshal. In an appeal between Upton and Down in 8 Henry VI. after battell joined, the King's writ out of Chancery issued to the Sheriffs of London, as recorded in the great book of the Abbey of Bury, fo. 7, "Secundum legem Armorum die Lunæ prox. futur. apud West-Smithfield in suburb. civitatis prædictæ Deo dante perficiend' contra diem predict. nostris sumptibus et expensis erigi, construi, et fieri fac. in omnibus prout in ultimo duello ibidem facto fact. fuerunt, et quod terra infra listas predict. cum sabulo sufficiente et equalit. cooperatur, ita quod aliqui lapides grandes aut arena infra easdem listas minime inveniantur quovismodo," &c.

They proceeded according to the customs and usages of that Court; and in cases omitted, according to the Law of Arms; and therefore upon attainders before the Constable and Marshal of England, no land is forfeited, or corruption of blood wrought: and as all appeals were referred to the King himself, the Heralds became attendants upon this Court; who are "messengers of war and peace, skilful in descents, pedigrees, and armories: they marshal solemnities at coronations; they manage combats before the Marshal; and upon request they solemnize the funerals of noble, honourable, reverend, and worshipful personages."—They were first incorporated by King Rich. III. and afterwards newly incorporated by Philip and Mary—on the ground that "their learning and faithful dealing in descents and pedigrees upon just proof, may be a mean to quieting many controversies about the titles of honours, dignities, and inheritances:" and their college was established by grant of letters patent, dated 18 July 1555, 2 & 3 Ph. and Mary, in the parish of St. Bennett in Castle Baynard Ward, where it now stands, and wherein are enrolled the pedigrees of all noble and gentlemen's families. The preservation of genealogies of families is derived from the earliest authority, which we may find in Ps. lxix. Ezek. xiii. 8, 9. 1 Esdr. ii. 62. These heralds are discharged of subsidies, tolls, and other charges of the Commonwealth by letters patent of 3 Edw. VI.

The office of Marshal was derived from the antient *Heretochius*, and was chosen by the Common Council for the common utility of the realm, *per provincias et patricios in pleno Folkmote*. The office of *Constable* of England was afterwards of inheritance, by the tenure of the manors of Harlefield, Newman, and Whitenhurst, the grand sergeanty, in the line of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, and afterwards of right in the line of the Staffords and Dukes of Buckingham, as heirs general to them: at last, by the opinion of all the Judges in 6 Hen. VIII. it lawfully descended to Edward, Duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of treason in 13 Hen. VIII. and then it was forfeited to the Crown; and since that time, both in respect of the amplitude of the authority both in war and peace, and of the great charge attendant upon its high dignity, it was never granted to any subject,

ject, but now of late *hâc vice.* (Ibid. 127.)—The grants of the office of Earl Marshal of England were by the King himself, and never belonged to any subject by reason of tenure, as the stewardship and constableship sometime did: and to this effect the grant of Richard II. to Thomas Earl of Nottingham, is apparent: "Habendam sibi et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus cum omnibus feodis, &c. imperpetuum." (12 June, 20 Rich. II.) This Charter of Creation was confirmed by statute. And in 22 Edw. IV. the office of Vice Marshal was granted to Thomas Grey *hâc vice.*

Upon the attainder of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in the reign of Q. Elizabeth in the affair of Queen Mary of Scotland, his honours were suspended; but in 1661 that attainder was reversed, and the honours and hereditary office of Marshal were again vested in his descendant Charles Howard, the fourth son of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel; and thence descended to Bernard, a younger son of that Earl, who was great grandson to the above-mentioned Thomas Howard; and from the same Bernard Howard, the late Duke derived his honours, which he enjoyed in amplitude, he having renounced the Roman Catholic faith, and become a Protestant; and is succeeded by Bernard Edward Howard, Esq. of Sheffield.

By this office of Hereditary Earl Marshal, the Duke ranks next to the Dukes of the Blood Royal; and marches in that rank in the highest processions known to this country; and as the late Duke was the only one, who for many years past has executed the office himself, he always appeared with his staff on high occasions; and having died in full office, considerable ceremonies are incidental to his funeral. He filled his elevated station with splendour and generous hospitality;—of affable manners, and of condescending urbanity; free from party-spirit or bigotry; but tenacious of his just claims; and as his power was great, so was the line of his beneficence extensive. Very many will regret the loss of his patronage; a large circle of noble relatives will remember his esteem; and numerous friends and public establishments will not soon forget his liberal regards and unrestrained conviviality. A. H.

Mr. Urban, *Kensington, Dec.* 19.

DO me the favour of informing the publick, through the channel of your Magazine, that the intended conflagration of the *IVth Volume* of the Bibl. Spenceriana will not take place. The promptitude and spirit of Mr. John Major, Bookseller, of West Smithfield, has prevented this catastrophe. In other words, the whole number of copies, mentioned in the last communication, have been purchased by Mr. Major, at a price, necessarily much inferior to what I should have received had I disposed of them in the usual manner, but, nevertheless, extremely creditable to the liberal feelings of the purchaser. I have submitted, perhaps with some reluctance, to this sacrifice: considering it, however, more justifiable than a total consumption of property to so considerable an amount. I am persuaded, and indeed am authorized to aver, that Mr. Major will do nothing, in the disposal of these copies, which can injure the reputation of a respectable man of business; or cause the purchasers of entire sets to accuse themselves of precipitancy in their friendly support of the author.

Yours, &c. T. F. Dibdin.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 20.

TWO of your Correspondents, Philo-lib (page 303) and Misanquac (page 406.) are making lamentable complaints against certain authors and publishers who destroy useless materials; or who, to use an apt simile, after their edifice is completed, think proper, having no further occasion for the scaffolding, to consign it to the flames. It is singularly unfortunate for the acute feelings of these very susceptible gentlemen, that the persons, with a view more particularly to whose conviction or reformation they have so pithily written, appear at present to be "wooing pardon by renewed offence."

It is equally unfortunate for me, that, owing to some odd and old-fashioned notions of *property*, which I long ago imbibed, I am unable to discern the reasonableness of their interference; and am therefore myself, perhaps, in very great danger of standing

standing in the way of reproof, or in need of reformation.

If it were allowed me to suppose a personal interview to take place between these censors and either of the gentlemen whom they have subjected to their animadversion, I should expect that the first question, put on the part of the latter, would be—"Have we not a right to do what we will with our own?" The answer to this must of course be in harmony with the letters just referred to, "No! you *have a right* to spend your money in *engraving*, *wood-cutting*, *printing*, and *publishing*, but you have *no right* to look for, and endeavour to secure, an adequate return. It is quite competent to you to *advance your cash or notes* with a view to the public amusement or instruction; but any steps you may afterwards take for the purpose of *protecting the property* you have thus created from depreciation, is a violation of the *spirit* of the Copyright Act, which, whatever its preamble may assert, is designed, *according to our interpretation*, rather to make and keep books an *unmarketable drug*, than to secure to Authors and publishers a *reasonable indemnity*. The Lord Chancellor, therefore, ought to step in, and punish your temerity by laying your copyright open."

To be very serious, however, upon this not unimportant subject, Mr. Urban: the principles and practices of tradesmen, it is well known, usually adapt themselves to the sentiments and habits of their customers; and if *no motives* are found sufficient to urge a *timely purchase* of a *valuable book*, but the fear that delay may defeat its own object, and the utter despair of seeing literary property depreciated, in such a case, *those powerful motives* must and ought to be applied: and on this principle of expediency, or rather necessity, I unhesitatingly venture to defend what these gentlemen call, I cannot exactly tell why, the modern *Bibliomania*.

The question, as to any injury done to the publick, by the practice, lies, I conceive, in a very small compass; and I will endeavour to state it as follows:

Every work is in some degree either *meritorious* or *worthless*. It either ought to be patronized, or it ought not; upon the latter supposition, *viz.* that a book has no intrinsic merit; that it is not worth reading; that any money would be thrown away in the purchase of it *as a book*; the sooner the misguided adventurer who published it, puts it out of his own power to play the fool again, the better for him, and certainly not the worse for the publick. For while the first impression, owing to such a radical defect, can find no vent, and copies lie year after year waiting without hope of being matched with purchasers, the publick cannot, by any stretch of argument, be said to sustain a loss. They might have them if they wanted them: they do not want them; and ought not therefore to complain, if, after a patient waiting for their decision, the things are withdrawn from their view.

If on the contrary the work has an excellency of some sort or degree, ought it not for that reason *to sell? and must not its sale be the criterion of its value to the publick?*

Supposing, then, first, its character is good, but not that of adaptation to general use; that it is fit for only a very limited sale in a long series of years. Where is the use of an author's calculating on improbabilities, or even impossibilities; and imagining that a work of such a description shall ever alter its *character* and come into general request?—the *character* of his work known, and the impression determined by that character, he may safely, after he has manufactured a reasonable number, according to his best judgment, clear away *his scaffolding*.

But supposing the work to be not only really useful, but calculated for *general use*, of such a value that it is a benefit conferred on society at large, and well adapted to popularity, and yet that it hangs upon hand. Where, I ask, is the fault in such a case? Certainly it lays any where but with the author or proprietor. The *would-be patrons of literature*, the reviewers, and the booksellers, may divide it amongst them, as they please. The author has a certain rule of action, which will justify his conduct before the whole world. He is to make the most he can of his powers. It is never his interest to deprive himself of any part of the facilities he may have created for the reprinting a really popular and *saleable* book.—

But

But if, from any cause, his book, whatever he may think of it, *does not sell*, he is hardly to be blamed for destroying his wooden-blocks and turning his old copper into cash.

The conclusion, therefore, Mr. Urban, appears to be, that the proprietor of a *worthless work* can do no injury to the publick by destroying the means of reprinting it. And the proprietor of a *truly valuable* and *popular* book, which (where the public taste is correct and judicious in its operation) will also be a very rapidly selling work, can never have the least temptation thus to act.

But, Mr. Urban, methinks, I should very much like to explore the *ample* libraries of some of these *Philo-libs*—these impassioned lovers of books, who sympathise so feelingly with every burning block, and scratched bit of copper. No doubt, they have ample libraries of their own. No doubt, the largest apartment in the house is fitted up for the reception of books, and a handsome portion of the income devoted to the purchase of them. Liberal patrons! they, doubtless, purchase all that is advertized in the chosen walk of Science, and *take up their copies the moment the publication is announced.* Their solicitude is not, therefore, on their own account, but on account of some other liberal patrons, lest they should, *inadvertently, (through the madness of these authors, manifested in their acts of literary suicide)* come in a day too late.

But is it so? I fear the contrary is the fact: I fear the libraries of these Castigators are any where but in their own houses. Their books are any books, rather than books which they have bought and paid for.—Their libraries are mostly, if not wholly, in the bookseller's shops—and there they are likely to continue. In them they lounge away their time, to the annoyance of the tradesmen—in them, they read—in them they crack their jokes, and turn up their noses and scowl at all they see: or perhaps you will find them in an Institution, or in a Museum, or in some other Public Libraries, supplied by the operation of an impolitic enactment out of the pockets of *the poor labourers in literature.* But, at home, books are a *useless luxury!*—They are an *incumbrance!* They *litter the parlour!!!*

Should they, however, ever hereafter grow so rich, and so liberal, as to be disposed to relieve the weight of their purses by a little expenditure this way; or should they grow so old, as to be no longer capable of going abroad to forage; they would then be very sorry that any thing they might like in Literature should be out of print, or rare, or should not, in fact, be to be picked up by them at one third of the published price.

T. F.

Mr. Urban, *Hollander-House, Kent.*

YOUR Correspondent (page 232, in your Magazine for September last) wishes to know whether there is any truth in the general assertion and belief, "That the Barberry-tree is destructive to the vegetation of Wheat." In corroboration of the received opinion, I beg leave to state the following facts. That of which I was an eye-witness, happened about eight or ten years ago. The late Duke of Bedford, who never omitted an opportunity of bringing any agricultural question to the test of experiment, had a hedge planted in equal portions with White Thorn, Black Thorn, Holly, Barberry, Crab, and possibly some other shrubs which I do not now recollect, with a view to ascertain their comparative advantages and disadvantages in making a good fence. The hedge had not been planted many years before the field, with which it was on one side enclosed, was sown with wheat. Some little time before harvest, the tenant called upon me (then residing at Woburn) desiring I would witness the extraordinary effect which that part of the hedge (about 15 or 20 yards, more or less) that was composed of Barberry-bushes, had upon the wheat. The wheat immediately adjoining to the hedge, and for 10 or 15 yards from it, was completely blighted, scarcely a single grain being to be found in any one ear growing within that distance. Beyond that distance, a few solitary grains might be met with, and their number increased exactly in proportion as the wheat receded from the hedge. Adjoining to the hedge, the straw was exceedingly black, and this blackness gradually diminished as the wheat was further removed from the malignant influence

influence of the Barberry. The blight extended in a semicircular direction from the hedge, nearly across the field, till the discoloration insensibly died away.

That accurate observer, Mr. Marshal, in his Survey of the Norfolk Husbandry, relates an experiment of his own, which exactly corresponds with what I have here stated.

Yours, &c. E. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 25.

THE Sceptre lately found in the Tower, Mr. E. L. Swift says, "was discovered last year behind a massy oak press, which is apparently several hundred years old. It was in a case, covered with crimson velvet, extremely decayed: many of the jewels had dropped out of their settings, but none were lost out of the case. The sceptre is of gold, richly ornamented with diamonds and other gems, but in a style of workmanship extremely antique; the jewels, some of which are very large, amount to considerably beyond the number of two hundred. On the top is a white onyx dove, with her wings expanded, and the feet resting on a cross. I have examined the records of our several coronations, and find in none any notice of this fifth sceptre. There are two with a cross, for the King and the Queen, and two with a dove. At certain parts of the ceremony they hold a sceptre in each hand, but in no part are they required to change these sceptres, and they cannot, of course, hold three. My own opinion is, which I offer with much deference, that when the ancient regalia were ordered by the Parliament, in the time of Charles I. to be broken up and sold, this sceptre was concealed from their ravages, and that the sceptre was lost before the Restoration. At that time new regalia were made for Charles II. and I conjecture that a new sceptre, with the dove, was then provided in lieu of this ancient one, which was supposed to have shared the fate of the others. Assuredly its existence remained unknown during 175 years, until I had the good fortune to restore it to its place among the royal jewels of Great Britain. The style of its workmanship appears of high antiquity, and I have little hesitation in believing it to be the original sceptre of Edward the Confessor; consequently, more than seven hundred and fifty years old, and the most ancient of our whole regalia. As the last surviving relick of the Heptarchy, it is an object of national curiosity; many may think of national importance." B. J.

BUONAPARTIANA.

Letter dated Bellerophon, off Torbay, July 24.

The surrender of Buonaparte is to be attributed to the excellent dispositions made by Capt. Maitland off Rochefort, in conjunction with the Admiral, Sir H. Hotham, on that station. When he came first on board the Bellerophon, he was received on the quarter deck, when he said in a firm and certainly dignified manner in French, to Capt. Maitland, "I am come to claim the protection of your Prince and of your laws."—Buonaparte is about five feet seven inches in height, very strongly made, and well proportioned; very broad and deep chest; legs and thighs proportioned with great symmetry and strength; a small, round, and handsome foot. His countenance is sallow, and, as it were, deeply tinged by hot climates; but the most commanding air I ever saw. His eyes grey, and the most piercing that you can imagine. His glance, you fancy, searches into your inmost thoughts. His hair dark brown, and no appearance of gray. His features are handsome now, and when younger he must have been a very handsome man. He is rather fat, and his belly protuberant, but he appears active notwithstanding. His step and demeanour altogether commanding. He looks about 46 years of age. He is extremely curious, and never passes any thing remarkable in the ship without demanding its use, and inquiring minutely into the manner thereof. He also stops and asks the officers divers questions relative to the time they have been in the service, what actions, &c.; and he caused all of us to be introduced to him the first day he came on board. He has also asked several questions about the Marines, particularly those who appeared to have been some time in the service; and about the warrant officers, midshipmen, seamen, &c. He was but a very short time on board when he asked for the Boatswain, in order that he might look at him, and was very inquisitive as to the nature of his duty. He dresses in green uniform with red facings and edged with red; two plain gold epaulettes, the lappels of the coat cut round and turned back, white waistcoat and breeches, and military boots and spurs; the

the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on his left breast. He professes his intention (if he is allowed to reside in England) to adopt the English customs and manners, and declares that he will never meddle with politics more. The army which left Paris, and united with others on the Loire, wanted him to join them and resume his title, which he refused to do. He declares that not another "*goutte de sang*" shall be shed on his account. His followers still treat him with the greatest respect; not one of them, not even the Duke of Rovigo himself, ever speaking to him without being uncovered the whole time. He does not appear out until half-past ten, though he rises about seven. He breakfasts in the French fashion at eleven, and dines at six. He spends most of the day alone in the after-cabin, and reads a great deal. He retires to bed about eight. He has not latterly been much on the quarter deck. His suite is composed of 50 persons. General Bertrand appears to be a fine and faithful soldier. He has never abandoned Napoleon in his adversity or prosperity. He was at Elba with him, and I believe, intends accompanying him (if permitted) wherever his destination may be. It was this officer who constructed the bridge over the Danube, from the Isle de Lobau, which saved the French army after the battle of Asperne. Madame Bertrand, I believe, was born in Martinique of Irish parents, and her maiden name was Dillon. She is extremely pleasant and affable, and greatly attached to Napoleon's interest. The Duc de Rovigo is a very fine looking man, about 50, with a countenance expressive of superior talents. De Las Casses is a little fellow, about five feet one inch, very clever. He is the author of the "Historical Atlas." L'Allemand is considered an excellent officer, and commanded the light infantry of the Imperial Guard in the battle of Waterloo.

When the Bellerophon arrived off Torbay, signal was made to Capt. Maitland, to keep about three leagues from the shore, and to permit no communication from thence. This instruction was so rigorously followed, that boats were not even permitted to go alongside.

Extract of a Letter from Torbay.

"Buonaparte, on Tuesday (Aug. 1), was seen the greatest part of the morning at the windows of the cabin, generally in conversation with Bertrand or L'Allemand, and occasionally looking with a small opera glass at the gazing groups crowded in the vessels below, of all ages and all occupations, and sometimes appeared reading a newspaper; but he had none of the usual French gesticulation, and his countenance seldom altered. He is now very corpulent; and annexing that idea with the print of him, full length, as taken standing with his arms across on the parade, or the older print of him, as musing in the gardens of Malmaison, will give the best idea of his person. He was dressed in a very plain green coat, with a red collar, also perfectly plain, coming close round his neck, the coat buttoned close on the breast, and cut back in the usual French fashion, shewing a white waistcoat and pantaloons; a silver star on the left breast, two large gold epaulets, a low cocked-hat, perfectly plain, and high boots. His complexion is a clear uniform brown, no mustachios or whiskers, only his jet black hair appearing before the ear and a little behind. His eye is black, rather small, a steady fixed look. The most remarkable feature is the chin, which is very prominent; lips small; forming altogether a handsome, and, divested of the ideas happily inseparable from his person, a pleasing countenance; he is rather bald on the top of the head. Soon after five o'clock he appeared walking steadily the length of the quarter-deck, on the starboard side with L'Allemand; Buonaparte kept next the side of the ship, with his hat on, rather attending to his companion's conversation than taking much part in it himself. He frequently used his handkerchief, and otherwise had generally his right hand in the pocket of his pantaloons, and his left just throwing back his coat; sometimes his hands crossed behind. He paused, more or less, at the end of each turn, occasionally noticing some others of his suite, who all seemed to keep at a certain distance, and L'Allemand and all, with their hats off. Capt. Maitland was standing at the gangway with some of his officers, and a French officer dressed in blue, covered with silver lace and embroidery, said to be Savary. There were two or three ladies (Mad. Bertrand and others) much dressed, in the French fashion. All seemed to treat Buonaparte as the Emperor; who appeared as one in thought, walking a very steady pace, quite upright, now and then stooping a little to look through the port-holes at the vessels alongside. His person altogether gives one the idea of a strong man. At six o'clock the bell rang, dinner was announced, and he went below, followed by his attendants. Our jolly tars, with their usual good humour, put out a board, chalked—'He's gone to dine.' He remained, however, not much above half-an-hour, when another board announced

announced his re-appearance on the deck; where he resumed his walk in the same spot, occasionally with a child, and conversing with Bertrand or the ladies: he continued walking till dusk, when the view of this extraordinary man was closed to our countrymen, for the ship sailed at five next morning for Plymouth."

Fragments of his Letters, &c.

Mr. Mulligan, Silk-mercer of Bath, having repaired to Plymouth on Wednesday se'nnight, made the usual inquiries about the proper time to go out and see the great object of public curiosity: he was told five o'clock in the afternoon would be quite early enough; but impatient of delay, he secured a boat to himself, and proceeded about two o'clock towards the Bellerophon; no other boat had at that time come out, and his was allowed to approach within fifty yards of the vessel, the guard-boat alone intervening. It was a short time after the final destination of Buonaparte had been officially communicated to him. Mr. Mulligan soon observed Napoleon at the cabin window in the act of destroying papers, which, after tearing to pieces, he threw into the Sea. Mr. Mulligan, naturally anxious to secure some relics of this interesting character, picked up several fragments that drifted with the ebbing of the tide towards his boat; and on his return to Bath, he discovered they were of considerable interest, if not importance. They have been transmitted to government by the hands of Sir J. Coxe Hippesley. Among them are pieces of a letter from an American to Buonaparte, dated Paris, June 22; enough of which has been preserved to disclose matter of such a nature as it would not, under present circumstances, be prudent to publish. There are also scraps of minor interest, comprising MS translations of the Speaker's and Prince Regent's speeches at the close of the last session; a petition from some discontented officer; and a letter from the ci-devant King Murat to General Drouet, requesting his intercession with Napoleon in his behalf. But the most perfect of the fragments is part of a letter from Buonaparte to Maria Louisa, evidently written immediately after his late abdication. It appears to have been the first copy, penned in Napoleon's hand, on paper made for his especial use, with his profile and signature, "*Napoleon Empereur des François,*" in the water-mark. We subjoin a copy of the translation:—

"Madam, my dear and honoured Wife!

"Attending once more solely to the interests of France, I am going to abdicate the throne; and in closing my own political career, to bring about the commencement of the reign of our dear Son. My tenderness for you and for him impels me to this step no less than my duties as a Monarch. If he ensure, as Emperor, the happiness of France, and as a son, the happiness and the glory of his mother, my dearest wishes will be accomplished! Nevertheless, if even in his most tender infancy I can give up to him all my authority, in my capacity of Head of the State, I cannot, and it would be too painful to my heart, to sacrifice also the inviolable rights which nature gives me ——."

Particulars of the Behaviour of Buonaparte on his trans-shipment, &c.

Sir Henry Bunbury, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, charged with the communication of the result of the government to Buonaparte, were conveyed on board the Bellerophon by Lord Keith's yacht. Sir Henry was introduced to the Ex-Emperor, and, after mutual salutations, he read to him the resolution of the Cabinet, by which he was informed of his intended transportation to the Island of St. Helena, with four of his friends, to be chosen by himself, and twelve domestics. He received this intimation without any mark of surprise, as he said he had been apprized of the determination; but he protested against it in the most emphatic manner, and in a speech of three quarters of an hour, delivered with great coolness, self-possession, and ability, reasoned against the outrageous proceeding.—He recapitulated the circumstances under which he had been forced, he said, by the breach of the treaty made with him by the Sovereigns of Europe, to quit the Island of Elba—that he had exerted himself to prevent the renewal of hostilities—but that when they became unavoidable, and that the fortune of war decided against him, he yielded to the voice of his enemies, and as they had declared in the face of the world that it was against him only that they had taken up arms, he abdicated the Imperial Crown of France, in the full confidence that the Allies would be faithful to their solemn declaration, and leave his country to the settlement of their own affairs; then unarmed, and with the view of seeking an asylum as a private individual in England, he had first sought to be received under the King's allegiance, and under the protection of our laws, and had finally voluntarily put himself into the British power. In this predicament, he felt himself entitled to protest against the measure now announced to him; and, in a long argument, in which he shewed himself to be well versed in our laws,

laws, he reasoned against the act. Sir Henry Bunbury and Mr. Bathurst say, that his manner was temperate, his language eloquent, and that he conducted himself throughout in the most prepossessing way. The account they give of his persuasive manner is, it is said, highly interesting. Sir Henry answered to his discourse, that he had no commission but to make known to him the resolution of his Majesty's Ministers—but said that he should report the reasons stated against the proceeding.

The Bellerophon and Tonnant put to sea from Plymouth Sound on Friday. The concourse of boats in Plymouth Sound, and the loss of some lives, which had already taken place, induced the government to remove the Bellerophon to a greater distance. A subpœna from the Court of King's Bench, was obtained by Mr. Mackenrot, who has a cause pending in that court, in which he wanted the evidence of Napoleon and Jerome Buonaparte, and Admiral Villamez. But the officer arrived with his subpœna at the house of Sir J. Duckworth a few minutes after the Bellerophon had sailed.

On the same day the Northumberland sailed from Portsmouth, and on nearing Torbay on Sunday, perceived two line-of-battle ships approaching her, which proved to be the Bellerophon with Buonaparte on board, and the Tonnant with Lord Keith. In a few hours the Northumberland hailed them, and asked after Buonaparte, who, she was informed, had not come out of his cabin for some days. The ships came to anchor off Torbay.—General Bertrand went first on board the Tonnant, where he dined with Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn. He is a man of about fifty years of age, and extremely well behaved. At dinner, Sir George gave him a general explanation of his instructions with respect to Buonaparte; one of which was, that his baggage must be inspected before it was received on board the Northumberland. Bertrand expressed his opinion strongly against the measure of sending the Emperor (as he and all the suite constantly styled him) to St. Helena, when his wish and expectation were to live quietly in England under the protection of the English laws. Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn did not enter into any discussion upon the subject.

After dinner Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn, accompanied by Bertrand, went in the Admiral's yacht towards the Bellerophon. Previously to their arrival, Buonaparte's arms and pistols had been taken away from him, not without considerable altercation and objections on the part of the French officers.—Those who were not to accompany him were sent on board the Eurotas frigate. They expressed great reluctance at the separation, particularly the Polish officers. Buonaparte took leave of them individually. A Colonel Pistowski, a Pole, was peculiarly desirous of accompanying him; he had received seventeen wounds in the service of Buonaparte, and he said he would serve in any capacity, however menial, if he could be allowed to go with him to St. Helena. The orders for sending off the Polish officers were peremptory, and he was removed to the Eurotas. Savary and Lallemand, however, were not amongst those sent on board the frigate; they were left in the Bellerophon.—When Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn went on board the Bellerophon on Sunday afternoon, Buonaparte was upon deck to receive them, dressed in a green coat with red facings, two epaulets, white waistcoat and breeches, silk stockings, the star of the Legion of Honour, and a *chapeau bras*, with the three-coloured cockade. His face is remarkably plump, and his head rather bald upon the top. After the usual salutations, Lord Keith addressing himself to Buonaparte, acquainted him with his intended transfer from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, and conveyance in that ship to St. Helena. He appeared very uneasy at the communication, and after a long expostulation, sternly refused to go; but, on Lord Keith's observing that such was the order of his government, and that he hoped he should not be under the necessity of resorting to coercive measures, Buonaparte replied, "Oh no, no! You command! I must obey! You may take me: but recollect, I do not go with my own free will." He then formally protested in writing against the act before witnesses. He asked numerous inquisitorial questions of Lord Keith, which his Lordship very properly declined answering. A British officer who stood near him observed to him, that if he had not been sent to St. Helena, he would have been delivered up to the Emperor of Russia.

Buonaparte.—"*Dieu me garde des Russes!*" (God keep me from the Russians!) In making this reply, he looked at General Bertrand, and shrugged up his shoulders.

Sir George Cockburn.—"At what hour to morrow morning shall I come, General, and receive you on board the Northumberland?"

Buonaparte.—(With some surprise at being styled General)—"At ten o'clock."

Bertrand,

Bertrand, Madame Bertrand, Savary, Lallemand, Count and Countess Monthelon, were standing near Buonaparte. Sir George Cockburn asked him if he wanted any thing more before they put to sea. Bertrand replied, fifty packs of cards, a backgammon and a domino table; and Madame Bertrand desired to have some necessary furniture, which, it was said, should be furnished forthwith. One of Buonaparte's officers, the nephew of Josephine Beauharnois, his first wife, complained that faith had not been kept with the Emperor, who expected to reside with his suite in Great Britain. Buonaparte asked Lord Keith's advice. His Lordship merely replied, that he had to obey the orders he had received from his government. Buonaparte then desired another interview with his Lordship. Lord Keith declined it, alleging that it could not but be unsatisfactory—he had no discretion—his fate could not be altered. An officer who stood near him said—"You would have been taken if you had remained at Rochefort another hour, and sent off to Paris." Buonaparte turned his eye upon the speaker, but did not speak a word. He next addressed himself to Sir George Cockburn, and asked several questions about St. Helena.—"Is there any hunting, or shooting there?—Where am I to reside?"—He then abruptly changed the subject, and burst into more invectives against the Government, to which no answer was returned. Whether he had any idea of a writ of *Habeas Corpus* or no, we know not, but he was very solicitous to go ashore. He then expressed some indignation at being styled General, saying, "You have sent Ambassadors to me as a Sovereign Potentate—you have acknowledged me as First Consul." He took a great deal of snuff while speaking.—After reminding him that the Northumberland's barge would come for him at ten on Monday morning, Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn retired.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

BIBLIANDER's Third Letter shall appear in our SUPPLEMENT. INVESTIGATOR in the Magazine for JANUARY.

GULIELMUS's packet is received; and due attention will be paid to his Letter.

P. 178, *read* Sir Alexander Hood, *Knt.* (not Baronet). He is the representative of the elder branch of the Hood family, and is in remainder to the Barony of Bridport, in failure of issue male of Samuel, second Lord Bridport, who succeeded his grand uncle, Alexander Viscount Bridport, in the Irish Barony.

PHILO-LIB. is too personal.

P. 189. The Duke of St. Alban's was Baron Heddington, not Haddington.

P. 462. b. l. 19. from bottom, *read* Kaye.

P. 476, a. l. 2, *read* Caroline Matilda Staple.

P. 476, a. l. 23. Miss Carleton was born in 1793: Instead of 20 years, her age was therefore little more than 17.

E. W. requests an account of Sir William Saunderson the Historian, who is interred in Westminster Abbey. The most E. W. has seen relative to him is in Granger, and a note in the Biographia Britannica; but these mention little or nothing concerning his family history, in which E. W. is much interested.

The *delay* of the Court of Chancery (a Correspondent, who signs himself "A SUFFERER BY THE DELAY," observes) is too well known; and the Lord Chancellor not long ago publicly declared that the fault was not his. To whom then (he continues), and to what, is the delay imputable, and how can it be remedied? Is there any means of *forcing* a suit through the Court of Chancery in any reasonable time; suppose a year, or even *two?* If so, how must the application be made?

SI QUIS, who read with peculiar pleasure the elegant eulogium pronounced by Mr. Muloch at the late Liverpool Meeting, to the memory of William Pitt and Edmund Burke (in p. 605 of our last Supplement), entreats us to observe that, with great propriety, several public Monuments have been erected to the former, but not one to the latter. There is a tablet in the church of Beaconsfield, where the ashes of the patriot are deposited; but of too trifling a nature for such an illustrious character—there every one knows he lived for years, and died beloved by rich and poor. Johnson, Howard, and Jones have statues in St. Paul's Cathedral; and why should there not be one also to EDMUND BURKE in the same National Church?

In answer to a Correspondent in p. 328, who wishes to know the best way of preserving Grouse, and whether charcoal would be of use: ADOLPHUS ROTTENHAMER observes, "I have Grouse sent me out of Aberdeenshire. They come packed in a box with hether, bored with holes. The Mail Coach brings them to me, and I have sent them to Portsmouth and Bristol, where they have arrived perfectly fresh and good to eat; and so have been for two or three days, after going that great distance, and being so many days upon the road.—As to any meat preserved by charcoal, I never desire to taste it."

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

55. Rothley *Temple: a Poem, in three Cantos.* Cadell *and* Davies. *8vo, pp.* 88.

THE date of the transactions in this elegant Poem, which, from common report and internal evidence, may be ascribed to Dr. Gisborne, is supposed to be in the reign of Edward I. near the close of the 13th century; and the Poem is inscribed "to Thomas Babington, esq. the present possessor of Rothley Temple *, in whose life are portrayed all the qualities of his supposed predecessor, Sir Godfrey de Babington, not essential to the military character of a Knight Templar."

The introductory lines are beautiful, and topographically correct.

"December's eve is dark and still:
The winds are slumbering on the hill.
The stars are faint: a crescent low
Is all the infant moon can shew.
The owl, the fox, from covert steal:
The latest housewife stops her wheel:
The latest hind has reach'd his home.
By Rothley brook the Strangers come,
Three shadowy forms, with martial pace,
Like Phantoms of heroic race.
The clanking step, the armour's gleam,
Sounds on the margin, lights the stream.
The otter, couching on the stump,
Sinks in the pool with sullen plump.
The coot has dived in floating weeds:
The moor-hen flutters to the reeds.
The wild duck from the alder's root
Through poplar boughs is heard to shoot,
Intent o'er Bradgate hills to steer
And wait for morn on Grooby Mere.
'Tis from those meads, where Rothley stream
(Better might river's name beseem)
Turns from Mountsorrel's granite peak
The channel of the Soar to seek,
Fronting its hurried foam their course
Through bush and brake the Strangers force.
Northward they leave that stony ridge,
And Southward, Farnham's rugged bridge.
As nigh yon holy tower † they pass,
Faintly they catch the chaunted mass
For souls of Templar Knights, who lie
Each where his cross-legg'd effigy
Floors the Church-yard. From tangled shade,
That crowds the stream and forms the glade;
Emerging into open space,
The Temple's gothic front they face.
The windows in the festive hall
Seem fiery chasms in the wall,
All radiance: to their nearer eyes
Dark segments bend and mullions rise,
And dark the scrolls of tracery wind
Against the ruddy glow behind.
Ample the pile: here, tower and foss;
There, buttress, pinnacle and cross.
Part a conventual aspect bears;
Part of defence the semblance wears,
Not built for sieges close and long,
Yet against hasty insult strong,
It speaks of Templar vow the end,
Valour with piety to blend.
Of mead and field in circuit bold
Broad space the flanking walls enfold;
Fair gardens with each wholesome root;
And orchards, bright with golden fruit
When autumn bends the loaded bough,
Though snow-clad all and leafless now.
The hoarse mill plies its whirling speed
The mansion and the poor to feed.
Nor fed that mill a braver train,
When Roman sickle reap'd the plain.
For Rome's dread sons by Rothley brook
In war, in peace, their station took.
Oft will the mining plough upturn
Corroded helm and fractured urn:
And tesselated pavement shew
Where festal lamps were wont to glow,
Or smooth within its marble bed
The bath its tepid luxury spread.
Once, twice, they strike the outer gate.
The Porter scans them through the grate;
Their number marks, their arms, their mien,
And pries lest comrades lurk unseen.
The house —— no thought has he of fear;
For thirty mailed Knights are there,
And thirty Squires in manhood's prime
Venturous: but in unsettled time,
While over Grampian hills afar
King Edward urges on the war,
And Barons from his presence freed
Dare private feud and bloody deed,
And wild marauders loosed from awe
Insult the tardy sword of law,
His post with double care he keeps;
And, backward ere the gate he sweeps,
Loud warning gives — 'Ho! Guards before!
'Three armed Chiefs approach the door.'
Two ample courts their steps receive.
Aside the Chapel's Choir they leave,
Which Northward from the festal room
Frowns, a projecting mass of gloom;
Save from that hall a ruddy blaze
On buttress and on moulding plays.

And

* The Vicarage of Rothley, though not of any great pecuniary value, is somewhat of an Ecclesiastical Dignity. Mr Babington, as proprietor of Rothley Temple, an antient Preceptory of the Knights Templars, is Lord of the Manor and Soke of Rothley. See more of it in the Literary Anecdotes, Vol. IX. p. 84.

† "The Church of the Village."

And now they pass the inward gate,
And gain at length the hall of state,
Where, with light hauberk on his breast
Half hid by silken belt and vest,
Of Rothley chief and Cossington,
Head of the name of Babington,
Sir Godfrey sits. On either hand,
As Knights his peers, but his command
Obeying, rank the Templar band.
Lo, Knighthood's liberal courtesy,
In every point of chivalry
By honour's nicest rules exprest,
Bids welcome to each stranger guest."

Delighted by their reception,

"With joy that war's memorials raise
In chieftain breasts, the Strangers gaze
On banners, from the groined hall
Waving, or pendent from the wall,
In Syria graced with triumph's wreath:
Still droops, the victor folds beneath,
On tatter'd flags the Crescent pale.
Buckler and helmet, lance and mail,
And hauberk glitter row by row;
Till scarce its hue the stone may shew
Between accoutrements of fight.
The visage of each Templar Knight
With keener glance the Travellers view.
For at the board sits black Sir Hugh
Of Wanlip; Hildebrand of Leak:
Sir Guy de Brooksby from the Wreak;
Gray Latimer of Thurcaston;
Hubert, the lord of Barkby's son;
Mundy, the bard of Osbaston,
Mundy, whose race poetic fire
Shall still from age to age inspire,
Fire yet more bright in distant days
On Derby's laughing vale to blaze;
Sir Gondibert, from Drayton fen;
Stern Herrick from Beaumanor glen:
Young Almeric of Redhill wood,
Where Trent with Soar combines his flood;
And Beaumont from Coleorton Wold,
And rugged Zouch from Ashby Hold;
And many a name you still might hear
Pronounced in Arab tents with fear,
Or nerving yet the martial line
Of soldier songs in Palestine."

The chief of the stranger knights is Edgar, son of Geoffrey Danvers of Swithland, by a sister of Sir Geoffrey de Babington, who, having been deprived of his inheritance by Sir Reginald, a near relation, applies to Sir Geoffrey for assistance to regain it. That aid is readily granted.

"Edgar meantime from day to day
In lone and devious walk will stray,
As fancy tells by knoll and grove
Were Geoffrey's footsteps wont to rove.
Through Cropston Meads behold him steal,
While clamorous plovers round him wheel.
Now mark him by each outspread ear
And gaze alert of Bradgate deer.
Now! from the oaks on Beddon's height
The vale of Danvers fills his sight.
Aside Beaumanor's rocks he leaves,
And climbs the crags of Woodhouse Eaves:
And now pursues the rugged mound,
Where Charnwood on her Eastern bound
Lifts her blue precipice of slate.
But from the hills when dense and late
The fog of morn involves the plain,
And sleeps on Swithland's gray domain;
Or when the moon through cloudy veil
Scarce gleams at eve with lustre pale;
He hastens, while his heart beats high,
With near but undiscover'd eye
To view the mansion of his Sire,
Nor but with brightening skies retire."

We presume Dr. Gisborne is neither a son of Nimrod, nor a very keen Sportsman; but no pupil of Hugo Meynell could have described the scenery with greater precision.

The young hero is soon after called to the Scottish war; and thus receives instruction for his route:

"To Edgar now Sir Godfrey shew'd
By word and chart his Northern road;
How best along the wintry isle
To reach the bulwarks of Carlisle.
'Notice to shun — to youthful Knight
Alike are dusk and noontide light —
Depart not but with closing day.
Yet follow not the shorter way
By Loughburg wall: for Stanford's Chief,
Sir Dashwood, proud of many a fief,
From adverse hills with antient hate
Frowns on the Lord of Burleigh, Tate;
And grimly Tate retorts the frown:
And in the absence of the Crown
These Peers their lawless jars obtrude,
And rend the tract with bloody feud.
Through Charnwood point to Ashby Keep:
Then to the Trent down Foremark steep.
The ice will bear thee o'er the deep.
Then cross the plains to Moorlands bleak,
And wilder mountains of the Peak.
Be duty's child, whate'er betide.
Go—Once again, be Heaven thy guide.'
Through Charnwood's breadth their passage lay:
But fearful was the snowy way.
For oft in cavities profound
Down sunk abrupt a rocky mound:
And loud through ice the torrent roar'd;
And hard to find the treacherous ford:
And bogs no stag in June may pass
In white were veil'd a fluid mass:
And safe on Bardon's craggy side
The trooping wolves might yet abide,
And still with midnight yellings howl
To comrades that on Beacon prowl;
Or follow on the scent of blood
From Birchwood Hill to Timberwood;

While

While Iveshead, starting from repose,
Mourns to Lubcloud his purple snows.
Such yells on Baldwin's rock aloft
O'er meads and folds of Ulverscroft,
Still would the wakeful friars hear,
And tremble for their wonted cheer.

Shriek upon shriek is heard. And soon,
As glitters on the snow the moon,
Panting, its mane upon the wind,
Close at its flank a wolf behind,
Rushing with terror's fleetest pace,
Its life at issue on the race,
A palfrey flies. Its trappings tell
Some youthful maid became it well.
The shrieks they follow. By them strains
A second courser — loose the reins —
No rider — Wolves athirst for prey
Three yeomen hardly keep at bay —
A female form is on the snow —
Towards her springs a shaggy foe —
Edgar has mark'd and onward prest —
Its paw is now upon her breast —
That instant Edgar's rapid hand
Has driven through its heart the brand,
Strike, strike! — another monster bleeds —
The rest pursue the flying steeds.

'And whither shall we bear the maid?' —
— 'Protecting Knight,' the yeomen said,
'By whom our savage foes are quell'd,
To Ulverscroft our way we held.' —
Beats yet her pulse? Her bosom plays?
Gently from earth the maid they raise.
Cold as the snow, as yon gray stone
Senseless: yet deem not life is flown:
Mid sickly white and pallid blue
Still streaks her face a vital hue.
Around her vest their arms are spread;
Edgar upholds her drooping head.
Yonder the pile. 'Tis not a time
To note fair object or sublime;
To mark that Abbey shadowing high
Mid sparkling snow and radiant sky;
While spire and buttress tipt with light
The splendour and the gloom unite.

But lamps across the windows dance,
And torches by the portal glance,
And clamour doubles, hinges grate,
Valves open: to the well-known gate
Borne by their frantic steeds from harm
Two menial maids have spread alarm.
The Convent hurries forth its band.
Behind them see the Abbot stand,
That antient man, whose silver hair
Is gleaming to the moon. His prayer
And blessing o'er the lady flow.
Attendant females, check your woe:
She moves — Where, where your duteous haste?
She lies not on the wintry waste.
Sir Edgar by the cresset's rays
Her face amid the auburn maze
Of wide dishevel'd locks surveys.
Her race he knows not or her name:
He knows not whence or why she came:
But this he knows; on Baalbec sand,
Or since he pass'd to Syrian strand,
Or foot on England's turf he set,
Such face his eyes have never met."

The lady thus rescued was the lovely daughter of Reginald, the usurping possessor of Swithland. — Edgar now pursued his journey; and, by the chance of war, is made a captive in Scotland.

"Prowlers, of Aulay's distant clan,
Surprized him as the dusk began.
He had not thought on Solway peat
With Highland forayers to meet;
Nor had they hop'd a ransom'd Knight
Their English foray should requite.
He fought them, till with many a stroke
His lance he snapt, his sword he broke.
Protended spears enclosed him round;
And forced him struggling to the ground.

Inland, from prospect of relief,
They bore him to Clan Aulay's chief,
Colin Mac Aulay. Mountains wide
He ruled along Loch Lomond's side,
In power, but more in favour, strong,
Though late return'd and absent long.
Had traversed Eastern climes afar,
And battle seen in foreign war.
Large converse had his taste refined,
And study: in his polish'd mind
Valour assumed a gentle tone
To Scotia's offspring then unknown.
Virtues on Piety that grew
Round him a brighter radiance threw,
Than that from Great Olaus came,
The lineage high and royal name.
He did not close in dungeon gloom
Sir Edgar, as in living tomb:
For he had known a captive's lot,
Nor Pity's lesson e'er forgot.
Range he allow'd of tower and court:
Yet watch'd him in so shrewd a sort,
That Edgar saw no hope to flee
The strict yet lenient custody."

"But Colin from the hold must go,
To meet the chieftain of Glen Co.
'Could Zachary with fraternal hand
Control,' Sir Colin said, 'my band,
Courteous, yet wary, firm, and wise,
With active arm, and mind, and eyes,
Force to repel and check surprize;
Went I to Travancore, my breast
As on another self would rest.
But deeds of virtue Zachary's hand
Is working in a distant land.' —
Aulay he summoned, reverend man,
His brother, friar to the Clan *,

* Those who are acquainted with the three brothers here depicted must admit the justness of the picture. EDIT.

Famed

Famed for accumulated store
Of sacred* and of Pagan lore;
And will'd him for a space the care
Of fort and prisoner to bear.
'Of watch and ward thou dost not boast,'
Parting he said: 'but on thy post,
Aulay, thy reverence may not sleep.
Treat thou him well; but safely keep.'
Aulay, half-nettled, promised both.
To treat him well he was not loth;
Nor spared to cheer Sir Edgar's breast
With pleasant tale and sportive jest:
Would ask, at intervals between,
What realms the captive Knight had seen:
Oft would inquire, with anxious brow,
What hermits starve in Egypt now;
Of reliques hid in Canobine;
Of saints of Tyre and Palestine:
In second-sight foreknowledge bold,
Strange visions would reveal, that told
Clan Aulay will a station gain,
Unbought, in England's Mercian plain;
And for a Cardross daughter's sake
Of Rothley Temple will partake;
And his own name, some future morn,
A Rothley Vicar will adorn."

Trusting that enough has been extracted to induce the reader to covet a perusal of the whole Poem; it may suffice to say, that Edgar eluded the vigilance of his guards; that he finally recovered his paternal possessions; and that he espoused the beautiful daughter of Reginald.

56. *The White Doe of* Rylstone; *or, the Fate of the* Nortons. *A Poem, by* William Wordsworth. *4to.*

IN this Poem Mr. Wordsworth has displayed a richness of fancy and a tenderness of feeling which place him in a high rank among the living Poets of his Country. It is not merely by proving himself to be endowed with those qualities that he merits this distinction; it is by the power which he exercises, apparently without effort, over the minds of his readers; by the artless and natural touches with which he excites and kindles emotions congenial with his own; and by his skill in awakening those simple tones of real pathos, to which every heart, alive to the charms of Poetry, must vibrate in unison. Heretofore he has been censured, and even ridiculed, for debasing these powers, for the homeliness of his diction, and the want of dignity in his characters; but in the present case such censure would be misplaced, and the ingenious severity of criticism will not easily find matter for ridicule.

The Poem is founded partly on the ballad in Dr. Percy's collection, entitled "The Rising of the North," and partly on a local tradition. In the insurrection which took place in the twelfth year of Elizabeth, under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, who proclaimed their object to be the restoration of the antient religion, Richard Norton of Rylstone, and eight of his sons, having greatly distinguished themselves, were taken prisoners and beheaded. Francis, the eldest son, who had forborne to join his father and brothers in arms, and after vainly endeavouring to dissuade them from the enterprize, had followed their fortunes, was slain while bearing away the consecrated banner, which his father, on the eve of execution, had commissioned him to deposit in Bolton Priory. This banner had been embroidered by Emily, the sole daughter of Richard, and the last survivor of this ill-fated family. She lingered long in the solitude of her paternal abodes, and bore this awful visitation with saint-like fortitude.

The local tradition alluded to, is cited by the Poet from Dr. Whitaker's History of the Deanery of Craven, and relates that, for years after this melancholy extinction of the Nortons, a White Doe continued to make a weekly pilgrimage from Rylstone to the Church-yard of Bolton Abbey, during divine service, and returned home as regularly as the rest of the congregation.

From these materials the Poet has constructed a singularly pathetic and interesting tale, in which the mysterious Doe is introduced as having been the favourite of Emily in childhood and early youth; as recognizing her in the desolation of her grief among the wilds of Craven; as being her constant companion in her seclusion; and, finally, as the meek pilgrim of Nature, that returned on every Sabbath, to lie down, in simple homage, by her grave.

As specimens of the spirit and tender pathos of the Poem, we select two

* Imbibed, in a considerable degree, from the Writings of Melancthon; and the Memoirs of the Reformer, the holy Fryar, "In second sight foreknowledge bold," had even at that early period projected.
Martinus Scriblerus.

two passages, of which, the first describes the meeting of the insurgents:

"Now was the North in arms:—they shine
In warlike trim from Tweed to Tyne
At Percy's voice; and Neville sees
His followers gathering in from Tees,
From Were, and all the little rills
Conceal'd among the forked hills.
Seven hundred Knights, retainers all
Of Neville, at their Master's call
Had sate together in Raby Hall!
Such strength that Earldom held of yore,
Nor wanted at this time rich store
Of well-appointed chivalry.
—Not loth the sleepy lance to wield,
And greet the old paternal shield,
They heard the summons;—and furthermore
Came foot and horse-men of each degree
Unbound by pledge of fealty;
Appear'd with free and open hate
Of novelties in Church and State.
Knight, Burgher, Yeoman, and Esquire,
And the Romish Priest in Priest's attire."

* * * *

"Rare sight to embolden and inspire!
Proud was the field of Sons and Sire,
Of him the most, and sooth to say
No shape of man in all the array
So grac'd the sunshine of that day.
The pomp of monumental age
Was on that goodly personage:
A stature undepress'd in size,
Unbent, which rather seem'd to rise
In open victory o'er the weight
Of seventy years to higher height;
Magnific limbs of wither'd state,
A face to fear and venerate,—
Eyes dark and strong, and on his head
Rich locks of silver hair thick-spread,
Which a brown morion half-conceal'd
Light as a hunter's on the field."

The other passage is from the last Canto, which describes the last days of the orphan lady. Emily is cheered by the mute companionship of her faithful Doe:

"Her own thoughts lov'd she; and could bend
A dear look to her lowly friend,—
There stopp'd; her thirst was satisfied
With what this innocent spring supplied—
Her sanction inwardly she bore,
And stood apart from human cares:
But to the world return'd no more,
Although with no unwilling mind
Help did she give at need, and join'd
The Wharfdale Peasants in their prayers.
At length thus faintly, faintly tied
To earth, she was set free, and died.
Thy soul, exalted Emily,
Maid of the blasted Family,
Rose to the God from whence it came;
—In Rylstone Church her mortal frame
Was buried by her mother's side."

To this spot, surrounded with venerable ruins, the White Doe performs a weekly pilgrimage, and after visiting all the places which Emily most loved to visit, lies down by her grave:

"There doth the gentle creature lie
With those adversities unmov'd,
Calm spectacle by earth and sky
In their benignity approv'd;
And aye, methinks, this hoary pile
Subdued by outrage and decay,
Looks down upon her with a smile,
A gracious smile that seems to say,
'Thou, thou art not a child of Time,
But daughter of the Eternal Prime.'"

57. *Lives of Topographers, and Antiquaries, who have written concerning the Antiquities of* England; *with Portraits of the Authors, and a complete List of their Works, so far as they relate to the Topography of this Kingdom. Together with a List of Portraits, Monuments, Views, and other Prints, contained in each Work; with Remarks that may enable the Collector to know when the Works are complete. By* James Peller Malcolm, *Esq. F. S. A. 4to.* Bickerstaff.

THIS useful publication, though with respect to its ingenious Compiler it is actually posthumous, was written before his last fatal illness, whilst in the full vigour of his understanding, and with all the energy of research which his active mind possessed.

The idea originated with Mr. Richardson, the intelligent Printseller, who was well aware of the difficulty in ascertaining when the most valuable books on Topography were, or were not, perfect. With this view, he caused the heads of many of the most eminent Topographers to be uniformly engraved; and engaged Mr. Malcolm to collate the various productions of each, and, accompanied by a brief Memoir, to enumerate the several Plates; a task which our late diffident but industrious Friend has diligently performed.

We give one specimen, not as the best in the collection, but as it is a very short one.

"Mr. Samuel Dale commenced his pursuits in life as an Apothecary, and practised as such with success at Bocking and Braintree in Essex, till he at length became a licentiate of the College of Physicians. Mr. Gough has informed us, in his British Topography, that

that the Philosophical Transactions, No. 291, contains a communication from Dr. Dale relating to the fossils observed in Harwich Cliff. This gentleman died in the year 1738, aged 79, and was buried in the Dissenters' burial-ground at Bocking. A print of him is prefixed to the last edition of his 'Pharmacologia, 1747,' quarto. His Topographical Collections for the County of Essex were conveyed to Mr. Morant."

"The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, in the county of Essex. By Silas Taylor, Gent. To which is added a large Appendix, containing the Natural History of the Sea Coast and Country about Harwich, particularly the Cliff, the Fossils, Plants, Trees, Birds, and Fishes, &c. Illustrated with variety of copper-plates. By Samuel Dale, Author of the Pharmacologia. The Second Edition. London, 1732.—4to. 464 pages, including the Appendix and Index, Dedication to Sir Hans Sloane, to the Reader, and a Catalogue of Authors made use of in compiling the Work. xxiv pages, 14 plates.

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58. Park's *Topography and Natural History of* Hampstead.

(*Continued from p.* 438.)

THE Section of "Topography" commences with a disquisition on the Etymology of Hampstead.

An Account of the origin and history of Property previous to the Dissolution of monasteries is then entered upon. In this part of the Work, rendered peculiarly difficult by the obstacles which Mr. Park met with in his researches, he displays much acuteness.

The first document respecting property in Hampstead purports to be the original grant of the Crown of the previously unappropriated land. It is a charter of Edgar the Peaceable to his Minister Mangoda; and is reposited among the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; but very substantial reasons are offered for doubting its genuineness. The land (supposing the charter genuine) must afterwards have escheated to the Crown, as in the year 986 it was granted by King Ethelred to the Church of St. Peter at Westminster; and was confirmed to the Church, with large privileges, by its restorer, King Edward the Confessor. This last charter, being confirmed by the Norman Conqueror, and his successors, continued its operation till the dissolution of the Convent; and its effects upon their property at Hampstead are still visible in its exemption from first-fruits, tenths, &c.

The notice of Hampstead from the Domesday Survey is accompanied by a copious illustration.

Abbat Humez, who died April 20, 1222, assigned for the commemoration of the anniversary of his death, out of this Manor, 40*s.* and rents of assize, &c. to the amount of 100*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; and shortly after Abbat Crokesley, who died July 17, 1258, assigned also for his anniversary, the whole produce of the Manors of Hampstead and Stoke, &c. This latter anniversary was one of uncommon solemnity, and accompanied with great liberality of distribution. The ceremonial is particularly described by Mr. Park. Abbat Crokesley obtained a bull of confirmation from Pope Alexander IV. denouncing the usual sentence against infringers of this ordination; and the Abbat himself promulgated sentence of excommunication against them. It was fortunate, however, that the Pope had the power of dispensing with the most solemn anathemas; for, if the assignments of anniversaries had not sometimes been recalled, the whole peculiar of the Abbat's office must by degrees have been granted away, and the Convent ruined; for every Abbot had his anniversary. In less than ten years after Crokesley's death, the burthen of commemorating him was found too heavy to be borne, and in consequence of the petition of the Convent to absolve those who had unwilfully infringed the ordinance, and to cause the whole to be revoked, or at least reduced to moderation, the Pope issued his mandates to the Abbats of Certesye and Waltham to moderate the

the ordinance, &c. by virtue of which, the Convent was exonerated, on condition of paying 10 marks annually for a celebration of the anniversary.

The Manor of *Belseys*, alias *Belsize*, was given to the Abbat and Convent of Westminster by Sir Roger le Brabanzon of Museley, Chief Justice of the Curia Regis, temp Ed. II. A grant immediately followed under the great seal licensing Sir Roger to convey this estate to them, on condition of their finding a Chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in their Church for the souls of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, the said Roger, and all the faithful departed this life.

"In the 12th year of Henry IV. (A. D. 1410-11) a patent passed the great seal, assigning the villages of *Hamstede* and *Hendon* to Sir Henry le Scrope (afterwards Lord Scrope of Masham) for the lodging and entertainment of his retinue, horses, &c. during the time of his attendance upon the King in Parliament and Council; so that the harbinger* of the King's household should not make over the said villages, or either of them, to any other person; nor any of the purveyors lay hands on the corn, hay, horses, carts, carriages, and other necessaries therein, during the said Sir Henry le Scrope's abiding at London or Westminster. Provided that for whatsoever of such necessaries as should be taken by Sir Henry or his men, they should render such satisfaction as is just."

This singular document is printed by Mr. Park in his Appendix.

The Abbey Church of Westminster was surrendered to the King by Abbat Benson and seventeen Monks, Jan. 16, 1539, and their estates of every description vested in the Crown by the Act of Dissolution, 31 Hen. VIII. — Some reflections on this great change in the constitution of our National Church, close the first portion of the History of Property.

Property after the Dissolution.

The Manor and Advowson of Hampstead were settled, with a large portion of the revenues of the dissolved Abbey, upon the newly-erected Bishoprick of Westminster, to which Dr. Thomas Thirlby, the first and only Bishop, was consecrated Dec. 19, 1540. In the course of nine years this Prelate had alienated his lands to such an extent, that (says Collier, Eccles. Hist. II. 324) "there was scarcely any thing left to maintain the port of a Bishop." Thirlby was preferred to the See of Norwich, upon the Bishoprick of Westminster being reduced to a Deanry, in 1549; and Edward VI. in the 4th year of his reign, 1551, granted the Manor, &c. to Sir Thomas Wroth, knt. who was highly in the favour of the young King, and received many considerable grants and honours from him. — The Manor is perspicuously traced through the several families of Hickes, Noel, Langhorne, &c. to the present proprietor, Jane, relict of Gen. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. The narrative is interspersed with memorials and anecdotes of the successive possessors of the Manor, and their families. We select an amusing extract from one of these illustrations.

"Baptist Hickes, the first Viscount Campden, was the youngest son of Sir Michael Hickes; being brought up to his father's business, and having great dealings with the Court for his rich silks and commodities fetched from Italy and foreign parts, by which he got a great estate; and upon King James coming in was sworn his servant anno 1603, and soon knighted. He was one of the first citizens that kept shop after his knighthood; upon which, in 1607, he had some dispute with the Aldermen about it, and also a contest with them for precedency, standing upon his knighthood; which matter came at last to be decided by the Court Marshall. To this affair the following letter from his son-in-law to Sir Robert Cotton, has allusion:

"My noble good Cosen, — Understandinge that the question for precedency betwixt my father-in-lawe and the Aldermen, after longe dependinge in Court Marshall before the Lords Commissioners, is nowe by them in some nature referred to yourselfe; I am verie glade that a kinsman so juditious and honorable in discent is soe much interessed therin; wherby I am assured that you will (as you canne) strongly defende the dignity of Knighthood in prioritie to an Alderman: beinge one of your owne titells of lustre, you enter into the listes as a generall champion for all Knightes Bachelers; wherin, if you be victorious,

* "*Herbergeator.*—The office of Harbinger still exists in the Royal Household, the nominal duty of the officer being to ride one stage onward before the King, on his progress, to provide lodging and provision for the Court. Richard Rycroft, Esq. is the present and last Knight Harbinger, the office being abolished after his death."

victorious, your applause wilbe glorious. But for that my father is the first in president, whoe is incountred with this Hydra of many heads, both he and I repose our trust in you as his Hercules, by whose power and vertue if he shalbe redeemed from soe daungerouse a serpent, neyther he nor I will fayle you in any gratefull office to geve you demonstration of our best love. And thus, wishinge you your desyred happynes, I rest

"Your assured lovinge kinsman to use,

"Ed. Noel." *

The History of the Manor is closed by remarks on the Demesne Lands, the Manor Courts, and Customs of the Manor. Some agricultural notices succeed, and some brief observations on the causes of the minute subdivision of property in the parish of Hampstead.

The Manor of *Belsize* has little to interest the Antiquary until the mansion-house became the residence of the Waads, as lessees under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, in the reign of Elizabeth. Of two diplomatic personages of this family, who were successively occupiers of Belsize-house, some very interesting memorials are given by Mr. Park. The first of these is Armigell Waad, Esq. the reputed discoverer of America, whose title to that distinction, however, is unmerited, as America was known to Englishmen before the period in which he is said to have discovered it. Of the eldest son and heir of Armigell, Sir William Waad, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, a very fine portrait is given. He distinguished himself in a diplomatic capacity on many important occasions. Mr. Park concludes the memorials of Sir William Waad, by the following interesting character of him by David Lloyd, in his "Statesmen and Favourites."

"A scholar himself, and a patron to such that were so; being never well but when employing the industrious, pensioning the hopeful, and preferring the deserving. To his directions we owe *Rider's Dictionary*, to his encouragement *Hooker's Politie*, to his charge *Gruter's Inscriptions*. As none more knowing, so none more civil. No man more grave in his life and manners; no man more pleasant in his carriage and complexion; yet no man more resolved in his business; for, being sent by Queen Elizabeth to Philip King of Spain, he would not be turned over to the Spanish Privy Council [whose greatest grandees are dwarfs in honour to his mistress], but would either have audience of the King himself, or return without it; though none knew better how to make his close and underhand addresses to such potent favourites as strike the stroke of the State; it often happening in a Commonwealth [saith my author] that the Master's Mate steers the ship better than the Master himself. A man of a constant toil and industry; busy and quick; equally an enemy to the idle and slow undertakings, judging it a great weakness to stand staring in the face of business in that time which might serve to do it. In his own practice he never considered longer than till he could discern whether the thing proposed was fit or not; when that was seen, he immediately set to work. When he had finished one business, he could not endure to have his thoughts lie fallow, but was presently consulting what next to undertake. 'Two things, this gentleman professed, kept him up to that eminence: 1. Fame, that great incitement to excellency: 2. A Friend; whom he had not only to observe those grossnesses which enemies might take notice of, but to discover his prudential failings, indecorums, and even suspicious, and barely doubtful passages. 'Friendship,' saith my Lord Bacon, 'easeth the heart, and cleareth the understanding, making clear day in both; partly by giving the purest counsel apart from our interest and prepossessions, and partly by allowing opportunity to discourse;

* "Ex Orig. in MS. Cotton. Jul. C. III. f. 101. b. It is immediately preceded by a letter from Sir Baptist himself, accompanying a piece of some commodity 'very extraordinary for the goodness,' and interceding for Sir Robert's 'love and favour.' It must be painful to a mind of integrity, to see how little delicacy was thought necessary, even among persons of respectability and worship, in biassing and anticipating judgment at the hands of the arbitrator. What would now be thought of a judge of any kind, who received presents from the parties who came before him, as inducements to his love and favour!—The Author of the New and complete Survey of London 1742, (vol. I. p. 422--424), speaking of 'this tedious, troublesome, and chargeable contest,' says, it 'was owing to the haughty deportment of Hickes and Herrick, and their imperious wives, knights commoners of the city; who, at their own expence, maintained this chargeable suit for divers years against the Court of Aldermen; but at last they dropt it in a scandalous manner, not daring to abide the sentence of the lords referrees.'"

discourse; and by that discourse to clear the mind, to recollect the thoughts, to see how they look in words; whereby men attain that highest wisdom which, Dionysius the Areopagite saith, is the daughter of Reflection."

The possessors of the estate of Belsize are successively noticed. — The Manor and Mansion devolved in 1807 to James Abel, esq. the present proprietor. In 1718, it was under-leased to Charles Povey, a man who made himself considerably notorious by the publication of several pamphlets exposing the sinister practices of Government Agents, and other powerful associations. Of this singular person, some particulars are given by Mr. Park.

The "Account of the Priory of St. John Baptist at Kilburn" contains matter of peculiar interest to the Monastic Antiquary. The origin of this religious house was as follows: Godwyn, a recluse, who had there built a hermitage, having possibly grown weary of his solitude, granted it, with the adjoining lands, to the Conventual Church of St. Peter, Westminster, "as an alms for the redemption of the souls of the whole convent of brethren." This event took place in the latter part of the reign of Henry I. as appears from the charter of foundation, which adds, that the Abbat Hubert, with the Prior and the whole Convent, gave the hermitage and lands to three virgins, and to all who should thereafter take up their abode in that place, for the purpose of leading a holy life. The three damsels were maids of honour to Matilda, Queen of Henry I. The act of Hubert and his brethren might probably have some reference to the favour of Queen Maud, who was herself a Benedictine Nun, and a votary of the first order *. — The suppression of all religious houses under the yearly value of 200*l.* 28 Hen. VIII. put an end to the existence of Kilburn Priory. The account of it is closed by copious extracts from the "Inventory of all the goodes, catalles, implementes, and store, as well quyk as ded, belonging to the Nonre of Kilborne the xj day of May, anno xxviij R. Henr' viijui;" and by the valuation of the Priory and its estates, from the King's Book.

A particular account of *the Shuttup Hill estate* and of *the Abbey Farm*, formerly belonging to the Priory of Kilburn, is then given, in which Mr. Park exhibits the same careful research, and the same satisfactory distinctness, as in the account of the preceding estates: the former is now the property of Arthur Annesley Powell, esq. of Devonshire Place; the latter, of Mr. Richard Marsh, of Simonshyde, near Hatfield. — All remains of the Conventual buildings have long since been destroyed. An etching of some part of the domestic buildings which was standing in 1722, is the only remnant that exists, from which an outline has been copied by Mr. Park.

The Account of *the Parish Church and Benefice* is preceded by some remarks on the formation of Parishes. Hampstead was originally included in the now adjoining parish of Hendon. The first mention of the Chapelry at Hampstead, discovered by Mr. Park, is in 1461, when the Abbat and Convent of Westminster instituted John Barton to the Rectory of Hendon *cum Capella de Hamsted eidem annexa*. The Church was appropriated to the use of the Convent in the year 1478.

"No indications of a separation between Hendon and Hampstead appear previous to the Dissolution of Monasteries, so that I know not," Mr. Park observes, "how to account for the privilege which was afterwards assumed by the Crown, of granting out the advowson of the Chapel of Hampstead apart from that of Hendon; and still less can I

* "It is related of this Princess, that she went every day in Lent-time to Westminster Abbey, bare-footed and bare-legged, wearing a garment of hair. She would wash and kiss the feet of the poorest people; for which she was thus reprimanded by a Courtier:

"Madame, for Goddes love is this well idoo
To handle sich unclene lymmes, and to kisse so,
Foule wolde the kynge thynk if that hit he wiste,
And ryght wel avyle hym er he your mouth kiste,
Sur, sur, q^d the Quene, be stille, why sayste thow so,
Owr Lord hymself ensample gaf so for to do.
Robert of Gloucester's Chron."

guess upon what principle the tithes of the place were severed from the impropriate rectory of Hendon, and vested in the grantees of the Manor of Hampstead. By virtue of these grants, however, the proprietors of the Manor have continued to nominate to the Cure, and receive the tithes, from 1549 to the present time."

The commencement of an actual parochial settlement may be safely referred to 1598, as then, for the first time, the Churchwardens of Hampstead appeared at the Bishop's visitation. The Chapel must, however, have obtained the administration of sacraments and the office of burial before that time, for the Register commences in 1560. The benefice itself, when it came into the hands of the Crown, upon the dissolution, appears to have been considered as a donative or free Chapel; for the incumbents never attended the Bishop's visitation till 1561, when one of them, either through ignorance, or in order to bring himself under Episcopal protection, appeared at the primary visitation of Bishop Grindal. This act changed the nature of the benefice: it now became a Perpetual Curacy, subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop and Archdeacon, the incumbent of which, on his nomination, must submit to be examined by the Bishop, as to his ability to serve the Cure, and solicit licence from him for that purpose.

The Church was augmented by the first and third Viscounts Campden. The old Church was taken down in 1745; and the present structure finished in 1747.

A list of *Ministers* or *Perpetual Curates* at Hampstead since its severalty from Hendon, is succeeded by another, of the *temporary Curates*; and of the greater part of these some interesting biographical notices are annexed.

An Account of places of Worship not Parochial closes the second portion of the work. These are: Sion Chapel, (not now in existence, but which, by some advertisements preserved by Mr. Park, seems to have been the prototype of the Fleet and May Fair); a Chapel in Well Walk; a Roman Catholic Chapel; a Presbyterian Meeting; and an Independent Meeting, supposed to have taken its origin from the preaching of Whitefield.

From the biographical notices we select the following:

"The Rev. Francis Humphreys, M.A. formerly of Christ Church college, Oxford, was Curate and Lecturer of Hampstead for 30 years. He had a numerous family, of which only five children are now living. Of these the youngest daughter, Sophia, was married in July 1797, to the Rev. Thomas Frognal Dibdin, M. A. There is but one character left behind of Mr. Humphreys. Diligent in his vocation, amiable in his manners, of an affectionate and cheerful disposition, and uniformly respected and esteemed by the greater part of that flock which was benefited by his precepts. He had a brother, Hanbury Humphreys, who was Captain in the Monmouthshire Militia, under the command of the late Duke of Beaufort, and who died not long after the subject of this Memoir.

'A Sermon preached at Hampstead on Friday Dec. 13, 1766; being the day appointed for a General Fast. By Francis Humphreys, M.A. Lecturer of Hampstead,' was advertised in Feb. 1777.

"Mr. Humphreys died 12 Dec. 1792, æt. 59, and was buried with his wife Frances (who died March 26, 1799, æt. 61) in Hampstead Church-yard."

(To be continued.)

59 *The Revelation of Saint* John *the Divine elucidated, from its Commencement, A. D.* 96, *to the Overthrow of the* French *Empire under* Napoleon Buonaparte: *with some Intimations concerning the Predictions about to be accomplished; and an Illustration of the* New Jerusalem, *and certain Portions of* Daniel *and* Ezekiel. *By the Rev.* James Ivory Holmes, *M. A. late of* Trinity College, Cambridge. *2 vols. 8vo. pp.* 408, 508. Hatchard.

Postscript to the Elucidation of the Revelation of St. John: *containing Remarks on Mr.* Frere's *System of the Apocalypse, &c. By the same Author, 8vo. pp.* 37.

THE important subject of the fulfilment of Prophecy, must ever be contemplated with an awful interest by the sincere Believer.—The Author of the Work now before us gives the following account of the circumstances which led to the publication of the fruits of his studies:

"About nine years since, while I had only read the Work of Bishop Newton, my mind was strongly drawn to the contemplation of Prophecy, and I interpreted the first seven verses of Rev. xiv. and the first four Vials, nearly in the same

same way I do at present, without, however, having any accurate knowledge of the order of the Prophecy, or the nature of the symbols. The Fall of Babylon, Rev xiv. the Song of Moses, Rev. xv. and the fifth Vial, I imagined to relate to one and the same event; and to foretel a dreadful eclipse of the French Empire, caused by a providential calamity, similar to that of the Spanish Armada, in an attempt to invade this Country. This idea arose from my having connected these Prophecies with Isaiah xliii. 14, &c. and from my having interpreted the sea of glass, Rev. xv. almost literally; considering that it referred to the Insular situation of Great Britain. Shortly after this opinion was formed, I met with the Work of Mr. Faber; and, although I generally adopted the sentiments of that gentleman on other parts of the Prophecy, my opinion remained the same on the predictions already referred to. From that period till April last, I had scarcely looked into the book of Revelation, or read any commentaries on the subject. As the power of France rapidly declined, my ideas of the Fall of Babylon daily appeared more erroneous; but they were not wholly laid aside until intelligence arrived of the abdication of Buonaparte. That event led me immediately to examine the nature of the Fall of Babylon: and before the day had elapsed on which the news transpired, I had formed the opinion of it supported in this work, and had discovered it to be connected with the second Vial, instead of the fifth; and the latter Vial, and the Song of Moses, to have been fulfilled in the recent overthrow of the French Empire."

"I had scarcely begun [to arrange my thoughts upon the subject for publication] before I discovered that beautiful prediction respecting the British and Foreign Bible Society in Rev. xv.; and obtained an accurate idea of the signification of the symbolical sea in the second Vial. It was with considerable hesitation that I adopted that signification; for I perceived that an explanation of a symbol once established, must ever be adhered to; and that the frequent recurrence of the symbolical Sea would compel me, in many passages, to differ from those who had preceded me, and whose talents and knowledge were far superior to my own. Confident, however, that my mind had embraced the primary and permanent features of the symbol, and that, if prophecy were true, every passage wherein the Sea occurred, would bear that interpretation; and fortified by finding the first four Trumpets could only be thus explained; I ventured to [complete] my papers on Rev. xiv. xv. and xvi. and supported them by an explanation of those Trumpets. While I was preparing an elucidation of the latter, I was led to examine every passage where the symbolical Sea occurred; and found that not one would bear the signification hitherto given it, and that every one might be interpreted upon the primary and permanent features of that image, adopted in this work. During this investigation, the other parts of Revelation passed under my review, the different predictions appeared to me in a new light, and the grand outline of the explanation presented to the Publick in these volumes was conceived—an outline which caused almost an entire revolution in my pre-conceptions of the Prophecy. In the same interval the Work of Mr. Cuninghame fell into my hands; and his ideas being exceedingly at variance with my own, subjected my interpretation to the severest test, and confirmed me in an opinion of its correctness."

The motive which urged the Author to submit his labours to the public eye, must command general and unfeigned respect.

"I knew," he observes, "that the Christian world entertained an idea that the French Revolution would terminate in the overthrow of the Papacy; and I conceived that some injury to the cause of Religion might arise from the disappointment. It appeared to me also, that the Roman Catholics were in imminent danger, and that a peace was afforded by a merciful Providence, for the sole purpose of allowing them time to hear the Gospel, and renounce their superstitions, before the effusion of the seventh Vial; and that Prophecy seemed to indicate that its predictions were to be fully developed, immediately after the overthrow of the Gallic Empire, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Christian world more strongly to the welfare of their Roman Catholic brethren. It seemed to me, therefore, that I should be departing from the duty I owed to God and my fellow-men, if I withheld that knowledge, which I imagined to be afforded me for the benefit of all; and having no professional avocation at the time, I had no excuse for not immediately entering on the subject. And interpretations of detached parts of the Prophecy being liable to much objection, I found it necessary to undertake the explanation of the entire volume, in order to strengthen my elucidation, by demonstrating that every part confirmed my mode of interpreting the symbols, and arranging the Prophecy."

The

The system unfolded in these volumes is materially different from every one that has preceded it.

"The strict chronological commencement of the Seals, the Trumpets, and the Vials, while they are supposed frequently to run parallel with each other, is different from any mode of interpretation with which I am acquainted, and far more comprehensive. The explanations of the first and third Seals; of Rev. vii.; of the beginning of Rev. viii.; of the second and third Trumpets; of Rev. x. and xv.; of the first, second, and fifth Vials, and of the whole Prophecy from the 18th chapter, are, I believe, entirely new; and the elucidations of Rev. xii. and xiv. may almost be included in this list, as they but faintly resemble the illustrations of these Prophecies heretofore published. Very material variations from all who have preceded me, will be found in many other parts of the Revelation, where I agree with my respectable opponents upon the main subject to which they refer."

In the execution of this Work, Mr. Holmes observes,

"I have been guided by a general principle, that nothing ought to be assumed, and that all should be proved by the best evidence which a subject of this nature would admit of. I have, therefore, endeavoured to fix the chronology of the various predictions; confident that, if the date of their predicted fulfilment could be accurately ascertained, considerable strength would be added to the interpretation. The leading symbols have been only generally explained by those who have preceded me; but it appeared to me, that every image was nicely weighed, for the purpose of strongly marking the accomplishment; I have not hesitated, therefore, to elucidate each; and I imagine it will be found, that the attention bestowed upon the minor emblems, will demonstrate that Prophecy is not of that indefinite nature, as to admit such a variety of intepretations as it has hitherto received. Where the chronology of a prediction is accurately fixed, and every symbol contained in it is explained according to its primary and permanent features, and corresponding events occur in the History of the Empire to which the Prophecy belongs, and in the exact period referred to, the truth of its fulfilment amounts, in my mind, to mathematical demonstration. This mode of interpretation may be esteemed to be unnecessary, fanciful, or refined; but it is the only legitimate method; for, where is the line to be drawn between symbols that are useless or consistently ornamental, and those on which the Prophecy depends; and who is sufficiently skilful to draw it.

"In demonstrating the fulfilment, I have considered Prophecy as History in prospective; and that every prediction should, therefore, have an appropriate historical account attached to it. I have, consequently, been more diffuse in the Historical parts, in order that I might afford information to those who could not apply to original works, and enable them, from the evidence laid before them, to judge how far this interpretation is correct. In short, I was desirous of affording, in the present work, a brief History of all the great Religious and Political events which have characterized the Roman world, so that these volumes might be esteemed an epitome of the Annals of that Empire as far as connected with the Church.

"In executing this part of the Work, I laid down, at its commencement, a general principle, that, if Prophecy were correct, History itself would afford the best elucidation of it; and that the evidence of the original Historians, some of whom were enemies to Revelation, and most of whom had no view to the interpretation of Prophecy, would appear far stronger than my own illustration, which might be supposed to derive some colour from my conception of the fulfilment. I have, therefore, considered myself rather as an Interpreter of Symbols, than an Historian, as a Counsellor who relied on the strength of the testimony of the witnesses he intended to call, than on the effects of his own eloquence and address; and have not scrupled, wherever it could be done without too much prolixity, to avail myself of the labours of others. In elucidating the predictions respecting Heresy, &c. and the different parts of the Papal system, I have, consequently, called in the evidence of the Historian. In illustrating those parts which related to Political events, I have found it necessary to compress the subject, by affording a brief outline myself. This method of adducing the testimony of others may not contribute to my reputation as an Author; but I think it tends to establish the accurate accomplishment of Prophecy, and to promote the glory of Him from whom it proceeds; and if it does this, I am best serving the cause I have in view by adopting it."

As to the precise application of Prophecy to modern events, a difference of opinion may very reasonably be entertained. The subject demands

demands the deepest reflection, and a grasp of mind which can comprehend at once, and render consistent with itself, the whole system of Prophecy. We content ourselves with having introduced to the notice of our Readers such passages from this Author's work, as tend to develope the principal features which distinguish his opinions from those of former writers.

60. *A Sermon, preached at* Holbeck, *in the Parish of* Leeds, *on* Sunday, February 12, 1815, *in aid of the Funds of the Bible Association, established at that place. By the Rev.* J. Dunderdale.

61. *A Sermon, preached at* Padiham, *on* Sunday, *the* 11*th day of* June, 1815, *in aid of the Funds of the Church Missionary Society for* Africa *and the East.* [*By the same Author.*] Baldwin & *Co.*

Two serious Discourses well adapted to the subjects they were intended to recommend. A specimen shall be taken from the second of them:

"The Society, towards the support of which you are now called upon to contribute, is peculiarly deserving of encouragement, inasmuch as it is exclusively conducted by members of the Established Church. It evinces a spirit of charity, as far as genuine charity will go, towards all who are engaged in attempts of a similar nature. So far from evincing hostility towards them, we would say, 'Grace, mercy, and peace be with you.' But as conscientious Churchmen — as those who are members of the Church of England from principle and conviction; — as those who are persuaded that our Articles contain the doctrines of the Bible, and nothing but the doctrines of the Bible; — as those who esteem it their duty to discountenance Heresy and Schism; — as those who are not insensible of the excellence of our Liturgy, and the strict propriety of our forms; — as those who revere the memory of our Martyrs and Reformers; — we think ourselves bound to teach our Articles to others; to associate together to promote one common object; and to tread in the steps of those holy and devoted men, who are now reaping the rewards of their labours.

"Thus, then, whilst it is our boast neither to revile, nor persecute; — whilst we wish well to all whose only object is the salvation of souls, we stedfastly adhere to principles, which our conscience approves, which Martyrs advocated, and which, we believe, the word of God inculcates. But to whom is this Society to look up for support, except to Churchmen? To such I now address myself. Brethren, in acknowledging yourselves members of the Church of England, you may glory; but let not your zeal in her service evaporate in mere acknowledgment and profession; support her in those 'works of faith and labours of love,' which she undertakes.

"The Church Missionary Society is also entitled to your support from another consideration; — it directs its operations to Africa and the East — two quarters of the globe which have peculiar claims upon us; the one, because of the injuries it has suffered from the slave trade, that shameful traffick at which every humane and religious feeling revolts! — the other, because of the advantages we derive from it in a commercial point of view."

62. *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of* Salisbury: *illustrated with a Series of Engravings, of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of that Edifice. Also Etchings of the antient Monuments and Sculpture: including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, and of other eminent Persons connected with the Church. By* John Britton, *F. S. A.* Longman *and Co.*; Taylor; *and the Author.*

IN estimating with impartiality and discrimination the intrinsic or relative merits of a literary production, a due regard to the plan of the Author, where it can be clearly ascertained, is an essential preliminary; as the absence of this precaution may lead to the equally illusive extremes of unjust condemnation for not accomplishing what was never intended, or undue panegyric on partial excellence, amidst a general failure in the execution of the professed design. To a tribunal thus constituted, Mr. Britton's Preface furnishes every requisite information, and is so perfectly explanatory of his leading views and motives in the arduous undertaking of which this elegant volume is the precursor, that we should not feel justified in withholding the greater part of it.

"In prefacing the present volume, the Author wishes to explain its origin, his intentions in the execution, and his views in prosecuting subsequent portions of it. For some years past he has been in the habit of travelling to various parts of England, principally with a

view

view of examining its antiquities. He also has had occasion to investigate and write a great deal relating to the history of these subjects. On such occasions he has often lamented the want of a complete and apposite work illustrative of our Cathedrals; for these are universally acknowledged to be the most important and most interesting of our National antiquities. Whether contemplated as objects of grandeur, science, art, or history, they alike claim the attention and admiration of all persons of taste and learning; and to the architectural antiquary in particular, they are inexhaustible subjects of study and investigation. He views them with peculiar and insatiable delight; examines their construction, and their various styles of architecture; inquires into their History, epochas of enlargement and alteration; and, finally, scrutinizes their architectural details with ceaseless zeal and perseverance.

"As buildings only, they amuse and delight almost every spectator; but associate them with the sublimity and benignity of the Christian religion, and with the amazing ostentation and terrorism of antient Monachism, they awaken the most active curiosity and interest. Yet, strange to say, these wonderful edifices have been hitherto much neglected by the discriminating Historian and the Antiquary. Each may be said to have its local guide; but this is frequently executed by some illiterate or fulsome panegyrist. The person always or generally attached to *one* Church, is certainly not well qualified to appreciate its beauties and defects — its real and comparative importance. He usually acquires a common-place and technical mode of commenting on it; and too frequently continues and perseveres in old prejudices and established errors. It will be the endeavour of the present Author to explain and correct such things; and to offer his criticisms with freedom, but with strict regard to liberality and candour.

"Browne Willis attempted a detailed and general '*Survey of the Cathedrals*,' in 1742; but his work does not comprize above one half of the number, and applies to the subordinate subjects of the Diocess, rather than to the Church. In Dart's 'Account of Canterbury Cathedral,' we find a more comprehensive and apposite work: but Bentham's 'History, &c. of Ely,' not only surpasses all its predecessors, but is truly valuable and important: it may be regarded almost as a model for the History of any *one* particular Cathedral. The plates also had novelty and merit. But still this is much too diffuse for a general publication; and the architect and connoisseur require superior embellishments. In planning and executing the present work, as part of a series, the Author has endeavoured to gratify persons of this description. He has sought to inform the Architect and Antiquary by geometrical elevations and details; and the Connoisseur and general Artist by such views of the building as display its most distinguishing and interesting features. It has also been his wish to please another class of persons, by accurate delineations of antient sculpture. In historical and biographical narrative he deems truth of paramount importance; and as this is of difficult attainment, he has sought it with diligence and caution. Every accessible source has been resorted to; contending authorities compared and analyzed, and collateral evidence brought in. Although he had already written an account of this Church and its monuments, he has re-examined every statement, re-written every line, and made much alteration and addition in every part. He has been scrupulous in giving authorities; and, besides noticing them at the respective places where they are quoted, has also subjoined a 'Catalogue Raisonnée' of them at the end. Following a general custom, he has given short accounts of every Bishop of the See, and has endeavoured to mark the prominent characteristics of each, in a concise, independent, and impartial sketch. It was his intention to have given copies of the principal epitaphs and inscriptions, but is restrained by the extent of materials already introduced; which he fears will, by some readers, be thought still too prolix. The Chronological List, at the end, it is hoped will prove interesting to many persons."

Having thus introduced our Author to be his own interpreter, we have no hesitation in giving our decided opinion that his performance will abide the test of his professions.

The Work is divided into seven Chapters. The first naturally commences with "the origin and establishment of the See;" by which it appears that "the Diocese of Wiltshire is of comparatively late date," being primarily included in the extensive Bishoprick of Winchester, and subsequently a member of Sherbourne, in Dorsetshire, until Edward the Elder, who erected no less than seven additional Sees, elevated it into independence: the seat of the Bishop still remained

remained unsettled; and is said to have been alternately at Wilton, at Sunning, and at Ramsbury: nor did it become stationary before the Prelacy of Herman the ninth Bishop of Wilts, and the first of Sarum, whose influence with Edward the Confessor procured the consolidation of Sherbourne and Wilton, and in the following reign (1075, 9th Wm. I.) Sarum was constituted the Metropolis of the united See. The erection of a Cathedral was the next object of Herman's attention; but dying in 1077, he was succeeded by Osmund, Earl of Dorset and Lord High Chancellor of England, whose combined political and episcopal power supplied him with ample means for prosecuting the work; which having completed, he placed in it 36 Canons, and enriched it with considerable benefactions. The Confirmation Charter is judiciously epitomized by our Author, who remarks that "Here we may date the permanent foundation of the See, and the origin of those revenues and of that constitution which were afterwards more fully confirmed, and more richly endowed." To this Prelate also his Church was indebted for the "Use or Breviary, Missal and Ritual (since called) of *Sarum*," wherein he ascertained all the Rubricks which before were not sufficiently determinate, and adjusted and settled the ceremonial of divine worship in points that were before left to the discretion of them that officiated. He presided 20 years, and such was the traditional veneration for his memory, that in the fourth century after his decease, he was canonized and regularly enrolled in the Saint's Calendar.

The life of Roger the third Bishop, presents a striking instance of the alterations of Royal favour and persecution, and is drawn with so much force and spirit, that we shall make no apology for its insertion.

"Roger, the third Bishop of Sarum, succeeded Osmund. According to Godwin, Le Neve, and others, he was *elected* April 13, A. D. 1102*; consecrated in the Cathedral of Canterbury, by Archbishop Anselme, August 10, 1107; and after governing his Diocess for 37 years, died December 3, 1139. The history and adventures of this Prelate almost assume the air of romance; and but for the ingenuous and dignified authority of William of Malmsbury, would scarcely be credible. His authority is however strong; for he was contemporary with the Bishop, knew him personally, and narrates events at once with becoming caution and spirit. This Monkish Historian does not commence his account of him till after Roger was settled in England; but it is related, by other writers, that anterior to that event, he was a Priest in a Church near Caen, in Normandy; and that he there ingratiated himself into the good opinion of Prince Henry, brother of King William Rufus, by performing the church service in a rapid manner. This appears to have pleased Henry and his military comrades; who said 'no man was so fit for Chaplain to men of their profession,' and therefore invited the Priest to follow their camp †. Here he had opportunities of studying the disposition and habits of his Patron; and either by his own cunning, or the Prince's candour, obtained his full confidence and friendship. Before Henry's accession to the throne, 'he had made him regulator of his household; and on becoming King, having had proof of his abilities, appointed him first Chancellor, and then a Bishop. The able discharge of his episcopal functions led to an hope that he might be deserving of an higher office: he therefore committed to his care the administration of the whole kingdom, whether he might himself be resident in England or absent in Normandy. The Bishop refused to embroil himself in cares of such magnitude, until the three Archbishops of Canterbury, Anselme, Ralph, William ‡, and lastly the Pope, enjoined him the duty of obedience. Henry was extremely eager to effect this, aware that Roger would faithfully perform every thing for his advantage: nor did he deceive the royal expectation, but conducted himself with so much integrity and diligence that not a spark of envy was excited against him. Moreover the King was frequently detained in Normandy, sometimes for three, sometimes four years, and sometimes for a longer period; and on his return

* "Matthew of Westminster intimates that this was the first *election* of any Bishop in England, after the Norman conquest; but William of Malmsbury asserts that he was appointed by the King."

† "Vide Gul. Neubrig. l. 6."

‡ "It is not easy to account for the circumstance of obtaining the sanction of three Archbishops, as if they were contemporaneous. Ralph presided eight years and a half. See Dart's Canterbury, &c."

to

to his kingdom he gave credit to the Chancellor's discretion for finding little or nothing to distress him. Amid all these affairs he did not neglect his ecclesiastical duties, but daily diligently transacted them in the morning, that he might be more ready and undisturbed for other business. He was a Prelate of a great mind, and spared no expense towards completing his designs, especially in buildings; which may be seen in other places, but more particularly at Salisbury and at Malmsbury *: for there he erected extensive edifices, and at vast cost, and with surpassing beauty; the courses of stone being so correctly laid, that the joint deceives the eye, and leads it to imagine that the whole wall is composed of a single block. He *built anew* the *Church of Salisbury*, and beautified it in such a manner that it yields to none in England, but surpasses many; so that he had just cause to say, 'Lord, I have loved the glory of thy house.'—'Roger, who wished to manifest his magnificence by building, had erected extensive castles at Shireburn, and more especially at Devizes: at Malmsbury, even in the Church-yard, and scarcely a stone's throw from the principal Church, he had begun a castle †. He had gotten into his possession the castle of Salisbury, which being royal property, he had obtained from King Henry, and surrounded with a wall.' Such is the account of William of Malmsbury, as rendered in a new and admirable translation of his 'History of the Kings of England,' by the Rev. John Sharpe, B. A. In order to show the power and eminence of our Bishop, it will be necessary to adduce a few particulars from other writers. One of these relates, that the Monarch declared the Bishop 'would sooner be tired of asking than he of bestowing.' This assertion seems likely to have been made; as the once poor Norman Curate, progressively and rapidly advanced in preferments, honours, wealth, and power. Like many other fortunate individuals, he not only aggrandized himself, but promoted his family and relatives to lucrative stations. Roger, by some called his nephew and by others his son, surnamed Paupereceusu, he appointed Chancellor of England; and two of his Norman nephews were advanced, by his influence, to the Sees of Lincoln and of Ely: Alexander to the former, and Nigellus, who was also the King's treasurer, to the latter. Following the example of their uncle, they constructed and augmented large and strong castles at Ely, Aldrey, Lincoln, and Newark, &c. ‡ These warlike appearances and acts proved their ultimate ruin: for although they had sworn allegiance to Matilda, or Maud, daughter to King Henry I., yet no sooner was he dead but they all assisted Stephen, and espoused his views. By their influence indeed, aided by the Bishop of Winchester, he was wholly indebted for his advancement to the throne: where, being securely seated, he ungratefully lent his power to persecute and sacrifice the three Bishops. Envious of their pomp and riches, the Nobles had often persuaded the King to deprive them of their strong castles, and otherwise abridge their influences: the Monarch deemed this an hazardous experiment; although it is evident he was inimical to them: for a great assembly of the Nobles being summoned at Oxford, Roger, with his nephews, were commanded to attend. The old Bishop pleaded age and infirmity, and entreated the King to dispense

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* "Plan, Views, and Details of the Architecture of Malmsbury Abbey Church, with an History and Description, are published in the first volume of 'The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.'"

† "The Castles of Sarum, Devizes, and Malmsbury are entirely swept away, and not an architectural fragment remains to mark their styles; but part of that at Shireburn has been preserved."

‡ "Godwin, and some other Authors assert that not less than 1107 castles were erected in the early part of Stephen's reign. Such was the deplorable and miserable state of the Country and of Society, that the strong were perpetually preying on the weak; might was paramount to right: and strength and stratagem were in continual exercise. Although the monasteries and religious societies were expressly instituted for peaceable and virtuous purposes, and their chief officers were generally the only literary and moral part of the community, yet some of these assumed the military garb and manners. 'The Bishops,' says a contemporary writer, 'the Bishops themselves, I blush to say it,—yet not all but many, bound in iron, and completely furnished with arms, were accustomed to mount warlike horses with the perverters of their Country, to participate in their prey; to expose to bonds and torture, the Knights whom they took in the chance of war, or whom they met full of money: and while they themselves were the head and cause of so much wickedness and enormity, they ascribed it to their Knights.' Gesta Stephani ap. Duchesne, p. 962."

with

with his presence. This was steadily refused, under the sophisticated pretext that his experienced counsel and advice were necessary and paramount to all other considerations. 'The Bishop of Salisbury,' observes William of Malmsbury, 'set out on this expedition with great reluctance: for I have heard him speaking to the following purport: 'By my Lady St. Mary, I know not why, but my heart revolts at this journey: this I am sure of, that I shall be of much the same service at Court as a foal is in a battle:' thus did his mind forebode future evils. Here, as though fortune would seem subservient to the King's wishes, a quarrel arose between the servants of the Bishops and those of Alan, Earl of Brittany, about a right to quarters, which had a melancholy termination; as the Bishop of Salisbury's retainers then sitting at table, left their meal unfinished, and rushed to the contest. At first they contended with reproaches, afterwards with swords: the domestics of Alan were put to flight, and his nephew nearly killed; nor was the victory gained without bloodshed on the Bishop's side; for many were wounded, and one Knight* even slain. The King, eagerly seizing the opportunity, ordered the Bishops to be convened by his old instigators, that they might make satisfaction to his Court, as their people had infringed his peace; that this satisfaction should be the delivery of the keys of their castles as pledges of their fidelity†.' Refusing to do this, Roger, the Chancellor, and the nephew, or as remarked by Malmsbury, 'more than the nephew (*i. e.* his son) according to report,' were arrested and put in close confinement. Nigell had escaped to and taken possession of the castle at Devizes, where he prepared to resist a siege. Instead of making a hostile attack on this fortress, the King conveyed the old Bishop and his son as prisoners before the castle, and there threatened to hang the latter, if Ely did not immediately surrender. The Bishop appears to have defied the threat; for old Roger, wishing to save the life of his son, and propitiate the Monarch, endeavoured to prevail on Nigell to yield to the King, and threatened to abstain from food till he complied. Regardless of the old man's sufferings, the nephew 'suffered his uncle to fast three whole daies before he would give over'‡. The Bishops were then subdued, dispossessed of their castles, degraded, and most of their treasures seized. These proceedings of the Monarch and his Nobles, however, roused the indignation and opposition of the Ecclesiasticks; and even the King's brother, who was Bishop of Winchester and the Pope's legate, was more strenuous than all the others in espousing the cause of the Church against that of the State. He called a Council at Winchester, which was attended by nearly all the English Bishops, and by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury: the King and many of his Nobles also were present to vindicate their own cause; and a solemn charge and defence ensued. The Legate pronounced it highly criminal, and an 'act only of heathen nations, to imprison Bishops and divest them of their possessions;' when Alberic de Vere, in behalf of the King, contended that Bishop Roger had greatly injured King Stephen; that he frequently excited tumults at Court; attacked the Monarch's attendants, secretly favoured the King's enemies; that he was made a captive, not as Bishop, but as the King's servant; that the Bishop's castles were not taken by violence, but were voluntarily surrendered; that the trifling sums of money found in the castles, lawfully belonged to the King; and lastly, that the Bishop had readily relinquished this money, as well as the Castles, from consciousness of his offences. Such was the political sophistry of a Monarch's ministers and minions, even in those times: but arguments in a bad cause were ineffectual, when in the spirit of timid tyranny, they first employed delusion, to gain time, and afterwards intimations of vengeance to effect their purpose. This circumstance is finely developed by William of Malmsbury, who also gives the following admirable summary of Roger's character. 'On the third of the ides of December,' he observes, 'Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, by the kindness of death, escaped the quartan ague which had long afflicted him. They assert that his sickness was brought on him through grief at the severe and repeated injuries he had experienced from King Stephen. To me it appears that God exhibited him to

* "The term *miles* is very ambiguous; sometimes it is a knight, sometimes a trooper: sometimes a soldier generally. In later times it signified almost always a knight; but in Malmsbury it seems mostly a horseman, probably of the higher order." Sharpe, Will. Mal. p. 570.

† William of Malmsbury, by Sharpe, p. 570.

‡ "Godwin, Catalogue of Bishops, wherein it is also stated that the old Bishop was confined in an 'Oxe-stal,' at Devizes, and his nephew in 'a filthy blacke roome more loathsome than the other.'"

the wealthy as an example of the mutability of fortune, in order that they should not trust in uncertain riches. With unrivalled magnificence in their construction, as our times may recollect, he erected splendid mansions on all his estates; in merely maintaining which the labours of his successors shall toil in vain. His Cathedral he dignified to the utmost with matchless ornaments and buildings, on which no expense was spared: he attempted to turn Abbeys into Bishopricks, and Bishopricks into Abbeys. The most antient Monasteries of Malmsbury and Abbotsbury he annexed, as far as he was able, to his See. But fortune, who in former times had flattered him so long and so transcendantly, at last cruelly pierced him with scorpion sting: such was that instance when he saw those whom he dearly regarded, wounded, and his most favoured Knight killed before his face; the next day himself and his nephews, two powerful Bishops, the one compelled to fly, the other detained, and the third, a young man to whom he was greatly attached, bound in chains: on the surrender of his castles, his treasures pillaged, and himself, afterwards, in the Council, loaded with the most disgraceful reproaches: finally, as he was nearly breathing his latest sigh at Salisbury, the residue of his money and utensils, which he had placed upon the altar for the purpose of completing the Church, was carried off against his will. The height of his calamity was, I think, a circumstance which even I cannot help commiserating: that though he appeared wretched to many, yet there were very few who pitied him; so much envy and hatred had his excessive power drawn on him, and undeservedly too, from some of those very persons whom he had advanced to honour *."

The chapter concludes with brief notices of the three succeeding Bishops, the last of whom, Herbert Poore, projected, and took measures for the removal of the Cathedral, on account of its proximity to the Castle having excited a spirit of dissention between the Clergy and the Military.

[*To be continued.*]

* Sharpe's Will. Malm. p. 580.

62. *Memoirs of* William Stevens, *Esq. Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty. Second Edition.*

A FAITHFUL and well-written character of this worthy man, printed in a former volume, was afterwards enlarged into a handsome volume, printed solely for the purpose of presents to the many admiring friends of Mr. Stevens. It is now reprinted, in an octavo of 187 pages, for general circulation; and the profits of it are humanely devoted to the benefit of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

63. *The General Biographical Dictionary. A new Edition, revised and enlarged, by* Alexander Chalmers, *Esq. Vol. XXV.* Nichols *and Co.*

WE congratulate the Publick, the Editor, and the Booksellers, on the completion of XXV. Volumes of this very useful work. Rarely, we may assert, has a publication of equal extent been so steadily and uniformly produced. Mr. Chalmers has made some progress in the letter R; and we hope, at the close of the year 1816, to say to him, *Finis coronavit Opus.*

64. *The Peacock and Parrot, on their Tour to discover the Author of "The Peacock at Home." Illustrated with Engravings.*

IN Vol. LXXVII. p. 846, we gave that commendation which we thought justly due to "The Peacock at Home; being a Sequel to The Butterfly's Ball, and Grasshopper's Feast;" of which pretty little Poem a *twenty-seventh* Edition has since been published, with Notes. The Author was then unknown; a circumstance which gave rise to the Poem now before us;

"which was intended for publication immediately after the appearance of 'The Peacock at Home,' but, from various causes, was laid aside till now; and which, in the opinion of the Publisher, is so nearly allied in point of merit to that celebrated trifle, that he is induced, although at this late period, to print it with a few appropriate embellishments."

Being of the same opinion, we recommend the feathered Travellers to the notice of our Readers; who will find, in the progress of the journey, some good ornithological descriptions. After traversing nearly the whole kingdom,

"Through Devon, so fam'd for its picturesque views, [ly excuse;
They pass'd with a haste one can scarce-
From thence got to Somerset, almost benighted, [alighted.
And soon on the summit of Mendip
There, most *à propos*, they immediately found [greens bound;
A Moss-cover'd Root-house*, with ever-

* "A Moss-covered Root-house, in the Plantation at Mendip Lodge — the charming seat of the Rev. Dr. Whalley."

Beneath

Beneath whose kind shelter, fatigued and oppress[t], [rest.
They gladly agreed till the morning to
Sir Argus now cried, with a sigh and a tear, [could end *here*.
'I wish that our travels, my friend,
Yet dread lest we many miles further should go, know!'
And never, at last, our sweet Poetess
But Fortune, capricious, who sports at her leisure, [her good pleasure,
With birds, as with men, when it suits
Resolv'd, after teazing Sir Argus awhile,
To reward, in the end, all his toils with her smile.

Aurora with splendour unusual arose,
When the Peacock and Parrot awoke from repose;
And how were their bosoms delighted and cheer'd, [pear'd!
When before them a perfect Elysium ap-
Reluctant they left it, again to explore,
Unconscious what happiness yet was in store:
But the Country they travers'd was smiling and gay,
While the Sun, brightly shining, illumin'd their way;
And we all know how cheerful, how sweet is the scene, [of green.
When Nature unfolds her new livery
The Birds carol'd round them, the Butterfly play'd, [them its aid.
And the soft vernal breeze kindly lent
Thus, gently reviving, Hope sooth'd them again, [row and pain.
And they shortly forgot both their sor-
A path strew'd with flowers, they gaily pursued, [nita view'd;
And, in fancy, their long-sought Incog-
Till, *all their cares over*, in Dorset* they found her,
And, plucking a wreath of green Bay-leaves, they *crown'd* her.

Now, what more remains of our Peacock to say?
But that, homeward, triumphant, he wing'd back his way,
Proclaim'd his success to the whole Biped Nation,
And proudly accepted their congratulation."

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"As the passions are differently modified in different men, and as even the various objects in Nature affect our minds in various degrees; it is obvious, that there must be a great diversity in the pleasure which we receive from the Fine Arts, whether that pleasure arises from sympathy, or substitution; and that it were a wild notion in Artists to think of pleasing every reader, hearer, or beholder; since every man has a particular set of objects, and a particular inclination, which direct him in the choice of his pleasures, and induce him to consider the productions both of Nature and of Art as more or less elegant, in proportion as they give him a greater or smaller degree of delight." Sir WILLIAM JONES.

13. *Sacred Melodies from* Haydn, Mozart, *and* Beethoven, *adapted to the best* English *Poets, and appropriated to the use of the* British *Church, by* William Gardiner, *Vol.* II. *folio, pp.* 135. *26s.* Clementi *& Co.*

IN our Vol. LXXXIV. i. 266, we have noticed Mr. Gardiner's first volume; and we are now enabled to assure those of our readers who are pleased with that volume, that they will be equally, or more so, with the second. The same plan is pursued with the same ability. The work will prove a treasure to religious and musical families, as forming a delightful part of their Sundays' occupation. Those who are not familiar, beforehand, with the excellent compositions from which the compiler has extracted his subjects, will be the most pleased with their new application. In the advertisement to this volume, the Author observes:

"It will be obvious to those who are at all acquainted with the Musick of the *new school*, that the following pieces owe their origin to certain thoughts and passages that occur in the *instrumental* works of the great Masters: to these passages (which are amplified into regular compositions) the Author has added a corresponding sentiment in words, forming a more elevated system of psalmody than any now in use."

Besides the great composers mentioned in the title-page, the Author has drawn his materials from the following: Anon, Baillot, Borri, Cherubini, Clementi, Cramer, Dusseck, Farrant, Fiorillo, Gelineck, Haensel, Handel, Harwood, Hummel, Jones, Kirmair, Klose, Kromer, Lambert, Latour, Marcello, Mason, Mazzinghi, Monsigni, Paesiello, Pleyel, Rode, Steibelt, Tallis, Venua, Viotti, Wranizki, Woelfl, and Zingarelli. Although we may differ from Mr. Gar-

* Mrs. Dorset was the *Authoress* of "*The Peacock at Home.*"

diner

diner in opinion respecting the adaptation of these melodies for general use in Churches, to the exclusion of simple tunes, easily remembered, in which the congregation can join, we cannot justly withhold from him the praise due to well-directed industry, good taste, and a respectable degree of musical knowledge.

14. *The Miseries of Musick-masters, including the Art of fingering keyed-instruments, and Introductory Rudiments of the Practice of Harmonicks* (*Harmony?*): *a serio comic Poem, by* Ambrose Pitman, *Esq. 4to. pp.* 69. 10*s.* 6*d.* Davison.

THE paper and printing of this book are good; the frontispiece is a coloured caricature of little merit; and the Poem, consisting of 954 lines, is incomparably dull and stupid. The wit and humour of it are imperceptible, and the scrap-knowledge of musick is immethodically made up of second-hand quotations. For instance, on page 4 and 5, there are six lines which he has taken from one of our musical articles in which they were quoted, and falsely attributed them to Lavater. As to his versification of this Poem, whatever its merits may be in that particular, it undoubtedly belongs to the Author. It has not the amusing irregularity of Hudibras, but is sufficiently irregular to be disgusting. The following extract is the very best part of the Poem:

"Some, of a contumacious spirit,
Will estimate a Master's merit
Exactly by (O! sad mistakes!)
The *progress* that his Pupil makes."
Some think "a Master's merits lie
Solely in popularity;
As if obstreperous applause
Stamp'd merit on a *man of straws.*
Most silly wights! real merit shuns
The crowded mart of Folly's sons;
The shades of halcyon peace prefers
To idle shouts of theatres;
Courting the solitary cell,
Content o'er lettered lore to dwell,
Abash'd to meet the public eye,
In tortur'd robes of minstrelsy."

On page 57, he makes it a rule of harmony, that the *accented* (or better named *strong*) part of the measure must be a concord; yet, even in his own single example on page 62, the contrary occurs three times in the 16 measures of Foot's minuet.

15. *La Strenna (the New-year's Gift) for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Mrs.* Edmond S. P. Knox, *by* J. B. Cramer. *pp.* 12. 4*s.* Chappell *and Co.*

THIS very pretty divertimento consists of three movements, in the major key of E flat: the first is a showy *preludio*, in common time, occupying two pages; the second, a *grazioso*, in the same time, occupying four pages; and the third is a rondo, moderato scherzando, in 6-8 time, much in the style of Dusseck. We recommend it with pleasure.

16. Gelineck's *admired Airs and Waltzes, arranged in a familiar style for the Harp. pp.* 14. 3*s.* Preston.

THE dance-tunes in this Publication are 25 in number, and are such as require the beautiful tones of the harp, elicited by the fingers of a good performer, to render them worth listening to. Mr. Gelineck has produced a few pleasing compositions, and, as far as our knowledge goes, but a few.

17. *Three favourite Airs for the Harp, arranged with Variations, and dedicated to Miss* Graves, *by* J. M. Weippert. *pp.* 13. 5*s.*

DELIGHTFUL as the pedal harp is, especially to ears but little accustomed to its tone, we rank it far below the grand pianoforte in its powers. Of the two it is the less difficult, the fingering being the same in every scale or key. It probably would be more generally practised, but for its high price, the expence of cat-gut strings, and the inconvenience of its going out of tune so frequently. Those who are practising it will find in Mr. Weippert's variations on three well-known airs, very pleasing and improving exercise; yet they possess a little of that sameness of passage-work which is peculiar to the instrument.

Oratorio Performers in 1815.

Drury-lane: Women — Sessi, Bland, Dickons; Men — Pyne, C. Smith, Leonard, Bellamy, Master Barnett. Leader, H. Smart; Conductor, Sir Geo. Smart.

Covent Garden: Females — Stephens, Salmon, Griglietti, Singleton; Men — Duruset, Childe, Braham, Tinney, Williams, Bartleman. Leader, Mr. Ashley; Organ, Samuel Wesley.

LITE-

Nov. 5, being the Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, a Latin speech on the occasion was delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, by the Rev. S. B. VINCE, Fellow of King's College.

Cambridge, Nov. 17. The subject of the Ode for the Chancellor's third gold medal for the encouragement of English Poetry, for the present year, is *Mahomet.* — The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year, is *The Use and Necessity of Revelation.*

Oxford, Dec. 1. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, *viz.* For Latin Verses, *Druidæ.* — For an English Essay, *A Comparative Estimate of Sculpture and Painting.* — For a Latin Essay, *In Historia scribenda quænam sit præcipua inter Auctores veteres et novos differentia?* — Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, *Horses of Lysippus.*

The future Parts of the new Edition of Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon will be conducted by JOHN CALEY, Esq. Keeper of the Augmentation Records, HENRY ELLIS, Esq. Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, and the Rev. BULKLEY BANDINEL, Keeper of the Bodleian Library, the former sole Editor.

Mr. MEADLEY, Author of the "Memoirs of Algernon Sydney," and "Dr. Paley," is collecting materials for a Life of John Hampden. The communication of documents, tending to illustrate this important subject, is requested.

Works nearly ready for Publication:

A new Edition of the GREEK TESTAMENT, printed from Griesbach's Text, and containing copious notes from Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmüller, &c. in familiar Latin: together with parallel passages from the Classics, and with references to Vigerus for Idioms, and Bos for Ellipses. By the Rev. EDWARD VALPY, B. D. Master of Norwich School. 3 vols. 8vo.

Mr. SUMNER's Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, to which the premium of 400*l.* was adjudged at Aberdeen (see p. 155.) 2 vols. 8vo.

The Rev. REGINALD HEBER'S Bampton Lectures.

Mr. BIDDULPH'S Answer to Dr. Mant.

Letters on the constrained Celibacy of the Clergy of the Church of Rome.

The Sixth Part of the Portraits of Illustrious Persons, with Biographical Memoirs by Mr. LODGE. The subjects are: Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; Elizabeth Woodville; Lord Keeper Coventry; and Walter, first Lord Aston.

The Mirror for Magistrates, edited by JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, Esq. with the various readings from all preceding editions, and numerous illustrative notes. The impression is limited to 160 copies.

A popular Account of St. Paul's Cathedral; with a Description of the Monuments, and other interesting particulars.

Part I. of W. WOOLNOTH'S Graphical Illustration of the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of Canterbury; accompanied by a History and Description of that venerable fabric. Forming in itself a history of English Architecture, from the glimmering dawn of Saxon effort until it reached its zenith in the tasteful productions of Chillenden or of Goldstone. The Work will form a handsome volume in quarto, containing twenty very highly finished plates.

No. I. of "A Series of Etchings of the Cathedral, Collegiate, and Abbey Churches of England and Wales (containing the Cathedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Oxford.) — Drawn and etched by J. C. BUCKLER. With a Description of each Church.

The Fourteenth Part of Mr. STORER'S "British Cathedrals." Parts XV. and XVI. are intended for publication early in 1816, which will complete the second volume, comprizing the Cathedrals of Peterbro', Lincoln, Oxford, Winchester, Canterbury, Chichester, Salisbury, Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Worcester, Lichfield, and Rochester.

Nos. XXI. and XXII. of Londina Illustrata, by Mr. WILKINSON.

No. I. of the "History of the Royal Colleges and Schools of Winchester, Eton, Westminster, St. Paul's, Christ's Hospital, Charter House, Harrow, Merchant Taylors', and Rugby." It will extend to 12 monthly Numbers, forming a handsome volume.

A new System of Perspective. By Mr. JOHN VARLEY, Landscape Painter.

Mr. Leigh announces a Work, by a Gentleman of literary eminence, which will comprize a faithful narrative of the late Revolution in France, from the landing of Buonaparte at Cannes, to his departure for St. Helena; including a connected and impartial History of the causes, progress, and termination of the Conspiracy of 1815; and particularly a most minute and circumstantial account of the memorable Victory of Waterloo.

Part I. of An Historical Account of the Battle of Waterloo, by Mr. MUDFORD; accompanied with a series of splendid Engravings, (20 in number,) illustrative of the Country between Brussels and Waterloo. In Four Parts.

The

The Gazette of Health, edited by Dr. RICHARD REECE, Author of the Dictionary of Popular Medicine, the Medical Guide, &c. To be continued monthly, and conducted on the same plan as the periodical work published at Paris under the title of *Gazette de Santé*.

Italian Phraseology, intended to serve as a Companion to all Grammars. By M. SANTAGNELLO.

Gulzara, Princess of Persia, or the Virgin Queen; a work collected from the Original Persian

Works preparing for Publication:

A new Edition of Sermons on practical subjects, preached before the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, by JOHN LANGHORNE, D. D.

Sermons on various Subjects, doctrinal and practical, by the Rev. HENRY G. WHITE, A. M. To be published by subscription, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Amusements in Solitude; or the Influence of Science, Literature, and the liberal Arts, on the conduct and happiness of private life. By the Author of The Philosophy of Nature.

A Continuation to the "Flora Londinensis" of the late Mr. Curtis; designed to include a Description of all the Plants indigenous to the British Isles; illustrated with Figures of the natural size, and magnified delineations of the parts of Fructification, &c. The Descriptions will be given in Latin and English; and this department of the work will be under the superintendance of W. JACKSON HOOKER, Esq. F.R.S. & L.S. —The original "Flora" is re-publishing in a uniform manner, in monthly Parts, under the auspices of GEO. GRAVES, F.L.S.

A Treatise on Flower Painting; containing familiar and easy instructions for acquiring a perfect knowledge of the art, with directions for producing the various tints. By G. BROOKSHAW, Esq.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Inquisition, as it has subsisted in different Countries; abridged from the elaborate work of Limborch, and continued by extracts from subsequent writers, political reflections on its revival in Spain, and an Historical Survey of the Christian Church from the earliest ages.

A new Translation of HOMER'S Iliad has just appeared in France, from the pen of M. DUGAS MONTBEL. The Criticks place it considerably above the Translations of Dacier, Bitaube, or Lebrun; but say that it is rather free from the faults of its rivals, than remarkable for any striking beauties. It is in prose. These repeated Translations of Homer at least shew, that a taste for the sublime simplicity of the Greek is becoming prevalent in France, unless, indeed, we may suppose, that the warlike enthusiasm of the old Bard is the great attractive quality to the military prejudices of the French Nation. At any rate we are glad to see that, in spite of the ignorant invectives of their Voltaire and La Motte, they can find something to admire in a Poet who was born beyond the boundaries of the Rhine, and who never heard of Louis XIV. We see also with equal pleasure, that the Professor Lacretelle, in one of his late Lectures at the Academy, has the good taste to scout with contempt the foolish idea of Wolfe, that a Poem so nobly harmonizing in all parts as the Iliad, could have been the joint-work of a confederacy of Poets, instead of the production of one genius, ever beautiful and ever consistent.—[*Times.*]

The following extract of a Letter relative to the Manuscripts of Herculaneum and the Antiquities of Pompeii, copied from a German Journal, contains some facts not perfectly known hitherto, though not of a very recent date:

"On the 26th of November, 1813, a letter was read in the Royal Society of Copenhagen, from Mr. Schuburt, containing several literary notices from Italy. He relates among other things, that about 300 manuscripts have been unrolled at Herculaneum. Among them are the following important works: 1. Philomedes (should this be Philodemus?) on the Influence of Musick on the Human Constitution. — 2. Epicurus upon Nature, two volumes. — 3. Philomedes on Rhetorick, two parts. — 4. Philomedes on the Affinity between the Virtues and the Vices. — 5. Philomedes on the Vices. — 6. Philomedes on the Poets. — 7. Philomedes' Philosophical Fragments. — 8. Democritus's Geometrical Fragments. — 9. Philostratus on Unreasonable Contempt. — 10 Carnisirus on Friendship. — 11. Cotothes on Plato's Dialogue of Isis. — 12. Philomedes on Religion. — 13. Chrysippus on Providence. Only the two first of these 13 manuscripts have yet been printed.

"The excavations at Pompeii are prosecuted after a certain plan, so as to go round the whole town, which, when cleared from the ashes that cover it, will probably become one day the most remarkable monument of antiquity."

La Vigilant, Dec. 9.

There has lately been found upon the Appian way near Rome, an antient Sundial, cut upon marble, with the names of the quarters of the Heavens in Greek. It is exactly calculated for the latitude of Rome. From circumstances, it is concluded to have been the discus belonging to Herodes Atticus, and described by Vitruvius.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

Poems, by Dr. GILBERT BURNET, *afterwards Bp. of* SALISBURY. (*see p.* 498.)

PURE LOVE.

A LOVE, 'bove all that words or sighs can speak,
That 's neither criminal, nor fondly weak;
That has no fear, nor shame, nor base desire;
But 's pure, as is the causer of its fire;
Doth now possess, but not disturb my breast:
Nor is my mind with cloudy thoughts oppress.
My heat 's not feverish, inflamed to rage;
But as the warmth of life in tender age.
It shoots brisk spirits and a kindly flame;
Not subject to decays, it 's still the same.
Enraged streams their flowery banks do tear,
And while the gentle current 's smooth and clear,
Those rapid billows thick and muddy run;
But their impetuous force is quickly gone.
Such are the rages of defiled Love:
But pure Affection 's like the streams above,
Are clear, yet strong and constant in their course,
Still fresh, and fed by an eternal source.
Such are the motives of my heart to thee,
For all its strokes are equal, full, and free:
In every pulse that beats thou present art,
Thy bright ideas do dilate my heart;
Inspire 't with high designs, and give 't a flight
To thoughts sublime above a vulgar sight.
And as the plastic force doth mould the brood,
By secret motions never understood,
Into the parent figure, whence it came;
So does thy busy and etherial flame,
Kindled by thee, transform the very soul:
'Tis vain such mighty force e'er to controul:
It melts me quite, and a new shape I take:
My shape from thee I fashion;—and forsake
All other patterns. This Original
In larger volume, I contract in small;
And with rude crayons copy after thee:
Shoot all thy beams that I may clearly see.
But can I so much light or heat endure,
Undazzled with thy rays, so bright, so pure?
Yet who can more triumphantly expire
Than in the flames of such celestial fire!

LOVE'S MAGNETISM.

SEE, how the trembling steel flutters and shakes,
When the kind Loadstone his approaches makes:
If his effluvium at a distance flies,
That the unwieldy iron cannot rise;
Then doth the amorous spirit pant and heave,
The dull and massy clog it fain would leave:
When he comes nearer, and his charms increase,
They both join in a close but cold embrace.
So thy attractives with strange force me bear,
If I 'm within thy magnetism's sphere:
Such mighty force, and yet so soft a charm,
That does so surely bind, but without harm,
Ne'er met till now that contraries agree:
Both fire and ice at once are form'd in me.
For as cold steel its nature still retains,
With all the force of Love, it yet remains
Dull and inactive as it was before;
It 's Love 's the same, grows neither less nor more:
Its touch no flame begets, no heats it move,
Yet 's an eternal obstinate in love.
So those soft glances, that do flow from thee,
With magic force have captivated me:
But cold and lumpish is my nature still,
And though thy powerful charms my breast do fill,
So that to thee my thoughts do always move,
And after thee my gentlest dreams do rove;
Yet so divine thy influences are,
That no wild passion nor perplexing care
Do from it rise.—
——Thou art my Polar Star,
To which my thoughts do point, though e'er so far at rest,
From thee remov'd: when nearer they 're
Soft and serene as is thy happy breast.
The loadstone's virtue in a fire is lost,
So would thy force by baser fires be crost:
But, whilst thou 'rt cold and pure, thy spells improve,
They both command and regulate my love.
Free from designs, or passion's cruel train,
My purest thoughts and freedom I retain;
And while thy powers environ me about,
All 's fire within, all temperature without.

The Answer of CATO *to* LABIENUS, *who wished him to consult an Oracle in the Deserts of* LIBYA.

Translated from LUCAN *by* H. S. BOYD.

FULL of that God, whom in his secret breast
He ever bore, he spake: the hallow'd words
Were worthy of a Shrine Oracular.
O Labienus, what should I inquire?
If it were better, on the battle-plain
To die a freeman, than to live a slave?
If life, howe'er protracted, be a span?
If good men stand invincible? if fortune
Against the righteous wing her shaft in vain?

If

If holy motives be alone required,
And Virtue, spurn'd or cherish'd, still be Virtue?— [himself
These truths we know, nor can the God
Implant them deeper. With the Powers immortal [were silent,
We're closely link'd; and tho' each shrine
We ne'er could frustrate the decrees of Heaven.
Th' Almighty needeth no interpreter,
That men may learn his counsel: at our birth
He told us all that we're concern'd to know.
Would he have chosen this deserted shore,
That some lone stragglers might inquire his will?
Or buried sacred truth in barren sand?
What is his temple, but the earth, the sea,
The air, and Heaven, and Virtue? Why beyond
Explore the heavenly sanctities? Whate'er
We see, where'er we sojourn, there is Jove.
Let wavering bosoms, fluctuating minds,
For Soothsayers pant: I heed no Oracle.
By death, and death alone I 'm certified.
The Coward and the Brave alike must fall.
Let it suffice, that Jove hath told us this.
He spake, and leaving unexplor'd the faith
Of dubious Ammon, from the fane retir'd.

Translation of the Lines in Antient FRENCH *inscribed round the Tomb of* EDWARD *the* BLACK PRINCE, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. *For* WOOLNOTH'S "CANTERBURY."

TU qu' passez oue bouche close
Par la ou ce corps repose, &c.

WAND'RER, where this dust reclines
Restor'd to kindred dust again,
Know that the tomb which bears these lines
Sanctions the monitory strain;
Connected by an equal fate,
In mine behold thy future state.

Heedless of death, I liv'd my hour
As though this transient life could last;
Revell'd in riches, and in pow'r,
In honor's high enrolment cast,
The trappings of the princely great
Gave lustre to my earthly state.

Now poor beneath contempt I lie,
And close conceal'd from ev'ry eye;
My beauty chang'd to loathsomeness,
My frame all shrunk to rottenness.

Narrow and mean my mansion now,
And still my voice which gave command;
Couldst thou explore what lies below,
'Twould mock thy busy searching hand,
Among the dust which feeds the worm,
To trace what bore the human form.

Then God implore, th' eternal King,
That mercy to my soul be shewn;
So may his grace on seraph wing
Descend, and purify thy own,
When time is past, then be it giv'n
To thee to taste the joys of Heav'n.

* * *

MY FATHER AND MOTHER.

WHO when the dire black Monday came,
And I with dread shamm'd sick or lame,
Cried "Jack, begone to School, for shame?"
My Father?
Who with her cheeks bedew'd with tears,
Full of sad looks and tender fears,
Praying a respite then appears?
My Mother.
When whipp'd for climbing for a pear,
I proudly ran away *full tear*,
Who thank'd the Doctor for his care?
My Father.
Who clasp'd me in her arms so fair,
And bade the ruthless man beware
Who durst insult her son and heir?
My Mother.
Who when to Oxford I was bound,
Put in my pocket fifty pound,
Not to be spent in horse or hound?
My Father.
Who when just parting at the door,
Slipp'd in my pocket fifty *more*,
And bade me write again when poor?
My Mother.
Who when the Duns came thundering round,
Wonder'd where went his fifty pound,
And of my tale incredulous, frown'd?
My Father.
Who soften'd then his kindling rage?
Who sent the draft enclosing page,
Not *too* replete with counsel sage?
My Mother.

Ch. Ch. Oxford, Oct. 19.

LINES.

WHEN soft gleams the West o'er the bed of the Ocean, [the scene,
And ev'ning's dark veil fast o'ershadows
Hast thou mark'd how the view brings past thoughts into motion,
How the mind wanders lost o'er the days that have been?
How Hope, passing light o'er the chance of the morrow, [to mourn;
Associate with Grief, bids the bosom
And Memory, in each darker hue it can borrow, [return:
Paints pleasures alone that can never
Some friendship recalls, long by fate torn apart; [regret;
Some vision of fondness, long sunk in
Some soft-smiling fair, that once raptur'd the heart; [is set.
Some eye that once shone—but for ever
Ah then pants the soul to be far o'er the wave;
With Fancy it flies to a region of rest;
To the realm set apart for the Fair and the Brave, [the Blest;
Where Minstrels of old place the Isles of
Where Youth ever reigns, in the bowers of the Spring, [impair;
And Friendship and Love no rude chances
Where Bards wake for ever the rapturous string [of the Fair.
To the deeds of the Brave, and the loves

May 1815. X.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

(*Concluded from p.* 463.)

AT the dinner provided on this memorable occasion, the Right Honourable Samuel Birch, Lord Mayor of London, was in the Chair, supported by Lord Carrington on his right, and Mr. Hibbert, the late President, on his left, and attended by the chief Dignitaries of the City, Chas. Grant, esq. M. P. and various other distinguished public characters, as also by the Vice-Presidents and Managers. The Master of the Charter-house School performed the office of Chaplain in a Latin grace before dinner; and, on the removal of the cloth, *Non nobis Domine* was impressively sung by some celebrated vocal performers, the whole company standing. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were alternated with appropriate songs, or appropriate pieces of musick by the band in the orchestra, the Noble President gave—"The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London."

The Lord Mayor replied, "I feel proud of the honour of presiding on so important an occasion. To hear my name connected in any manner with Literature and Science, and especially with an Institution formed for the express purpose of advancing the literature and science of this great City, will never cease to be a source of satisfaction to my mind. Through the entire period I have occupied the high office to which I have been called by the voice of my fellow-citizens, I have uniformly endeavoured to comply with their wishes, as far as I have been acquainted with them; and I feel confident that I have never complied with them more fully, than during the solemnities of the present day; and I feel peculiarly fortunate that so splendid and honourable a ceremony should have taken place during my Mayoralty."

The Lord Mayor gave, as the next toast, "The London Institution."

Lord Carrington. "In the office to which I have been called by the voice of my fellow-proprietors, I cannot but feel highly gratified by the ceremony of the day; and especially at the unequivocal declaration of the public opinion now given in favour of an Institution which, I have every reason to hope, will prove honourable and advantageous to Science at large, and peculiarly beneficial to the best interests of this great City. I am personally obliged by the active services of its Chief Magistrate, and the eloquence he has displayed on this occasion; and I indulge a hope, in which every one will unite with me, that we shall, at no distant period, be favoured with the same eloquence in a still more dignified assembly. I have not been able to attend very frequently the meetings of the Board of Management; but I have attended them often enough to know, that the Members of the Board have exercised an activity and vigilance in planning and contracting for the various Buildings determined upon, in order to combine utility with elegance, and to avoid all abuses and impositions, which it is, perhaps, impossible to exceed; which are probably superior to any pains they would have bestowed upon building concerns of their own; and which fully entitle them to the gratitude of all for whom they have acted."

The band of vocal performers immediately struck up, with great spirit and effect, the following song, composed for the occasion:

To the Powers that, above, rule the Nations below, [her spirit:
The Queen of all Cities thus pour'd forth
"O! crown'd with all honour that Fame can bestow, [tue's bright merit,
Wealth, freedom, firm courage, and virWhen yet may I trace, through my high-favour'd race, [keeps pace,
That Mind, in its progress, with Splendour
And view some fair Fane, in whose shades they may yoke
The ivy of Science with Commerce's oak?"

Heaven heard, and assented; and Thames, on his banks, [vibration.
Soon mark'd a new impulse, a mental
"Rise, rise, awful Mansion!" pervaded all ranks; [its foundation.
And hand join'd with hand to lay firm

Lo! Carrington calls! Courts, Colleges, Halls,
With rival rejoicings salute the new walls,
And bless the fair pile where young Genius may yoke
The ivy of Science with Commerce's oak.

O! pride of the City that governs the World! [high station,
Thus honour'd at birth as befits thy
Wide, wide spread thy fame where'er sail is unfurl'd, [creation.
Enduring as Time, o'er the bounds of
While Virtue shall please, or sweet Solace give ease, [and seas,
Or Britain, triumphant, command earth
May age after age in thy haunts learn to yoke
The ivy of Science with Commerce's oak!

The next toast from the Chair was—"George Hibbert, esq. and the Founders of the Institution."

Mr. Hibbert. "It is impossible for me to be insensible to this high and unlooked-for mark of respect; nor can I be indifferent

ferent to the support and patronage the Institution is receiving, or the flattering prospects that are opening upon it. The views proposed by other gentlemen and myself upon its foundation were of the highest importance; we pursued them to the best of our means and abilities; and though circumstances, to which it is now no longer necessary to advert, rendered it necessary for me to retire from an active part in the management of the Institution, I rejoice now, and shall always rejoice, in its promises of success and prosperity; and shall never be backward in lending my aid to any scheme that may be reasonably devised for its benefit."

"Charles Butler, esq. and Thanks to him for his excellent Address," formed the subject of the next toast.

Mr. Butler politely returned thanks.

"The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex."

Mr. Sheriff Bell. "I can truly say, both for my colleague and myself, that there are none who enter more warmly into the general feelings and auspicious hopes of the day; and that, whether as Magistrates, or as Proprietors of the Institution, we shall always be forward to concur in any steps that may still further promote the great and animating objects before us. Such indeed is the common feeling of the Corporation of London, which has, on all occasions, manifested a desire to meet the wishes of the Institution. The Committee of Improvement have, more especially, lent their aid to the accomplishment of the splendid purposes of the day: they have taken much trouble in removing various difficulties, of no small magnitude, in different negociations: they have allowed the Board of Management to purchase the ground in Moorfields at their own price; and as soon as they were told that more was wanted, they gave the Managers what they wanted gratuitously."

"The Vice-Presidents of the Institution," formed the next subject of toast.

Sir William Blizard. "We then only repeat what has been so well, yet so often, repeated already; for it is difficult to add to the congratulations of those who have spoken before us. Allow me, however, to say, that the Vice-Presidents of the Institution are duly sensible of the present honour, as they are also of the dignity of the trust reposed in them; and that they will, on all occasions, cheerfully execute the duties of their station."

The Lord Mayor then gave, "Success to the new College;" and observed, that it was somewhat singular, and perhaps auspicious, as had just been hinted to him, that its foundation-stone should be laid on the anniversary of so striking an æra in our National history as that of the glorious Revolution."

Mr. Mason Good. "My Lord Mayor: my Lord Carrington: There is not, I am confident, an individual of this company who has not entered heartily into the toast just drunk; for there cannot be an individual who does not feel gratified that the Institution, whose permanent foundation we have now celebrated, should thus nearly have approached a consummation which has been so long an object of general desire.

"There are two singular facts, my Lord, which concur in adding to the renown of this day. The first is one in which your Lordship has anticipated me; I mean its occurring at a period dear to every British heart, the anniversary of the Revolution, of that political freedom, without which Science must be a dead letter, and an empty toy. The second is, that the ceremony should have taken place during the Mayoralty of a Gentleman as celebrated for his eloquence as for his Magisterial talents.

"In planning this great undertaking, the Board of Management, and, I may say, the great body of Proprietors, have mainly directed their attention to the two following points: first, that of providing a commodious mansion, a *Hall*, or *College*, as it is authoritatively denominated in our charter, for the purposes of the most useful branches of Science and Literature; and the second, that of giving to the structure a public and ornamental character; so as to make it meet the splendour and fair pretensions of the Metropolis; so as to identify it, as far as our means will allow, with the extent and opulence, the fame and fortune, the magnitude and magnificence, of this mighty City; and, consequently, so as to render it not unworthy of the distinguished name of *The London Institution*, which the King has bestowed upon it by his charter. This has been our joint object; and it is impossible not to rejoice that this object should prove so accordant to the feelings of this enlightened assembly;—to what I shall venture to call the peculiar and characteristic feelings of the British Capital, as expressed, on the present occasion, by the Chief Magistrate and highest Dignitaries; by the representatives of its wealth, its prosperity, and its virtues.

"These I have ventured to call the *characteristic* feelings of the British Emporium. It is possible, indeed, that to the eye of a stranger it may present other features of a more prominent kind,—features that are to be found in its wealth, its energy, and its activity; in the massy stateliness of its mansions, the gorgeous pomp of its processions, and the honest and solid hospitality of its entertainments. All these are well; and I trust that not an iota of change will ever take place in any of them, while London, or while England shall continue. But still these do not constitute the

the peculiar and essential character of this great City: its chief, its distinguishing features are to be traced in that general order and regularity, in that sound judgment and sterling sense, in the language of the Poet,

—— 'which only is the gift of Heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven;'

they are to be traced in that love of virtue and morality, in that concentrated patriotism, and spirit of genuine religion, which are discoverable, and perhaps nearly equally so, through every rank of society, and which exclusively distinguish, identify, and, if I may be allowed the term, individualize this City from all the cities on the face of the globe. It is these that constitute its distinctive character,—its essential *safeguard*; they are the moral salt that has sweetened, the holy unction that has preserved us through the period of the last five-and-twenty years, during which we have been exposed to an ocean, or, I should rather have said, to a *continent* of corruption, depravity, and moral pestilence. They are the sacred incense, and I say it, my Lord, with reverence, which has ascended with acceptance to Heaven; and has drawn down upon us a blessing, a prosperity, a political importance and elevation, unparalleled in the history of the human race.

"What then is the cause of this peculiar and enviable character? For as philosophers, and it is in this name we are now assembled, it is our duty to investigate the causes of things, as it is our happiness to be successful in our investigations.

'Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,' was a common exclamation in the Augustan age, and it is far more applicable to our own analyzing era. The cause, then, is not difficult to be determined. It is to be sought for, and it is to be found, in those numerous and excellent free-schools, in those admirable eleemosynary institutions for early instruction, which are to be traced in every ward, in every parish, in every district of this Metropolis, the noble monuments of the munificence of your forefathers, and which have been nobly and munificently administered to by yourselves:—schools, in which the most destitute children of this great civic family, when incapable of deriving an education from the poverty of their natural-parents, are received into the arms of one common embrace, enriched with a moral patrimony, with an endowment of knowledge, far superior to any patrimony or endowment that wealth can bestow; are trained up in a course of industry, sound morals, and useful learning, amply fitted to redeem the distresses of their forefathers, and liberally qualified for joining, and that too with an equal chance of success, in the generous struggle for the highest honours and distinctions which the City has to bestow. Let who will, then, look with complacency (and I will look with complacency also) at the massy stateliness of our civic palaces, at the Mansion-house, Guildhall, the East India-house, and the Bank; still may I be permitted to contemplate, with an equal degree of delight, the venerable piles of the Charter-house, Christ's Hospital, Merchant Taylors' School, St. Paul's, and a hundred others of different ranks and pretensions, as they ought to be to meet the different wants of so vast a population, that must occur to the memory of every one;—the mental laboratories of the City; and to some of which it is probable that several whom I have now the honour of addressing, are indebted for the best part of what they possess in mind, body, or estate.

"Yet, my Lord, it is a most extraordinary fact, that in the midst of all these noble attempts to diffuse the means of early instruction, no exertion has hitherto been made, at least no adequate exertion, in favour of the higher branches of Science. You have upreared a noble column, and you have fixed it on its proper foundation, but you have not yet added to it its Corinthian capital; you have constructed a substantial Lyceum, but its graceful, its decorative portico still remains to be given to it. The fact has been felt and lamented for ages; and various attempts have been made to remedy the deficiency. Of such attempts the most renowned is that of the justly-celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham, a name that ought, at all times, to be associated with whatever is great or good, illustrious or excellent. The design of this great civic sage, and municipal philosopher, did equal credit to the soundness of his head, and to the benevolence of his heart; it was that of endeavouring to establish an alliance, in this vast Metropolis, between the two grand moving powers of Commerce and of Science: to unite in the bands of a holy and indissoluble marriage, the manly and active form of the one, with the lovely and graceful elegance of the other; and what he thus nobly aimed at, he nobly lived to accomplish—to accomplish at least prospectively. For having given to Commerce 'a local habitation,' and an honourable name, by erecting the Royal Exchange, he endowed the fair person of Science with the greater part of its usufruct and rental; and thus did all in his power to render Commerce what Nature always intended it should be, and what it is the peculiar object of the present Institution to consummate,—the firm support and protection of Science. That this most excellent establishment has not succeeded to its full extent, reflects no dis-

credit

credit on the judgment of its great founder, and as little on the liberal characters who at this moment constitute his trustees and successors: for, with respect to the latter, it is a fact, I suppose, generally known, or which, if not generally known, ought to be so, that, actuated by the spirit of Sir Thomas Gresham himself, these gentlemen have devised various plans for improving it, and rendering it more beneficial; and that, among other steps, they have candidly proposed to negociate with the Managers of the London Institution for the purpose of determining how far the great objects of Science might be promoted by an union of the resources possessed by both these public bodies. And if no great progress has hitherto been made in this negociation, it is to be ascribed chiefly, if not entirely, to a cause just adverted to by the noble President of the Institution; I mean the time and attention which has been bestowed by the Board of Management upon the concerns of the new building. Obstacles, unquestionably, and of great magnitude, as may easily be conceived between bodies so differently constituted, exist to oppose such an alliance; but, speaking as an individual, I still trust that these obstacles will not ultimately be found insurmountable. At any rate, we have a strong proof of the feeling of the Gresham Committee in favour of general Science, and of their desire to co-operate in the great objects of the London Institution.

"My Lord, I am persuaded that this is not an isolated feeling or desire; and were it possible for us to suppose the contrary, we must be blind to every thing at this moment before us, and deaf to every thing that has occurred in the course of the day. But I should be ungrateful if I did not, on the present occasion, go beyond such general appeals: and I have much pleasure in stating, that there is not, throughout the whole City, a Board, a Company, or a Community, with whom we have found it expedient to have any intercourse, which has not discovered the utmost readiness and cordiality to befriend us. More especially ought I to mention the obligations we lie under to the Committee of Improvement, and to add my perfect concurrence in every thing that has already been so forcibly stated upon this subject by Mr. Sheriff Bell, to whom, and particularly to the public-spirited Chairman of this Committee, we feel deeply and peculiarly indebted for their assistance in every instance.

"I am justified, therefore, in believing, that the feeling and desire to co-operate with the London Institution evinced by the Gresham Trustees, is in no respect isolated and individual; I am justified in believing that there is not a corporate Board or Community of any kind but possesses the same feeling, and would as readily co-operate with us, if they conceived it to be in their power. Emboldened, then, by the favour and applause with which you have thus far honoured me, and regarding all who are present as one great family, associated for one common object, let me venture to close these remarks with adding, that *it is in their power*: that it is in the power of every Board, of every Committee, of every Company, of every Individual, to assist us in our present pursuit. Ornamental as is the exterior of the beautiful model before you, it is in their power to render it still more ornamental, still more worthy of the lofty name the College is destined to bear: valuable as is its interior furniture, it is in their power to add to our intellectual possession.

"Yet, I entreat, my Lord, that the character I am now assuming may not be misinterpreted. I do not present myself to you to ask alms for the Proprietors of the London Institution; but rather to boast of the noble example they have set the world. Our object is a public one; such it has been from the beginning, and such it continues to be to the present moment: and had it been otherwise, it never could have obtained the countenance of the Noble Lord on your Lordship's right hand, or of the distinguished character on your left. I stand not here, then, to ask charity for the Proprietors of the London Institution, but as the advocate of Science in general: a feeble and inadequate advocate, I allow, but an advocate to the extent of my powers. I stand here to awaken the public attention to a public object: to rekindle in your minds feelings sanctified by your forefathers, and approved and acted upon by yourselves. I stand here to recal to our memories the forcible and incontrovertible arguments delivered to us by my learned and distinguished friend, in his impressive address before dinner; and especially to imprint upon our minds the following important proposition, which, if I have understood that address aright, constitutes its text and sum total, its beginning, its middle, and its end: I mean that there is a close and necessary alliance between Science and Commerce, and that upon the patronage of the one, depends the prosperity of the other. I stand here to excite the City of London, which has surpassed every other city upon every other point, to surpass them also, and especially the great commercial cities of the Netherlands, of Lombardy, and of the Venetian States, in the taste, the genius, the zeal, the enthusiasm, they displayed in favour of Science and Literature, when in the zenith of their glory;—cities which we have lately seen, and

and seen too from this very cause, still splendid in their downfall, immortalized in their desolation.

"Banished, then, for ever be banished, the miserable outcry already reprobated by your Lordship, that Science can never flourish in the Eastern, in the commercial part of this joint Metropolis. Let us repel the jealous taunt by the established, the triumphant arguments just adverted to; and let us add to them the following authentic fact: that it is to Commerce, to the commerce of Florence, to the commercial family of the Medici, that Europe, that the world at large, is indebted for the resurrection of Science from the grave, and the gloomy shroud of the dark ages. What once occurred at Florence, may yet occur in the City of London. There is, my Lord, at this moment, and peculiar circumstances have given me a peculiar opportunity of knowing it, in the great mass of the rising generation of this Metropolis, a strong and irrepressible spirit of inquiry, an ardent and inextinguishable thirst after knowledge, and knowledge too of the best and purest character,—that would render it cruel, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say criminal, in us not to take advantage of it now that it is in our power. Nobly, most nobly, indeed, has your generosity been exerted of late. The battle of Waterloo had a powerful claim upon your feelings, and powerfully has that claim been replied to. Let not, however, your generosity terminate here. Now that the battle has been fought; the victory, a glorious and unparalleled victory, has been obtained; and a peace, durable, substantial, satisfactory, has followed as the result of that victory; let not your generosity terminate here:—let it take a loftier aim; let it mount into the region of intellect. Having already sacrificed on the altar of Patriotism, consent to close the honourable career by sacrificing on that of Civic Philosophy."

The Lord Mayor gave, as the succeeding toast, "The Managers of the London Institution," when, after a short pause, Mr. Freshfield rose and said,

"My Lord Mayor; It is neither from seniority, nor from any other claim of precedence, that I have now the honour to acknowledge the compliment you have just offered to the Managers; but, after waiting as long as the respect due to you, and the gratitude I feel, would permit, I find that my colleagues of the Board of Management are resolved, by preserving silence themselves, to impose the duty upon me; and their determination is probably correct, for they have in general given so regular and unvaried an attention to your concerns, that their feelings may justly respond with a ready consciousness of having merited the expression of your satisfaction, and therefore would with less propriety speak upon the subject than the individual who has now the honour to address you, who, having no such merit to plead, must necessarily allude to the exertions of others, and not his own.

"Allow me then, Gentlemen, on behalf of the Board of Management, to say, that as proprietors they yield to none in zeal for the interest of the London Institution, and in anxious desires and endeavours to attain all its objects, as contemplated by its Founders, and expressed in its charter: but, as Managers, their highest, their only ambition is to merit your approbation; I say to merit, for they confide too implicitly in your justice to doubt, that if it is deserved, it will not be withheld.

"Gentlemen, in drinking the health of the Managers, and in doing it in the very marked and handsome manner we have just experienced, you have conferred upon us a testimony most grateful to our feelings; and we are persuaded we cannot better shew the sincerity of our gratitude, than by entreating you to co-operate with the Managers in the great work which remains to be performed. We hope the expression of your approbation will not be confined to the transactions of the present day, but that you will go along with us in what is still to be accomplished. If the Proprietors will cordially and heartily unite in carrying forward that which is so satisfactorily commenced, the expectations of the most sanguine will be realized, and you will be in possession of an Institution at once creditable and a respect to you, and honourable and ornamental to this great Metropolis.

"Gentlemen, I should here conclude the very few observations which your kind notice of the Managers has called forth; but as the Lord Mayor and another Gentleman have alluded to circumstances of extraordinary coincidence, bearing importantly upon the work in which we are engaged, I may be allowed to add one other to the number. Gentlemen, it happened that in the reign of Edward the Fourth, part of the wall of London was greatly out of repair, and Sir Ralph Jocelyne, then Lord Mayor, ordered bricks to be made in the Outer Moor, the very spot on which you have fixed to erect a splendid building for the purposes of the Institution; with the bricks so made, the wall was repaired, and it should seem as if there was a mutual connexion between that spot and the stability of the City of London, for the occurrence I have mentioned was one of the earliest instances of the use of bricks in London, and I need scarcely tell you, Gentlemen, that the bricks so used have resisted the hand of Time: it is true that to the extension of Commerce, the

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convenience of the City, and the change of customs and measures, the antient walls have given way; the greater part has been removed, but the materials of the part remaining are perfectly sound, and I have reason to believe that some of those materials, probably including some of the very bricks made from the clay of Moorfields, will be again returned to their native soil, and form a part of that very building, the foundation-stone of which you have this day deposited.

"Gentlemen, I forbear to apply the coincidence minutely, and leave the fact to be used or rejected as you may feel it deserves; permit me only to say, that however substantial the wall alluded to might be, you have this day fixed the foundation of a work of Fame, so connected with the honour and dignity of the highest and best interests of the City, that it will far, very far, surpass in strength and beauty that which Sir Ralph Jocelyne repaired: that answered his purpose, but the purpose was limited by circumstances; this, on the contrary, shall have no end—at least, reasoning from probabilities, I may so venture to predict. Its earliest infancy we have seen; its youth and maturity will, I trust, have an existence co-extensive with time; and its decline and old age be in vain sought for short of eternity."

Shortly after Mr. Freshfield had concluded this speech, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs withdrew; and the chair was taken by Lord Carrington, as President of the Institution. His Lordship then proposed the health of "the Reverend John Russell, and thanks to him for the very classical and appropriate Inscription which he had written for the occasion."

Mr. Russell, after returning thanks to the President for this mark of his approbation, observed, that the Inscription, such as it was, was to be ascribed partly to the orders of the Managers, partly to books which he had consulted, and partly to the suggestions of friends.

The Noble President next proposed the health of "Robert Stevens, esq. Honorary Secretary to the London Institution," which was drunk with great and merited applause.

Mr. Stevens returned thanks in a neat and concise speech, expressive of his deep sense of the honour conferred upon him, and of the warm interest which he took in the prosperity of an Establishment that had for its object the advancement of useful knowledge, and the improvement and happiness of civilized society.

Lord Carrington gave, as the next toast, the health of "Mr. Maltby, Principal Librarian of the London Institution."

Mr. Maltby returned thanks; and said, he felt both pride and pleasure when he reflected on the time he had devoted, and the part he had taken, in contributing to form the very valuable Library of the London Institution, which he could safely pronounce to be, at once, the most useful and most accessible public library in the Metropolis. The foundation, indeed, was laid by several distinguished Members of the Institution; the superstructure was, in a great measure, his own. He had frequently the gratification to learn, that to this Library many young men of talents were greatly indebted, for the high academical honours they had obtained, and for their eminent attainments in Literature and Science."

Mr. Maltby concluded a short speech by assuring the Meeting, "that no endeavours should be wanting on his part to facilitate the researches of the studious, to promote the credit, and extend the utility of the London Institution."

Lord Carrington then left the chair, which was afterwards taken by Sir Wm. Blizard, who kept up the harmony and conviviality of the Meeting to a late hour, with that mixture of dignity and affability for which he is so conspicuously distinguished.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Supplement to London Gazette, *Nov.* 14.

General Orders by the Governor-General.

Futtyghur, May 3.

The Governor-General has singular satisfaction in acknowledging the important service rendered by Col. Nicolls in the reduction of the province of Kemaoon.—The judgment of Col. Nicolls in his preparatory measures, the unremitting activity with which he pursued the object intrusted to his management, and the gallant promptitude with which he seized and improved every opening that could lead to the fulfilment of his instructions, not only reflect the highest credit on himself, but afford so salutary a lesson for the whole army, that his Lordship cannot let slip the opportunity of recommending it to their attention.—The success of Colonel Nicolls (and the observation will be supported by the brilliant consequences which have attended similar exertions on the part of Major-gen. Ochterlony), under the complicated difficulties presented by the quality of the country, the fortifications by which its natural strength was assisted, and the obstinate resistance of a courageous Enemy, should prove the superiority conferred by military service, and the certainty that a strenuous application of its principles must entail honourable

distinction

distinction on a commander.—Warfare in a mountainous region offers embarrassments which, when viewed at a distance, appear insurmountable, but which dwindle into comparative insignificance under the grasp of Vigour and Genius. It is only in unusual situations, demanding readiness of resource and animated efforts, that the difference between officer and officer can be displayed; and it ought to be always present to the mind of every military man, that he who in circumstances of perplexity tries and fails, has to plead those chances from which no operation in war can be secured; his pretensions to the character of zeal and energy being in the mean time maintained: while he who contents himself with urging difficulties as an excuse for doing nothing, voluntarily registers his own inefficiency.—The Governor-General, in expressing his warm approbation of the excellent conduct of Col. Nicolls, desires also to record the merits of those whose services in this enterprize have been indicated as possessing peculiar claim to notice. [The Governor-General then speaks in terms of the strongest commendation of the following officers: Lt.-col. Gardner, at the head of his irregular corps; Major Patton, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment; Capt. Faithful, 1st batt. 4th regt.; Lieut. Wight; Capt. Leys; Lieuts. Field and Purvis, of the 4th regt.; and Lieuts. Bell and Wilson, of the artillery; and thanks all the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who have so becomingly supported the character of the British army in this laborious service.]

J. Adam, Sec. to Gov.

Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-colonel Fagan, Adjutant-general.

Camp, Buttoh, April 17.

Sir,—On the night of the 14th, two companies of light infantry, under the command of Lieuts. Fleming and Grant, of the 19th Nat. regt. 300 of the Hindoo Rajah's household troops, 300 of the Nusseeree Goorkhas, and about 300 of the Munna Magra auxiliaries, marched from the village of Punjur, and about one o'clock gained the post they were intended to occupy, between Dab and the first Deentheel, without opposition, which was immediately strengthened, as well as the time and circumstances could admit, before morning. The pre-concerted signal being given of the possession of that post, it was answered from a hill in rear of my camp, and the several columns moved down to the Gumrora, to proceed at dawn to the several points laid down in my instructions.—The columns under Lieut.-colonel Thompson and Major Lawrie gained the heights of the second Deentheel almost at the same moment; and having ascended in very gallant style, were proceeding along the ridge to gain an advanced post, when the head of the column (consisting of light infantry) received a check, by a charge from the Enemy sword in hand, which induced them to fall back on the main body, by this time posted on the second Deentheel, and the ground thus lost we were not able to regain in the course of that day. The Enemy strongly reinforcing their advanced body, were able to give us great annoyance, by sniping from the cover which the jungle afforded, and from behind the rocks, between the post and Narrain Kote, whilst they were unexposed to the snipers thrown out by Col. Thompson.—During the whole day, the pioneers were most busily employed in strengthening the post, under the direction of Lieut. Hutchinson, assistant engineer, and the orders of Lieut. Armstrong, whose indefatigable exertions I cannot sufficiently commend; but, as the labour was great, and many of the pioneers, with Lieut. Bagot (since dead), were reported to be wounded, I requested the Hindoo Rajah to collect every man he possibly could, accustomed to labour, and dispatch them to aid Lieut. Armstrong in his laborious duties. They were, I hope, of some use, and the Lieut.-colonel's position, though not strong, was as much strengthened as possible. Some false alarms occurred in the course of the night, alluded to in Lt.-col. Thompson's report; and at the earliest dawn of day, a most bold and desperate attack was made by near 2000 of the Enemy on all sides of the post, excepting Singe, which, after a contest of more than two hours, and the death of Bhugtee Thappa, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the Enemy, with very severe loss.—Ummer Sing in person was at musket-shot distance, with a stand of colours, encouraging his men; and to mention the impetuous courage of the Enemy, is only to bestow the due meed of praise on the conduct and valour of those who resisted one of the most daring and impetuous assaults ever sustained. Lieut. Cartwright, of the artillery, was left with only one man wounded, and with that one man secured his gun, whilst the other was manned by Lieuts. Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two of the pioneer serjeants.—Many instances of individual exertion and courage occurred, both among the regulars and irregulars, in this arduous contest; and the conduct of the latter, as being less expected, I shall consider it a duty to bring to his Excellency's notice in a separate dispatch.—Major Innes's column moved from my own camp, and proceeded, in admirable order, to the post already occupied by the night movement, whilst Capt. Hamilton shewed his judgment, where no attack was intended, by moving very briskly under the fire of the first

first Deentheel stockade to the same point. As this point was found very limited and very strong, I was enabled to draw from it, during the day, two companies of grenadiers, and Capt. Hamilton's detachment, and, by this means, to send a reinforcement of 150, and subsequently a company, from the 2d batt. of the 6th native regt. to Lieut.-col. Thompson. — In the columns of diversion, under Capts. Showers and Bowyer, I have to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Capt. Bowyer and of Lieut. Rutledge, on whom the command devolved, and to lament the loss of a most zealous, brave, and excellent officer in Capt. Showers, who fell gallantly, setting an example of heroism to his men, which might have been of the utmost importance, had not his death, in a most critical moment, staggered his troops, and given confidence to the Enemy.—In mentioning the columns of division, I hope I may be permitted to indulge my personal feelings in expressing the sentiments of gratitude and obligation to Col. Arnold, who, finding the Sikh auxiliaries did not appear, as ordered, to join Capt. Showers's column, strengthened it from the small body of regulars left to defend his own position.—Having now given a brief and very inadequate detail of the operations of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, it only remains for me to express my acknowledgements to Lieut.-col. Thompson, in command of the first or principal column; and to Major Lawrie, for the able and gallant manner in which they conducted them to the heights of the second Deentheel; and to Lieut.-col. Thompson, for the whole of his conduct from the time of his arrival to the moment of the defeat of the Enemy—a long interval, in which the whole force were incessantly harassed by a concealed and galling fire, and suffered the greatest inconvenience and privations with a cheerfulness and zeal which, I am fully persuaded, will insure to all the officers and men the strongest expression of his Excellency's approbation. My thanks are not less due to Major Innes, and to Capt. Hamilton. Lieut. Lawrie accompanied the night movement, and evinced his usual zeal and indefatigable activity; and it is to the intelligent mind, the diligent inquiry, and personal observations of this officer, that I feel indebted for the knowledge which enabled me to have the outlines of a plan, which has been crowned with greater, more important, and earlier success, than my most sanguine expectations had anticipated, as the result has terminated in the evacuation of the fort of Soorujarh, and all the Southern dependent stockades.—Some indications, given early in the evening, induced Lieut. Murray, in command of the Hindooriahs, to suspect this flight; and by a happy foresight, in which he displayed equal judgment and discretion, he placed himself in a situation to obstruct their retreat, in which he was eminently successful, and afforded an opportunity to the Hindooriahs to manifest an additional proof of their devotion to the cause, by a display of courage highly creditable. — Lieut. Dunbar, who was selected by Col. Arnold long since, for his particular acquaintance with the language and customs of the natives, has on all occasions obtained my approbation; and, on the 15th, with a small body of regulars and irregulars, was intended to form a corps of reserve for the columns of division to retire on; but seeing the shameful flight of the Sikh auxiliaries, advanced and joined Capt. Bowyer, who has noticed in his report the good effect of this movement, and his obligations to Lieut. Dunbar.

D. Ochterlony, Major-gen.

[Here follows a Report from Col. Arnold, containing the details of the operations of his division. Capt. Showers was killed at the head of his detachment, when he had more than half ascended the immense steep ridge of the hill between the Kuckre stockade and the fort of Malown. The detachment fell back to the village of Lag, pursued by the Goorkahs. There the British rallied and repulsed the Enemy, and pursued them up the steep hill to some distance from the village.]

Abstract Return of the Killed and Wounded on the Malown Range of Mountains, on the 15th and 16th of April.

Killed.—Lieut.-col. Thompson's detachment: 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 24 sepoys; total 30.—Capt. Showers's detachment: 1 captain, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 23 sepoys; total 27.—Lieut. Dunbar's ditto: 4 sepoys. — Capt. Bowyer's ditto: 1 sepoy. — Party at Ruttunghur, under a Native officer, 1 subadar.

Wounded.—Lieut.-col. Thompson's detachment: 1 serjeant, 4 matrosses, 12 havildars, 13 naicks, 145 sepoys, 3 lascars, 1 gun-driver; total 183.—Capt. Showers's detachment: 1 lieut. 7 matrosses, 1 subadar, 6 havildars, 5 naicks, 1 drummer, 22 sepoys, 3 lascars, 1 gun-driver, 1 bheestee; total 78.—Lieut. Dunbar's ditto: 1 naick, 6 sepoys; total 7.—Capt. Bowyer's ditto: 1 havildar, 2 naicks, 1 drummer, 14 sepoys; total 18. — Party at Ruttunghur, under a native officer: 1 naick and 2 sepoys.

Grand Total.—63 killed; 289 wounded.

Officers' Names, &c. — Capt. Showers, 1st batt. 19th native inf. killed. — Lieut. Spellessy, 2d batt. 7th native inf. wounded severely. — Major Lawrie, wounded very slightly.—Lieut. Gabb, light batt. wounded severely.—Lieut. Bagot, pioneers, wounded dangerously (since dead).— Ensign Dalgairns, 2d batt. 3d regt. wounded slightly.

G. H. Fagan, Adj.-gen.

N. B.

N.B. Five Commissariat coolies wounded, two of them severely, while carrying the ladders. Grassie Ram's irregulars, and the Tipnoo regulars, which acted under Col. Arnold's orders, not included in the return.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-quarters, Futtyghur, April 26.

The Commander in Chief has this day received from Gen. Octherlony a report, announcing the successful result of a series of combined movements, which he had directed to be made, during the nights of the 14th and 15th inst. against the fortified positions of the Goorkah army, on the heights of Malown, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on those heights, the evacuation of the fort of Sooraghur, with its dependant stockaded posts, and in the final repulse, on the morning of the 16th inst. of the main body of the Goorkah army, directed by its Chief Commander, Ummer Sing Thappah, in person, in a daring and desperate assault on the position occupied by the reserve, under Lieut.-col. Thompson. His Excellency feels it a duty due to Gen. Ochterlony, and the brave officers and troops serving under him, to express, in public orders, his highest approbation of the eminent ability and skill with which the attack on the Enemy's positions was planned; the intelligence, ardent zeal, and exemplary valour, with which it was executed by the several officers entrusted with the direction of separate columns, and of the patience and fortitude displayed by the whole of the troops during those fatiguing and arduous operations, as well as of their distinguished gallantry in that last effort, which completed their triumph over an enemy of determined courage and indefatigable activity.—The Commander-in-Chief considers this success of the division under Gen. Ochterlony, under all the circumstances in which it was achieved, and in the important consequences by which it was followed, as highly honourable to the British arms, the superiority of which it has pre-eminently asserted and maintained. — The Commander-in-Chief desires to offer, in this public manner, his warmest acknowledgements to Gen. Ochterlony, for the ability, zeal, judgment, and persevering fortitude, with which he has uniformly conducted the arduous and important service entrusted to him, from the first commencement of his operations to that recent success, which his Excellency confidently trusts will be decisive of their speedy and honourable termination. The Commander-in-Chief also desires to offer, in this public manner, his best thanks to the under-mentioned officers, who have obtained the approbation of Gen. Ochterlony, and to whose services in the attack on the heights of Malown, and in the subsequent repulse of the Enemy, he has borne the most ample and creditable testimony in his report to his Excellency. — To Lieut.-col. Thompson, commanding the principal column, for the manner in which he conducted it to its destined point in the general plan of attack, and for the whole of his conduct from the period of gaining the heights, as well as for his cool intrepidity in meeting the assault on his position on the morning of the 16th inst. which, after an obstinate contest, and the death of Bhurglee Thappah, a distinguished Goorkah commander, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the Enemy, with very severe loss.

[The Commander-in-Chief then offers his best thanks to Majors Lawrie and Innes, to Capts. Hamilton and Bowyer, Lieut. Rutledge, Lieut. Murray, of the 1st reg. Lieut. Dunbar, of the 7th reg. Lieut. Laurie, field engineer, and Lieut. Hutchinson, assistant field engineer; Lieut. Armstrong, commanding the pioneers; and Lieut. Fireworker Cartwright, of the artillery.]

Futtyghur, May 21.

The indefatigable exertions of Gen. Ochterlony having at length been crowned by the surrender of Ummer Sing Thappa, with the evacuation of the fortresses of Malown and Iyetuek, and the cession of the whole country from Kemaoon to the Sutledge, the Governor-General directs that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of an event so creditable to the British arms, and so important to the interests of the Honourable Company. — So complete a fulfilment of his instructions, under difficulties known before-hand to be of no common amount, would alone have been sufficient to establish a high rate for Gen. Ochterlony's reputation as a commander. But there are details in the arduous service so ably conducted by him, which must meet from the mind of every one a more particular attention. The unremitting zeal, the sagacious foresight, and the admirable decision which he has had the opportunity of displaying, should make him feel himself indebted to the embarrassments he has had to encounter. They have only served to mark in brighter colours the extent of his claim to applause.

[The following officers are then particularly thanked for their great exertions: Col. Arnold, Lieut.-col. Cooper, and Lt.-col. Thompson; Major Mac Leod, commanding the artillery; Capt. Webb, of the same corps; Capt. Cartwright, Major of brigade, and principal Staff officer of the division; Capt. Baines and Lieut. Arn-

Armstrong, of the pioneers; Ensign Hutchinson, assistant field-engineer; Lieut. Ross, of the 5th; and Lieut. Murray, of the 1st.]

It is painful to think, in this hour of exultation, that an individual, whose skill, whose judgment, and whose animated devotion, materially forwarded the proud result, should not have survived to share in the triumph; but the grateful recollection of his fellow-soldiers, and of Government, will associate the memory of *Lieut. Lawtie* with all the trophies which he so eminently contributed to raise.—The patience, the ardour, and the intrepidity, of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the division, must be justly appreciated and admired by all who have contemplated their conduct. —The Governor-General offers to Gen. Ochterlony, and all who acted under him, his warm applause: sensible as his Excellency believes they will be to that acknowledgement of their merits from Government, a still more elevating consideration attends them; they have to reflect, with honest pride, on the further lesson which they have held forth to every Power in India. The British Government is too satisfactorily conscious of its own superior strength, ever to abuse it by trespassing wantonly on any of its neighbours; but, if its forbearance be insulted, and its patience outraged by aggression, it will always prove, that whatsoever obstacles may retard its earlier efforts, its perseverance will not fail ultimately to crush the assailants. J. Adam.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Foreign-office, Nov. 23. — Mr. Planta arrived early this morning from Paris, with the several Treaties and Conventions for the Restoration and Maintenance of Peace between His Britannic Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and His Most Christian Majesty on the other; signed at Paris, on Monday the 20th instant, by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, and Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty; and by the Duke de Richelieu, as Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Marquis of Osmond has been appointed Ambassador to England, in the room of Count La Chartre, who is created a Duke.

The General Treaty and Conventions signed between the Allied Powers and France [of which we shall insert an abstract in our *Supplement*], were submitted to the two Chambers of Legislation on the 25th ult. by the Ministers of the King of France. In presenting these important papers, the Prime Minister (the Duc de Richelieu) addressed the Chambers, and explained to them the motives of the Government in accepting terms the most disadvantageous ever signed by France. The motives assigned by him for their acceptance may be summed up in one word of powerful import—*Necessity.* The speech of the Duc de Richelieu was heard with profound attention and the silence of grief. The Chamber formed itself into a Secret Committee, probably to prepare an Address of condolence to the King. This, however, was not effected: both Chambers resolved, that the usual mode of presenting Addresses by deputation should be deviated from in this instance, and that the Presidents should be charged to present the thanks of the Chambers.

On the 8th inst. a *projet* was presented in the name of the King, by the Duke de Richelieu; the object of which is to grant an amnesty, with the exception of certain individuals. The family and relations of Buonaparte are specially excepted; they are to quit France in a month, and to be allowed six months to dispose of their property. The persons named in the first article are;—The two brothers Lallemand, Drouet, D'Erlon, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Ameil, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouot, Cambrone, Lavalette, and Rovigo.—The persons comprised in the Second Article, and ordered to quit France in two months, are: Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bascano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay (de la Meurthe), Mehee, Fressinet, Thibaudeau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque (General), Lobau, Harel, Pire, Barrere, Arnault, Regnaud (de St. Jean-d'Angeley), Pommereuil, Arrighi (of Padua), Dejean, junior, Garrau, Real, Bouvier-Dumoulard, Merlin (of Douay), Durbach, Divat, Defermont, Bory Saint Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier de Saintes, Mellinet, Hullin, Cluys, Courtin, Forbin Janson, the eldest son, and Le Lorque Dideville.

Private accounts state, that the above amnesty is the result of a political guarantee *demanded* of the Ministers by the newly-formed Club of the Rue St. Honore. This Club is composed of Deputies alone; and comprehends already many of the first authorities, Ministers of State, &c. It canvasses the measures pending, and even holds communications with the Government, with whom it is in unison.

The King has issued a Royal Ordinance expressing the utmost abhorrence of the assassination of Gen. de la Garde at

at Nismes. He recognizes the freedom and protection guaranteed to all religious worship by the Constitutional Charter: he characterizes the opposition made to the opening of the Protestant Church as an act of sedition; and the death of Gen. Lagarde as an assassination. He therefore ordains, that the authors of this sedition and assassination shall be immediately brought to justice; that a number of troops shall be quartered on the town, at the expence of the inhabitants, until these measures are carried into full effect; and that all the citizens not forming part of the legal public force, shall be disarmed.

The following was the farewell Proclamation of Field Marshal Prince Blucher to his troops, on leaving France:—

"*Head-quarters, Compeigne, Oct.* 31.

"I cannot leave the army, which is now about to return home, without thanking you, brave soldiers, and bidding you farewell. When his Majesty the King intrusted to me anew the command of the army, I obeyed the honourable call with confidence in your so often tried valour. You have maintained your reputation, soldiers, and justified the confidence which your King, your Country, and Europe placed in you. Mindful of your high destination, you have preserved your ancient glory, and ended such a hard contest in a few days. You are worthy of the name of Prussians, of Germans. Accept my thanks, comrades, for the courage, the perseverance, and the valour with which you have gained such great and glorious success in so short a time. The gratitude of your fellow countrymen will receive you at your return, and while you enjoy merited repose, the Country will find you prepared for new deeds, should it again require the support of your arms. "BLUCHER."

The French Minister of Police has addressed circulars to the newspaper editors, requiring them not to give any news relating to the Duke of Orleans, nor to mention any of the Buonaparte family.

The proceedings of the Peers in the case of Marshal Ney commenced on Monday the 4th, and terminated on Wednesday the 6th; when he was found Guilty of High Treason, and condemned to death; which sentence was carried into execution by shooting him on the succeeding day, the 7th. The following is an abstract of his conduct between his condemnation and the period of his execution.

On returning to his apartment, while the Chamber were deliberating upon his fate, he appeared to be animated and sustained by a feeling of deep resolution. He pressed his advocate (Berryer) in his arms, who said to him, "You would have it."—"It is all over, my dear friend," replied the Marshal; "we shall see each other again in another world."—He asked for dinner, and ate with a good appetite: he thought that a small knife was the object of attention and uneasiness to the persons charged to guard him. "Do you think," he said, looking at them, "that I fear *death?*" and then threw the knife at some distance from him. After dinner he smoked a segar tranquilly; then lay down, and seemed to be in a sound sleep when the Secretary of the Chamber, M. Cauchy, repaired to him to read his sentence, which he heard with the greatest firmness, saying, "I was expecting it."—After the reading, M. Cauchy said, that if in these last moments he wished for the consolations of religion, he might send for the Rector of St. Sulpice, who was himself come to offer his services—"That is sufficient," replied the Marshal; "I will think of it." Upon M. Cauchy's observing, that in case any other clergyman should be more agreeable, he might send for him; the Marshal said, "Once again, I say, that is sufficient; I want no priest to teach me how to die." M. Cauchy then retired; the Marshal threw himself in his cloaths on the bed, and soon fell asleep. About three o'clock, the rector of St. Sulpice, a most exemplary and venerable character, was introduced. "*Make haste, Sir,*" said Ney, "*for I do not understand these matters.*" Notwithstanding the abruptness of this address, the Minister was not disheartened, and he remained with the prisoner till five o'clock; during which time there is no doubt that he made his confession, and received the sacrament from the pious priest's hands. At four in the morning he was awakened by the arrival of Madame Ney, with her children, and Madame Gamon, his sister. The unfortunate wife, as soon as she entered the chamber, fell in a fit on the ground. The Marshal and his guard raised her. To a long fainting-fit, succeeded tears and groans. Madame Gamon, on her knees before the Marshal, was not in a less deplorable condition. The children, silent and sad, did not weep. The eldest appeared to be about eleven years of age. The Marshal spoke to them a long time, but in a low tone of voice. On a sudden he rose, and entreated his family to withdraw. He was then asked when he would wish the execution to take place? "As soon and as near as possible," was his reply. The hour of nine was then proposed, and he immediately agreed to it. He now walked about his room, apparently much agitated at having parted from his wife and children. He sent again for the Curé of St. Sulpice, who remained more than an hour with him. At nine o'clock he got into a coach, accompanied by two officers of the

the gendarmes, and they proceeded to the place of execution, near the Observatory. The officers then asked him, if he had any orders to give them. He thanked them, saluted them, but said nothing more. He got out of the coach, and walked up, with a firm step, to the detachment of veterans, who, having formed themselves into a semicircle facing the wall, were ready for the purpose. He took off his hat to them, crossed his arms, and said, "*Soldiers, I am innocent, I die innocent, and I appeal from this iniquitous judgment to God, and to posterity.*" He immediately unfolded his arms. "*Do your duty,*" he exclaimed. The volley was fired, and he fell. Two balls struck him in the head, four in the body, and one passed through his heart. So fell a man, who would have been honoured for his valour in the field, had he possessed what is equally essential to the character of a soldier — devotion and fidelity to his Sovereign. Conformably to military regulations, the body remained exposed on the place of execution for a quarter of an hour. There were but few persons, however, present; for the populace, believing that the execution would happen on the place of Grenelle, had repaired thither. The body was placed upon a litter, covered with a cloth, and carried by the veterans to the Hospital of Foundlings.

There were 160 Peers who were present at the trial. One hundred and thirty-nine voted for the punishment of death; seventeen for banishment (deportation); and four refused to vote at all — three, upon the principle that it is not lawful for one man to decide upon the life of another; and one (the Duke de Choiseul) said, that having himself been more than once condemned to death during the Revolution, the horror of that situation was so strong upon his mind, that he could not bring himself to place any other human being in a similar one.

M. Lavalette's appeal to the Court of Cassation, was fully discussed on the 21st instant; when, after hearing the Counsel on both sides, the Court pronounced against the appeal, and confirmed the sentence of the Court of Assize. Since which, however, he has escaped from prison.

A letter from Paris, Dec. 21, says, "Madame de Lavalette has been accustomed to be carried in a sedan-chair into the prison. Yesterday Madame de Lavalette arrived, with a bonnet *à la Française*, and a large veil, accompanied by her daughter, 11 years old. About half-past five, M. de Lavalette, arrayed in her clothes, taking his daughter by the arm, and supported by one of the turnkeys, descended to the chair. He passed before all the inspectors; and was restored to liberty. In the mean time, Madame de Lavalette, who had thrown over her the large cloak of her husband, was seated in his arm-chair, with a book in her hand. At half-past six, a gaoler spoke to her: astonished at the continued silence, he approached nearer to the Lady; when, with a smile, succeeded by strong convulsions, she exclaimed '*Il est parti:*' —you may imagine the confusion. The Prefect of Police was acquainted with the event; and estafettes were dispatched in every direction, and the barriers closed. The Police traced the chair two streets distant: there, it appears, M. de Lavalette alighted, and stepped into a carriage that was in readiness for him."

M. Lavalette is related to the Buonaparte family; having in 1802 married a niece of the Empress Josephine. Lavalette is the son of a coffee-house keeper at Nancy, enrolled himself in the National Guard of that city at the bursting out of the Revolution, attained the rank of General at the time of Robespierre, served as Aide-de-camp to Buonaparte in his Italian campaigns, partook of his fortunes in Egypt, and continued to serve under him till the peace of Luneville, in 1801, when he was appointed Counsellor of State, and Director-general of the Posts; which place he occupied till the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814.

Gen. Lamarque, who commanded in La Vendee, has sent a Memorial to the French King, containing the most curious disclosures relative to Davoust and Carnot, Ministers of War and of the Interior to Buonaparte. Davoust sent him instructions to burn and destroy every village in La Vendee; and Carnot supported this system of cruelty.

A General Pillet, who twice violated his parole when a prisoner of war in this country, has published at Paris a most atrocious libel on the English people. Among his diabolical assertions are these —that during the two last wars, 150,000 *Frenchmen perished in tortures on board our prison-ships*;—and in the late war, 30,000 prisoners died in the course of five months, of hunger—that Lord Cawdor, commander of the Carmarthen militia, on duty at Porchester Castle, having occasion to enter the prison, tied his horse to the rails; in ten minutes the horse was torn to pieces and devoured!!!—the murder of women by their husbands he represents as quite common, and adds, that the murderers are scarcely ever prosecuted!!!—all English ladies above 40 are represented as drunkards!—and as to the rest, he says, *all* the young women of England live in a state of incontinence, except waiting-maids, who reserve themselves to become wives to their masters!!

HOL-

HOLLAND.

The King of the Netherlands, in a message to the States General, on the approaching marriage of the Hereditary Prince to the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna, sister to the Emperor Alexander, after expressing his approbation of the intended union, observes, that "it offers a new support to the interests which the commercial part of the nation must cultivate in the North of Europe; and guarantees to the whole kingdom the desirable kindness of a Court which has so powerfully contributed to the work of its foundation." — The States have given their concurrence to the marriage.

ITALY.

Accounts from Turin give the particulars of an unsuccessful attack made on St. Antonio, on the coast of Sardinia, by the Tunisian Corsair squadron. Notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the cannoniers and inhabitants, the pirates succeeded in taking 100 persons of both sexes, whom they carried into slavery.

In the Brussels papers we find a statement from Rome, which is likewise in the French Journals, that the powers of Europe have at length formed a league to put an end to the piracy of the Barbary States; but the details are so vague, that the real object, if there is such a league, cannot at present be distinctly understood.

A Treaty was signed at Paris, on the 5th of November, between this country, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, by which the Ionian Islands, namely, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their dependencies, are placed, as an independent State, under the protection of Great Britain. Their civil institutions will be regulated by a new Charter, drawn up in concert with a Legislative Assembly of the Islands. The command of the army is with his Britannic Majesty, who has the custody of the fortresses. The revenues of the Islands will be applicable to the maintenance of the troops.—Thus tranquilly has a State been formed, which, we hope, will add considerably to the commercial prosperity of Great Britain. The harbour of Corfu is one of the finest in the world.

The Emperor of Austria, according to the French Papers, is very anxious to gain the affections of his new subjects, the Venetians. He has reduced several of their taxes, and visited the prisons.

GERMANY.

The Dukes of Saxe Weimar and Baden, and the King of Prussia, are about to introduce the Representative system into their States. In Hanover, where it is recently established, some dissatisfaction is said to prevail, on account of the debates being kept secret.

Frankfort, Dec. 17. Prince Blucher arrived here at noon, amid the acclamations of immense crowds. The Prince desired that no honours might be shewn him. This did not hinder a great number of military from going to meet him, and escorting him to his hotel. All the Authorities have paid their compliments to the Prince. The enthusiasm which the presence of this hero inspires is very great.

POLAND.

The Emperor Alexander, to mark his confidence in the Poles, will withdraw the Russian troops. He left Warsaw for St. Petersburgh on the 3d instant.

TURKEY.

Semlin, Nov. 23. Soloman Pacha has been beheaded, three leagues from Nyssa, by order of the Capedgi Pacha, sent by the Porte. Romuel Vallesy, to induce him to leave the fortress, announced to him, that he had been appointed Pacha of Salonichi, a post which he had solicited of the Porte last year.

AMERICA, &c.

American Papers contain Dispatches from Commodore Decatur, dated Tripoli, July 31, giving the particulars of the restitution which he had obliged the Beys of Tripoli and Tunis to make for the American ships which they had suffered to be cut out by English cruizers. At Tunis he caused 46,000 dollars to be paid to the American Consul there, and at Tripoli 27,000 dollars; and effected the liberation of ten Christian slaves.

The misunderstanding with the Creek Indians appears to increase, and will probably terminate in open war.

Emigrations from Ireland to the United States are very prevalent. One hundred and ninety persons arrived at New York from various parts of the former Country on the 19th of September only.

A Jamaica Mail has brought the following particulars of a tremendous and disastrous gale of wind experienced at that Island on the 17th of October.—"On the day in question, it came on dark gloomy weather, with heavy rain. On the 18th, it blew from the N. and N. N. E. one of the most tremendous gales of wind, attended with torrents of rain (which lasted three days), that had been experienced at the Island for the last 25 years; in consequence of which, almost all the ships in the neighbourhood were driven on-shore; many went immediately to pieces, and none were ever expected to be afloat again. Every droger, challop, and boat, all down the North side, were entirely destroyed. The houses were mostly washed away; many seamen and white people were drowned, with some hundreds of negroes. Many estates, with their stocks, were destroyed; many roads all cut up; in short, such a scene was never witnessed.

A regular

A regular account of this disastrous affair would fill a volume. The canes, plantation-grounds, wharfs, mills, and great houses, with works, on the North side, were nearly all destroyed; and the South side had nearly shared the same fate.

The Island of Jamaica is thrown into the most universal alarm by the dread of the Bill of which Mr. Wilberforce has given notice, for the registry and regulation of slaves. The House of Assembly have resolved to oppose the Bill by all the constitutional means in their power.

Accounts had reached the Island, stating that the Spanish General Morillo has been compelled to raise the siege of Carthagena, and withdraw his troops in the most distressed condition. In Venezuela the patriots are fast dislodging their opponents; and the Mexicans are stated to be equally successful in the struggle for independence.

It is determined, in order to make the custody of Buonaparte doubly sure, to take military possession of the Island of Ascension, which is situated two hundred leagues North-west of St. Helena.

ASIA.

Extract of a letter, dated the 29th of May, 1815, at Batavia, from a merchant of that place:—"We have had one of the most tremendous eruptions of the mountain Tomboro that ever, perhaps, took place in any part of the world. This mountain is situated on the Island of Sumbawa, and is distant from Batavia not less than 350 miles. We heard the explosion here distinctly, and had some of the ashes. It was totally dark at Macassar long after the sun was up; and at noon, at Sourabaya, the sun succeeded in enlightening the good folks so far as to allow them to see some yards around; the ashes lay at Macassar, which is 250 miles from Sumbawa, one inch and a half deep. Capt. Fenn, of the Dispatch, and Capt. Eatwell, of the Benares, who have visited the Island since the eruption, both declare, that the anchorage is much changed, and that they found the Sea, for many miles round the Island, so completely covered with trunks of trees, pumice stone, &c. as to impede materially the progress of the two ships. Capt. Eatwell says, he was told that a village was inundated, and had three fathoms water over it. Great numbers of the miserable inhabitants have perished, and others die daily. The crops of paddy (rice) have been utterly destroyed over a great part of the Island; so that the situation of the unfortunate survivors will be really pitiable."

Letters from Calcutta mention, that the season has been unusually favourable to the crops of Indigo throughout Bengal; the produce will exceed the most prolific year ever known, by at least 30,000 maunds.

IRELAND.

Nov. 27. William Baker, of Lismacue, esq. one of the most upright men living, was savagely murdered above five o'clock this evening, in the middle of *Thomastown* demesne, on his way home from the Sessions. A shot was heard near the three gates in Thomastown demesne, by a man, who, on running to the place, found Mr. Baker murdered on the road, having been shot through the body, and also through the skull. The murderer, or one of them, if there were more, broke his girth in remounting, and left his saddle behind him on the road. All the army in Cashel, with every gentleman in it, were immediately out, as were the troops from all the neighbouring cantonments, but without effect.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 11. This morning, as some of the partners in the firm of Wm. Vincent, Jos. Tanner, John Barnes, and Samuel Hancock, of the *Newbury* Old Bank, entered it to proceed to business, they discovered that the whole of the property had been stolen, amounting, it is supposed, to near 20,000*l.* Some of the books and documents relative to the bank were also carried away. The robbery had been effected by means of false keys. It was in vain to keep the bank open, as there were no notes or cash to pay with; and the firm have since been compelled to appear in the Gazette. There is reason to believe that the extensive depredation had been long in contemplation by some old thieves.

Brighton, Dec. 14. Her Majesty and the two Princesses arrived on a visit to the Prince Regent, at the Pavilion. The principal inhabitants, having received permission, went to Patcham, dressed in buff and mounted, to escort her Majesty. A dutiful Address was presented on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Carr, the Vicar; Mr. Williams, the High Constable; Mr. Bates, one of the Magistrates; and Mr. Attree, the Vestry Clerk; to which her Majesty returned a gracious verbal answer. Her Majesty, on entering Brighton, seemed to be highly pleased with the attention paid her, and repeatedly bowed to the gentlemen who escorted her. The Prince Regent remained from three o'clock until the arrival of his august mother outside of the gate of the Pavilion, with the Duke of Clarence and several of the Nobility, to receive the Queen and Princesses.—On the 16th, her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, with the two Princesses, in a carriage, passed through the principal streets of the town, notwithstanding the dampness of the atmosphere, and was every where received with the most marked respect and homage.

The

The present is beyond all doubt the most brilliant period in the annals of Brighton.

Dec. 15. An atrocious murder has been committed at *Southill*, upon one of Mr. Whitbread's gamekeepers. A desperate gang of poachers, seven or eight in number, being discovered on Saturday night (Dec. 9), in the neighbourhood of the Lake, in front of the house, Charles Dines, the principal keeper, accompanied by two assistants, repaired to the spot. One of the assistants was knocked down and severely hurt; C. Dines was shot in the side, and languished until six o'clock on Sunday evening, when he expired in great agony. The unfortunate man had been an old and faithful servant of Mr. Whitbread. Five persons have been committed to gaol, charged with the murder.

Liverpool, Dec. 18. On Friday the 8th inst. the Lord Bishop of Chester consecrated a new Church at *Preston*, and on the 15th and 16th, his Lordship consecrated St. Mark's, and St. Andrew's, in this town. These make six Churches, which have been consecrated at *Liverpool* and its immediate neighbourhood, since the accession of the present Bishop to the see of Chester.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Dec. 2.—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health during the last month, and has in general been very tranquil; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a Resolution was agreed to, to present an Address to the Prince Regent, "deploring the disorders in France, by which the property of their unoffending and innocent Protestant brethren in France had been pillaged, and their lives sacrificed to the rage of an infuriated and bigoted faction, and praying for some effectual measures for the suppression of those enormities in future."

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

This morning, about ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion took place in the sugar-baking warehouse of Mr. Constadt (of Well-street, Well Close-square), attended with fatal consequences. A new process has lately been discovered for the quick refinement of sugar by steam: and Mr. Constadt, under the direction of Mr. Hague, the engineer, had constructed a new steam-boiler, worked by a pressure-engine of about six-horse power, the boiler holding about 2,000 gallons. The Engineer had determined upon trying the effect of the whole on Wednesday morning, and the engine was accordingly put into play. At ten o'clock, Mr. Constadt expressed his fears that the boiler would be over-heated, and the valves become over-loaded with steam; when, in consequence, he and Mr. Hague went to inspect it more closely. Scarcely, however, had they reached the works, when a general explosion took place, carrying, in the awful crash, utter destruction to the concern, and closing in the heap of ruins, the bodies of more than twenty persons. By three o'clock in the afternoon, nine of these unhappy beings were dragged from the ruins, dreadfully lacerated, and conveyed to the London hospital. At a late hour in the evening, five dead bodies were also taken from the concern; among these was the son of Mr. Spear, one of the partners of the house. The remainder of the sufferers were workmen employed in the concern. The building was seventy feet in height and fifty in depth; and the loss sustained by Mr. Constadt, independent of so many valuable lives, is estimated at 30,000*l.*—Another sugar-house, belonging to Mr. Constadt, has suffered. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the ruins of the former place being so far removed, as to permit an effusion of flame, the fire, which had caught the works of the engine and boiler machinery, and which till then had been smothered, burst forth with irresistible fury. The timbers and other inflammable articles strewed about the ruins immediately caught fire, and communicating to the different floors, the whole was shortly enveloped in flames. The building was totally demolished; the interior falling into a condensed heap of ashes upon the ruins of the first house, leaving only a few fragments of the walls.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

This morning there was a numerous meeting of the Dissenting Protestant Clergy, at the Library in Red Cross-street, to take into consideration the present persecuted state of the Protestants in the South of France. Numerous distressing details were laid before the Meeting; and it was resolved to make application to his Majesty's Government to employ its powerful influence in behalf of the unfortunate sufferers. They have since had interviews with the Earl of Liverpool, whom they apprised of their intention to collect money in their several congregations, for the relief of the suffering Protestants. The Deputation were assured, "That it has been the invariable object of the British Government, and of their Allies, to support, and, on every suitable occasion, to assert, the principles of Religious Toleration and Liberty; and that in their recent communications with the Government of France, they have brought forward these principles as the foundation of their policy and of their just expectations; and

and that they therefore are using their best efforts, to arrest the progress of evils which they most deeply deplore."

Thursday, Nov. 23.

This night about 12 o'clook, a fire broke out at the house of Thomas Cartwright Slack, esq. sugar-baker, Grove-place, Kentish-town, which was attended with most melancholy circumstances. The flames burst forth with such fury, as almost to preclude the possibility of any of the inmates escaping, as all had gone to bed. However, the family being roused from their sleep, most of them made their escape. Mr. Slack himself, finding that one of his children was left behind, and must inevitably be lost, rushed through the flames to its assistance, but unfortunately passed the child unseen on the stairs, and perished in the flames. The cook, Sarah Burrell, who was in years, also fell a prey to the devouring element. The child was saved by the humanity and resolution of Wiber, a coachman, at the imminent hazard of his own life.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

This evening the admirers of Classical Dramatic literature were highly gratified in witnessing the representation of the *Andria* of Terence, by the Westminster Scholars. We are certain that we shall not be deemed singular in opinion, if we assert that this is the very best Play which that distinguished writer of antiquity has produced: for although it is only one of the 108 Comedies which he translated from Menander, the purity of the language and the delicate refinement of the sentiments leave nothing to indicate a want of originality; so that it rather appears as the genuine production of a Roman Poet, than the transfusion of the ideas of a Grecian into a different tongue. There is a continual vivacity in the dialogue of this play, which keeps the mind of the auditor rivetted throughout upon the performance; and indeed the whole of the incidents bear so strong a resemblance to the common occurrences of the present age, that we fancy ourselves only witnessing such scenes as constantly come under our cognizance. We were highly pleased with the histrionic talents of all the gentlemen who stood forward on this occasion as candidates for the partial approbation of their friends; and it is not too much to say, that if they had received the best instructions from professionally dramatic characters, they could not have acquitted themselves more to the satisfaction of competent judges. The characters were sustained as follows: Simo, Dundas; Sosia, Glyn; Davus, Bourne; Mysis, Hutchinson; Pamphilus, King; Charinus, J. Williams; Byrrhia, Gates; Lesbia, White; Chremes, Murray; Crito, E. Williams; and Dromo, Short.—Mr. Bourne, as *Davus*, was an excellent representative of the pert, knavish, and pimping valet; and the *Simo* of Mr. Dundas obtained universal and continual applause. Mr. King, who represented *Pamphilus*, will have nothing farther to study, if he wish to imitate, in real life, the *fashionable* character to which he has aspired in mimic representation. Messrs. White and Gates, as *Byrrhia* and *Lesbia*, were happily eccentric; and indeed the whole of the characters were as judiciously cast as they were ably supported. But the principal subject for admiration was the correct pronunciation of the language, as well as a clearness of delivery which rendered every word audible. This could only be the result of much study, as we observed no *lapses* which required the coadjutation of a prompter. We believe that the students are much indebted for this comparative perfection in their performances to the classical taste and perseverance of Mr. Dodd, while every encouragement is afforded to such rational recreation by the present learned and much respected head-master, Dr. Page.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

This day the Senior Scholars of St. Paul's recited in the School, before a select audience, an original composition, and several passages from classic authors antient and modern: a commendable practice previous to the Christmas recess, introduced last year for the first time. The original composition was a declamation, in Latin, on the themes, *Cedant Arma Togæ*, and *Toga cedat Armis*. This was followed by an extract from Euripides, "Medea to her Children;" the antient ballad of "The Friar of Orders Gray;" Ulysses and Ajax, from Ovid; the Address of Vice and Virtue to Hercules, from Xenophon; Dialogue of Phædria and Parmeno, from Terence (Eun. Act I. sc. 1.); an extract from Comus; and Glynn's Seatonian Poem, "The Judgment-day." The performances of the boys on this occasion gave many a fair promise of future excellence. Without disparagement to the rest, who acquitted themselves with great propriety, we may deservedly applaud the exertions of Goode major, Backler, Walsh, Lane, and Boileau; the latter of whom, in Medea, evinced both in feeling and action a thorough acquaintance with that most interesting and exquisite specimen of the Greek Tragedy. Dr. Glynn's fine poem (Walsh and Lane) excited a deep interest, as it ever must in proper hands: Walsh's manner was not so elaborate as his associate's, but all was easy, flowing, and graceful. The dialogue of Phædria and Parmeno (Beckwith and Goode major) we have not heard surpassed in spirit and effect on the more experienced boards of Westminster.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 4. *Bobinet the Bandit; or, The Forest of Montescarpini;* a Comic Musical Entertainment.

Dec. 12. *Smiles and Tears; or, The Widow's Stratagem;* a Comedy, in five Acts: the joint production of Mr. and Mrs. *C. Kemble.*

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 7. *My Spouse and I;* a Farce.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 31. The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom conferred on Right Hon. Lieut.-gen. Rowland Baron Hill, K.G.C.B. and his heirs male, by the style, &c. of Baron Hill of Almaraz and of Hawkstone and Hardwicke, co. Salop, and in default of such issue to the heirs male of his late brother John Hill, of Hawkstone, esq. dec.

Nov. 4. J. C. Colquhoun, esq. Sheriff Depute of Dumbartonshire. — Sir H. M'Kenzie, Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of Ross-shire.

Foreign-office, Nov. 22. Edward James Dawkins, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Florence. — Francis Peter Merry, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Dresden.

Whitehall, Nov. 21. The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom granted to Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. and Major-general in the army in the East Indies, and to his heirs male.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS, &c.

Col. Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton, Paymaster to the Royal Marines, *vice* Hon. Col. F. Hastings Doyle.

Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Iltid Nicholl, esq. His Majesty's Procurator General, *vice* Charles Bishop, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Richard Grape, Hinlip R. co. Worcester, *vice* Dr. Graves, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Roles, M. A. Sharncott R. Hants, *vice* Gardner, deceased.

Rev. Walter Kitson, M.A. Clifton Foliat R. Wilts, *vice* Popham, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Crofts, to a stall in Ely Cathedral.

Rev. Henry Girdlestone, B.A. Colton R. Norfolk, *vice* Earl Nelson.

Rev. John Coldham, B. A. Snettisham R. Norfolk.

Rev. James Phillott, M.A. Stanton Prior R. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Dawson, Chislehurst R. Kent, *vice* Wollaston, deceased.

Rev. Thomas Wood Simpson, M. A. Thurnscoe R. co. York, *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. George Stephen Molineux Montgomerie, B.A. Garboldisham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Scott Luxmore, B. A. Prebendary of Inkberrow in Hereford Cathedral, *vice* Hannington, resigned.

Rev. E. Booth, M. A. Firsby R. with Steeping Magna, Lincolnshire.

Rev. P. Penson, M. A. Minor Canon and Precentor of the Cathedral, Durham.

Rev. C. Cooper, Upper Snodsbury R. co. Worcester.

Rev. R. Davers, B. A. Bradfield St. Clare R. near Bury, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Myers, Stannington V. Northumberland.

Rev. Wm. Stocking, Normanton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. George Foxton, M. A. Newtown R. co. Montgomery.

Rev. James Haddy Wilson Williams, M. A. Fornham All Saints R. with Westley, Suffolk.

Rev. W. Watkins, Perpetual Curacy of Sutton St. Michael's, Herefordshire.

Rev. John Pomeroy Gilbert, to a Prebendal Stall in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. Cornelius Copner, Naunton Beauchamp R.

Rev. Rob. Roberts, Haverhill V. Suffolk.

Rev. Tindal Thompson Walmsley, B. D. St. Vedast Foster-lane, and St. Michael le Querne, united RR. London.

Rev. Francis John Wollaston, B. D. Rectory Sinecure of East Dereham, Norfolk, *vice* Wollaston, deceased.

Rev. J. Perny, M. A. Hill Croome R. *vice* Graves, deceased.

Rev. Robert Chambres Chambres, B. D. Scartho R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Jones, dec.

Rev. J. Bondier, M. A. St. Mary's V. Warwick, *vice* Packwood, deceased.

Rev. Stephen Jackson, M. A. Nettlestead R. near Ipswich, Suffolk.

Rev. R. Hodgson, M.A. Dean of Chester.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Thomas Wingfield, Stapleford V. co. Leicester, and Teigh R. co. Rutland.

Rev. John Wingfield, to hold Bromsgrove V. with Whitbourne R. Herefordsh.

Rev. John Lamb, D. D. to hold Chipping R. with Charwelton R. both in co. Northampton.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3. At Naples, the lady of his Excellency William A'Court, esq. the British Minister, a son. — 11. The wife of Rev. Dr. Starky (only daughter of Sir A. Bayman, bart.) a son, her thirteenth child — 15. At Minto-house, Scotland, the Countess of Minto, a dau. — 16. Viscountess Avonmore, a dau.—18. The wife of Rev. Robert Gutch, M. A. rector of Segrave, co. Leic. a son. — At Casterton-hall, the wife of Rev. William Carus Wilson, a dau.

—19. In Queen Anne-street, the lady of Baron Nicolay, a son.—At Gloucester, the wife of Rev. Dr. Hall, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, a son.—27. At Haylesbury, Herts, the wife of Rev. Dr. Batten, Principal of the East India College, a dau.—28. In Wimpole-street, the lady of Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, a dau.

Lately.—Hon. Mrs. Lawrence Sullivan, a son.—Hon. Mrs. Onslow, a son.—At Bengeo, Herts, the wife of Rear-admiral Gosselin, a dau.—At Winchester, the lady of Sir H. Rivers, bart. a dau.—At Lymington, Mrs. J. Withers, a dau.—At Chawton-house, Hants, the wife of Capt. Austen, R. N. a son.—At Kingstanley-house, co. Glouc. the wife of Edward Davies, esq. a son.—At Stone-place, Bucks, the wife of R. W. H. H. Vyse, esq. a son.—At Forston-house, Dorset, the wife of Chas. Cunningham, esq. a son.—At Pendleton, the wife of Major-gen. Clay, a dau.—At Sandyford-lodge, the wife of R. Naters, esq. sheriff of Newcastle, a dau.—At Bromhall, the Countess of Elgin, a son.—The wife of W. Astell, esq. M. P. a son.—At Armagh, Lady Castlestewart, a son.—At Besborough, Ireland, the wife of Major-gen. Annesley, a son.

Dec. 8. At Bury-lodge, near Gosport, the wife of Capt. Money, R. N. a dau.—At the Wood Houses, Finchley, Mrs. W. H. Sutton, a son.—9. In Piccadilly-terrace, Lady Byron, a dau.—The wife of John Anthony Bucket, esq. of Clapham-common, a son.—At St. John's Wood, the wife of Rev. Okey Belfour, minister of St. John's, Mary-le-bone, a son.—At Eaglehurst, Hants, the Countess of Cavan, a son.—10. At Buckland Abbey, Devonshire, Hon. Lady Stopford, a dau.—12. At the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford's, in Upper Harley-street, Right Hon. Lady Isabella Anne Brydges, a dau.—At Woodchester-park, Lady Ducie, a dau. 13. At Shinfield, Berks, Mrs. Fuller Maitland, a dau.—20. At Scotter-parsonage, the wife of Rev. Henry John Wollaston, a dau.—22. At Canonbury, the wife of Humphrey Ballard, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 9. At Bourdeaux, James Belt, esq. second son of Robert Belt, of Bossall, co. York, esq. to Elizabeth Seguy, dau. of M. Simon, advocate there.

Oct. 31. At Ashborne, Mr. Samuel Dobree, jun. of Walthamstow, to Anne, dau. of the late Lt.-col. Bainbrigge, 20th foot.

Nov. 9. At Ellesmere, Col. Henry Adolphus Proctor, 82d reg. to Louisa, eldest dau. of Edw. Wilson, esq. of Hackney-road.

15. George Peter Browne, esq. R. N. to Eliz. dau. of Col. Suckling, of Windsor.

Mr. E. Paley, of Brafferton, near York, youngest son of the late Archdeacon P. to Miss Mary Anne Paley, of Chapel Allerton.

16. Rev. T. H. Rawnsley, to Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. E. Walls, of Boothby-hall, co. Lincoln.

18. L. H. Robinson, esq. of Thrapston, co. Northampton, to Theophila, youngest dau. of G. Hubbard, esq. of Bury.

21. William A. Culpeper, esq. of Barbadoes, to Mrs. Straker, widow of the late T. J. Straker, esq.; dau. of Rev. Dr. Valpy.

25. At Clapham, Rev. John Lonsdale, M. A. to Sophia, fifth dau. of John Bolland, esq. M. P.

28. Hon. Warwick Lake, to Elizabeth, only dau. of J. B. Duncan, esq. of Damside.

Hon. James William King, Capt. R. N. brother of the Earl of Kingston, to Caroline, second dau. of Dr. Cleaver, Archbp. of Dublin.

Rev. Edward Nassau Molesworth (heir presumptive to Visc. Molesworth), to Harriet, dau. of the late Wm. Mackinnon, esq.

Rev. Henry Plumptre, rector of Claypole, near Newark, to Miss Clementina Paget, dau. of Mrs. Hey, of Wingham-house, Kent.

Rev. D. R. Currer, second son of Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone-house, co. York, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late, and sister to the present Sir Wm. Foulis.

30. Robert Frankland, esq. M. P. to Louisa Anne, third dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Geo. Murray, Bp. of St. David's.

Rev. P. Jennings, LL. D. to Jane, dau. of the late Chas. Johnstone, esq. of Ludlow, Shropshire.

Lately.—Rev. Fisher Watson, to Louisa Sarah, dau. of Sir E. Lacon.

Capt. Anthony Blake, 13th reg. to Anne Sophia, dau. of Capt. Durell, of Bishop's-hall, Somerset.

Benj. Wood, esq. brother to the Lord Mayor of London, to Maria, second dau. of the late Commodore Mitchell.

Dec. 1. Capt. Arch Duff, R. N. to Frances, third dau. of the late Rev. Meredith Jones, of Guestling, Sussex.

7. S. G. Da Costa, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lyon De Symons, esq.

9. Sir L. V. Pack, bart. of Haydon-house, to Anna Eleanora, eldest dau. of Sir B. Wrey, bart. of Tawstock-court, and widow of the late E. Hartopp, esq. of Dalby-house, co. Leicester.

12. In Dublin, Abraham Boyd, esq. to Jane, Countess of Belvedere.

14. Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. of Dean's Court, Dorset, to Miss Eliza Paley, of Wimborne.

16. Lieut.-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Col. Johnson, and niece of the lady of Right Hon. Sir D. Dundas.

19. At Mortlake, John Hugh Smyth, esq. eldest son of Sir Hugh Smyth, bart. of Ashton-court, Somerset, to Anne Provis, niece of John Pigott, esq. of Brockley.

FRANCIS

FRANCIS WEBB, Esquire. (See p. 278.)

The late Francis Webb, esq. was born at Taunton, Sept. 18, 1735. He was the third son of John Webb, by Mary, daughter and coheir of William Sweet, of Taunton; which John was the second son of Robert Webb, also of Taunton, the son of Nathaniel Webb of Philip's Norton, who died about 1686 *. He received his classical education at Abingdon and Bristol; was afterwards a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, and of his successor Dr. Ashworth, at Daventry; and finished his academical studies with Dr. Amory, at Taunton. Upon leaving the academy, he was settled in the Ministry, first at Honiton, and afterwards in London, whither he had removed at the solicitation of his friends.

Mr. Webb married at Wareham, March 31, 1764, Hannah, daughter of William Milner, of Poole, co. Dorset, esq. They had two children, who died infants. She survives him.

The particular reasons which induced Mr. Webb to leave the Ministry, after about ten years had elapsed, it is unnecessary to detail to the publick; but that it did not arise from any dislike to the important duties of that sacred office, will evidently appear from his Preface, on the publication of the third and fourth volumes of his Sermons, which were not printed till the year 1773. The Author "is not ashamed to acknowledge, that the transcription of the Sermons, amidst avocations of a very different nature, gave him great satisfaction. From hence his friends may conclude, that an aversion to his former profession was not the cause of his relinquishing it; and that a man may be the same in his closet, whatever colour his coat may be when he appears in the world."

From this period Mr. Webb resided at Gravesend, in a civil employment, till the year 1777, when he removed into Dorsetshire. — He distinguished himself in the literary world by many elegant publications on various subjects; as will appear by the following list, communicated by himself to an intimate and highly respected friend. These publications display in no ordinary degree a mind constantly active in the cause of religion, and its consequent duties — virtue, patriotism, philanthropy. They afford decided testimonies of a well-informed understanding, a sound judgment, and a classical taste. — From several of these, which now lie before us, a few extracts shall be given, which, in some degree, supply data for an estimate of his character.

"Sermons," 4 vols. Two volumes only of these were at first published 1766, which were so well received that the publishers requested him to supply them with two more: they are now become very scarce.

"Marmor Norfolciense." This is perhaps the best specimen of Mr. Webb's talents for satire. It was written at the time when Dr. Johnson (who, it is well known, was bred up in Tory principles, with a strong attachment to the exiled Family,) accepted of a pension, and became a writer in favour of Government.

"Letter to John Sawbridge, esq. on popular opposition to Government."

"Thoughts on the Constitutional right and power of the Crown in the bestowal of Places and Pensions." 1772, 8vo. This pamphlet excited considerable attention at the time of its publication.

"An Epistle to Lord George Sackville Germaine, &c."

"Friendship, a Poem. Justice, a Poem." From the former of these we select the following extract:

"O Friendship, guest divine! best gift of Heaven!
'Tis thine to soften every care of life,
And double every blessing. But for thee,
Each social impulse of the active soul
Implanted were in vain. All, all is joy
Where'er thou deign'st to smile, and lift thy torch,
To light the else bewilder'd traveller
Through life's rough journey to the land unknown.
Upon thy placid bosom lie reclined,
In confidential ease, Affection pure,
Serenity resign'd, and heart-felt Joy.
Free from thy pregnant source flow all the streams [smiles,
Of sweet domestic peace:—without thy
What were a parent's joy, or son's embrace? [all,
What were connubial love? e'en discord
Unless each softer passion of the breast
By thee attuned were:—with skill divine,
Each jarring passion that deforms the world [chains,
Is harmonised by thee;—bound in thy
The soft affections of the human soul,
With all the various interests of our state,
Become one complicated bond of love,
Firm fix'd as Fate, and durable as Heaven."

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* The uncles of Mr. Webb were, 1. Nathaniel Webb, of Taunton, esq. Collector of the Customs at Montserrat, who died in Feb. 1741 (an account of whose death is given in the London Magazine, 1741, vol. X. p. 101), leaving Robert Webb, esq. and Nathaniel Webb, esq. (successively M. P. for Taunton) and other children. 2. Harry Webb, of the Inner Temple, esq. Attorney-general of Antigua, who died in 1776, and was buried at Taunton.

Mr. Webb's eldest brother was Wm. Webb, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher, one of the Assistant Judges, and a Member of the Assembly at Montserrat. He died in 1793, at St. Christopher's, leaving two sons, Henry and Edward Webb.

"Poems

"Poems on Wisdom, on the Deity, on Genius."

"An Epistle to the Rev. Mr. Kell, and Ode to Fortitude."

About the year 1790, the late Duke of Leeds, then Secretary of State, having accidentally met Mr. Webb at a shooting-party, conceived so favourably of the powers of his mind, that he solicited a more intimate acquaintance with him, and availed himself of his assistance on various occasions. During the connexion which subsisted between them, and which only terminated with the life of that amiable Nobleman, Mr. Webb wrote a series of Letters in "The Diary," under the signature of VERUS, on the subject of the dispute with Spain respecting Nootka Sound. These were reprinted in a pamphlet, and greatly contributed to settle the public opinion at that time. But he was not an indiscriminate writer in favour of Administration. He possessed an independence and inflexibility of character to which his private interest was frequently sacrificed; and he disdained to use his pen in support of measures which his judgment condemned.

Mr. Webb having removed to Brasted in Kent, his next publication was, "Hymn to the Dryads, inscribed to Dr. Turton." From this Poem we select the following extract, as it will serve to shew that Mr. Webb was not only an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of Nature, but possessed a refined taste for the works of Art.

"Nor do your beauties, Dryads, only aid
The Artist in his structure, but from you
The Painter and the Poet too derive
Grandeur and grace to ornament their scenes;
And decorate with imag'ry their page.
What were the living landscape unadorn'd,
Undignify'd by woods that tow'ring rise
Majestic, solemn on the mountain's brow?
Or on the margin of the flowing stream?
And up the gradual rising of the hill?
These, the great robes of Nature, mimic Art,
Various as are their complicated charms,
Their forms, their colours, which to count were vain,
Impresses on his canvas; there they shine
As in a mirror lessen'd in their size;
But on the tablet, at one view appear
Beauties united, widely else diffus'd,
And by their union form one pleasing whole.
Thus CLAUDE united majesty, and ease,
The grand, and beautiful, with matchless art.
Warm glow his tinted skies with Heav'n's own fire:
Smooth stands the wide expanse, or waters fall
Precipitately down, as Nature's hand
The lake had spread, or pour'd the quick cascade.
His woods rise graceful; or they seem to wave,
As calm the sky, or gently blows the gale.
So learned POUSSIN, various in his scenes,
To Nature ever true and rich in thought,
Saw, with keen eye your beauties, Dryads, saw,
And faithfully preserv'd them in his scenes.
Sedate SALVATOR, by his genius led
To contemplate the grand, and the sublime,
View'd Nature in disorder, not in smiles.
Her wild works pleas'd him: On the mountain's brow
Calmly he sate, and view'd her when in storms,
Her features frowning; and her stately robes
Seem on his canvas shaken by the winds."

He also published, from the same place, "Ode to the Rural Nymphs. Written at Comb Bank. Inscribed to Lord Frederick Campbell," 1801. 4to. In this Poem the following philosophic digression occurs:

"Let me within this secret cell,
Well pleas'd, with Contemplation dwell;
And pensive pleasures, which controul
The tumults of the restless soul.
Here turn th' instructive page—nor mourn
I've not the Miser's hoards to turn.
And here, creating my own state,
Envy not those the World calls great.
For here the well-instructed mind
Within itself can grandeur find:
Nor this alone, but riches too,
Beyond whate'er Golconda knew.
With sinless pride I boldly own,
When here I'm seated on my throne—
Tho' thus confin'd, I'm wholly free,
And subject all the World to me."

In the latter end of the year 1801, when Mr. Jackson was appointed to negociate the Commercial Treaty with France, Mr. Webb accompanied him as his Secretary. Soon after his return, he again removed into Dorsetshire, and fixed his abode at Lower Lytchett, near Poole. Here he re-published "A Sermon entitled A Wedding Ring, preached at a Wedding in St. Edmond's, by W. Secker. Printed in the year 1707; and reprinted in 1809," 8vo. To this very curious Sermon, the original of which is extremely rare, he prefixed a dedication to Her Majesty, in which he very properly observes that if any apology should be deemed necessary either for the sentiments or diction of the discourse, an appeal may be safely made to the intrinsic excellence and merit of the sentiments themselves; and to that native good sense, original and sprightly turn of thought, those aphorisms of wisdom, that sage counsel, salutary rules, and good advice which they contain." The discourse is curious in many respects, but more particularly in shewing what change of sentiments has taken place; and what effects respecting manners, a century can produce.

About the year 1810, Mr. Webb went to reside in Somersetshire, and soon after published

published "Somerset, a Poem, 1811," 4to. This performance contains many passages of sterling merit; and must be particularly interesting to all who are locally attached to the subject it celebrates*. Every page glows with the evidences of a benevolent, patriotic, and highly-cultivated mind. An extract or two will afford some pleasing traits of the author's amiable temper and disposition. In the preface he says, "When the Author, after a long, diversified, and eventful life, retired into his native county, he had not the least intention, or idea, of attempting its celebration.....He offers it as a tribute, and the last, in all probability, he will ever publicly offer, to his friends. The Author retires from the world, not complaining that he has enjoyed so little, but thankful that he has enjoyed so much."—In the Poem itself we meet with the following lines:

"And, Somerset! to thee belongs a branch
Of the Commercial palm to grace thine hand.
I hail thee mistress of the staple-loom:
I hail thy fertile soil and temp'rate clime,
Where my first sun arose, perchance shall set.
After a long and varied pilgrimage,
In which I've trod the soil of foreign realms,
And none have trod like Britain's favour'd Isle; [rest,
Well pleas'd I stay my weary steps, and
(Soothing my latter evening with this song)
On thy maternal bosom. Cheer'd I quaff,
In this my *second* youth, delicious draught!
The dulcet, sinless beverage of thy kine;
Delighted feast upon thy honied stores,
Not Hybla or Hymettus sweeter yields:
And that Neptunian herbage† which on rocks [smooth,
That barrier thee around, of surface
The Nymphs, perhaps, of the cerulean flood
Propitious to our race, with art divine,
In one continuous, fine-spun film have spread.
Of these partaking, I the grosser fare
Of luxury disdain; the vintage scorn.
On these nectareous and ambrosial sweets
When banqueting, I seem to feast with Jove."

The retirement of Mr. Webb, it is very apparent, was not passed in selfish and unprofitable gratification. The fruits of it again appeared in a memoir of a distinguished friend, the truly excellent Artist, Giles Hussey‡, and some explanation of the peculiar principles which guided his practice of the art, and to which he ascribed his success in taking faithful and correct likenesses; communicated to the Editor of the "History of Dorsetshire"—a memoir to which a more extended publicity has since been given in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century." To that memoir he annexed an affectionate poetical tribute to the memory of Mr. Hussey.

A more detailed illustration of Mr. Hussey's graphic principles was given in Mr. Webb's last publication, viz.:

"Panharmonicon: designed as an illustration of an engraved Plate, in which is attempted to be proved that the principles of Harmony, more or less, prevail throughout the whole system of Nature; but more especially in the Human Frame; and that where these principles can be applied to works of Art, they excite the pleasing and satisfying ideas of proportion and beauty." 1814. 4to.—This publication is embellished with a very fine portrait of Mr. Hussey, a head with the harmonic scale, and a female-head, beautifully coloured, all copied from drawings by Mr. Hussey.

Of Mr. Webb's merits as an author there is sufficient evidence in his writings: of his value as a member of society, and of his powers in conversation, those only who knew him personally can form a proper estimate. He possessed extensive information, not only on literary, but on most other subjects; and his intercourse with men of all descriptions and characters during his "long, diversified, and eventful life," had not only given him an accurate knowledge of human nature, but had stored his mind with an almost inexhaustible variety of anecdote. To these acquirements he added a facility of communication which rendered him a most entertaining and agreeable companion, from whom the aged might derive amusement, and the young, instruction; and accommodating himself to the serious or to the gay.

Mr. Webb in his eightieth year enjoyed all the faculties of his mind, with a considerable share of bodily health, till within a few weeks of his death. In his person he was rather above the middle size, with a handsome countenance, and expressive features.—There is a mezzotinto print of him from a picture by Abbott.

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* It is to be regretted that the Poet did not live to place (in a second edition) a wreath on the brow of the distinguished Hero who takes his title from a town in that County, near which a column is now erecting to commemorate his victories.

† "A marine vegetable substance, called Laver (*Ulva lactuca* of Linnæus), found only in perfection on this coast. It is diffused over the surface of the rocks washed by the sea."

‡ A short account of Mr. Hussey, and his Art, had been formerly communicated by Mr. Webb to Dr. Maton, and published in his Observations on the Western Counties, vol. I.

MEMOIR

MEMOIR OF THE LATE THOMAS DENMAN, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Denman was born on the 27th of June, 1733, at Bakewell, in the county of Derby, and was the second son of a respectable apothecary in that town, where he was educated at the Grammar-school. His father died in the year 1752, and he for some time assisted his elder brother, who succeeded to the business; but in his 21st year he came with the slender patrimony of 75*l.* to London, where he attended St. George's Hospital for several months, and two courses of lectures on Anatomy. He then procured an appointment as surgeon's mate in the Navy; and being made surgeon in 1757, through the interest of the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, he, after a cruize of seventeen months off the coast of Africa, was appointed to the Edgar, a new 60-gun ship, commanded by Captain, afterwards Adm. Drake, with whom he continued till, on the conclusion of peace in 1763, he left the Navy. During his nine years' service he formed many valuable friendships, which he preserved through life; particularly with the amiable and excellent officer whose name has been mentioned. His mind was enlarged by general reading, and by visiting various parts of the world; and, having been present at most of the important naval operations of that war, he materially improved his medical skill and knowledge. At the siege of the Havannah (as on a former occasion, when he assisted in the hospital at Gibraltar, then containing not less than 1100 patients,) he contracted a dangerous illness, from too close an attendance on the sick and wounded. On returning to his native country, he continued, as before, to pursue his professional studies in London, and attended the Lectures on Midwifery then given by Dr. Smellie; but having, in 1764, obtained a diploma from the University of Aberdeen, he endeavoured to establish himself at Winchester. This attempt proving unsuccessful, he again took up his residence in the Metropolis, where his prospects were so little flattering, that he actually made an effort to resume the situation of a surgeon in the Navy, but was unable to procure a warrant. Under these circumstances, the surgeoncy of one of the royal yachts, which he obtained through the influence of Lord John Cavendish, and the friendly recommendation of Capt. Drake, and which brought a salary of 70*l.* a year, without materially affecting his London practice, afforded an important addition to his small income. About the same period, he became more generally known by the publication of some medical tracts, and commenced those Lectures on Midwifery, in conjunction with the late Dr. Osborne, which they continued to deliver for fifteen years with great reputation. In the same year he was appointed joint Physician Man-midwife to the Middlesex Hospital. With these aids, and by a rare union of patience, industry, and frugality, with an ardent temper, an independent spirit, an honest ambition, and singular zeal in his profession, he was enabled to emerge, by slow degrees, from obscurity to the extensive practice and eminent character which he so long enjoyed.

He was appointed Licentiate in Midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783, and six years after, elected an honorary member of the Edinburgh Royal Society. Dr. Denman's progress towards the first practice was, however, the more slow, because Dr. Hunter had long been in possession of the public confidence, and because Dr. Ford was at the same time in extensive business. But when he had once reached the summit of his branch of the profession, Dr. Denman kept his station with a firmness of which there have been few examples. This arose from his full and well-grounded knowledge, from his strong natural sagacity, from the most perfect uprightness of conduct, and from the benevolence of his character.

In 1791, Dr. Denman purchased a small country house at Feltham, near Hounslow, and in some measure withdrew from business, but he never quitted it entirely; and, to the latest period of his life, preserving the unabated confidence of the publick at large, he may truly be said to have possessed that of the members of his own profession even in a greater degree. At the very advanced age to which he lived, he retained, to a wonderful extent, the vigour of his body, and, quite unimpaired, the vigour of his mind: but what is still more singular, he retained also, without decay, all the kindly affections of his nature, with all the cheerful animation of youth, and exercised an active benevolence to the very last. To his death, which was preceded by no warning, and accompanied with no suffering, and for which his whole life was a preparation, it may be permitted to apply the words of his favourite author, Bacon: "If wishes might find place, I would die together, and not my mind often, and my body once. The suddenest passage is the easiest; and there is nothing more awakens our resolve and readiness to die, than the quieted conscience, strengthened with the opinion that we shall be well spoken of upon earth by those that are just, and of the family of Virtue."

In the year 1770, Dr. Denman married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Alexander Brodie, a respectable linen-draper in London — a companion well suited to him,

him, from the uprightness of her mind, the soundness of her religious principles, and the active benevolence of her character. They had a son and two daughters: his wife and all his children survive him.

This does not appear to be the proper place to describe the medical publications of Dr. Denman; most of them, indeed, have been from time to time incorporated in his Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery; a work, with which, as well as with his Aphorisms, medical men in all parts of the world have long been familiar. But it may be here mentioned, as illustrating a character in which soberness, caution, and a distrust of rash speculation, were joined with the utmost solicitude to promote the welfare of mankind by extending the bounds of Science, that long before Dr. Jenner's great discovery was universally recognized, Dr. Denman published, in the Medical Journal, several important and decisive facts in confirmation of it. He was likewise instrumental in founding a Charity (which, however, did not finally succeed), for the exclusive relief of persons afflicted with Cancer, and published, in 1810, a small treatise on the cure of that dreadful disease.—This great object was never abandoned by him, and he flattered himself that he had lived to see it in some measure accomplished by the recent discovery of Mr. Young, whose method of treatment he personally witnessed in a variety of cases, and recommended to general notice in the Medical Journal of last October. He had prepared a second and enlarged edition of his own pamphlet, with the view of bringing the subject more fully before the publick; and his life may be said to have closed with this last act of useful benevolence and disinterested liberality.—He died at his house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, on Sunday, the 26th of Nov. last.

[To the above Memoir, which we have received from the best authority, we are enabled, by another Correspondent, to subjoin the following additional particulars.]

Dr. Denman (who from his skill had arrived at a degree of eminence seldom attained) began his medical career as surgeon of a man of war; but he soon rose to that eminence in his profession which he never lost; and in the most trying occasions, many of which of course he met with in his long experience in that peculiar line, his patience and mildness never forsook him. He had long since declined exercising his profession but as a Consulting Physician, in which light he was much esteemed and resorted to. But the skill of this excellent man was the least part of his value: to a well-cultivated mind and sound judgment, aided by experience, and enriched with reading the best authors, he added the more pleasing qualities of mildness, amenity of manners, patience and unremitting attention in his profession. He was of a cheerful disposition, and peculiar simplicity of manners, remarkably temperate and regular in his habits of life, humble and unassuming in his deportment. To the poor he was ever attentive, and a kind benefactor; not only privately relieving them, and giving them advice, but also an active promoter of public charities. In the private circles of domestic life, and the bosom of his family, he was always amiable and entertaining; from his reading, experience, and having been much in the higher circles, he was full of anecdote, relating some transaction to interest the hearer. But the best trait in the character of this excellent man is his religious principle: he not only had a firm belief in religion, but adorned it by his practice—uniformly shewing it by his life. He always began the day with reading a portion of the Scriptures, and some religious book, with his excellent wife, and then devoted some hours to his profession; and owing to his regular life and temperate habits, he was able, at a very advanced age, to walk many hours every day without fatigue. His worth and amiable manners recommended him to every one, and he had a very large acquaintance. It may truly be said,

"Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

It pleased God not only to protract so valuable and useful a life to an advanced period, but to close it by a sudden death; and he had the comfort of passing a long life in the bosom of his family, esteemed and beloved, and dying lamented by all. This may be thought a panegyrick, but it is a just and true character; for the writer knew him well, and though he may be partial, he has advanced nothing but truth. May we imitate his conduct, and do likewise!

He has left an amiable widow, his constant companion and the associate of his benevolent plans, and one son and two daughters, to lament his loss; the former a barrister of reputation, Thos. Denman, esq. of Queen-square; and the daughters married to Dr. Baillie, and Richard Croft, esq. gentlemen too well known in their professional capacity to need any further mention.

DEATHS.

1815, *July* 23. E. ROPER, esq. brother of Hon. Roper Curzon, cousin to Lord Teynham.

Aug. 9. On board the Preston, of 750 tons, on her return from Montego Bay, Jamaica, (supposed to have foundered in the dreadful gale on the 19th Aug.) Capt. David Grierson, aged 50, an indulgent husband, a tender father, and a kind and sincere

sincere friend. Mr. Grierson had been a Captain in the West India trade for the last 25 years; and such was the esteem in which he was held by those who best knew him in his profession, that, as he has unfortunately left a wife and family unprovided for, his friends are at this time laudably engaged in making interest with the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House for one of the houses in their gift for his disconsolate widow; and we heartily hope they will be successful.

Aug. 26. In his 77th year, Rev. Wm. Strong, A. M. rector of Norton, in Kent, and one of the six preachers of the Cathedral, Canterbury; formerly fellow of Trin. Col. Cambridge; A. B. 1762; A. M. 1765. He was chaplain to Dr. Z. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, his relation, by whom he was presented, in 1767, to the rectory of Norton, on the resignation of the Rev. John Derby, who accepted the rectory of Southfleet in Kent. He has left a widow, one son, and five daughters, to lament their irreparable loss.—This worthy gentleman's elder brother was Thomas Strong, esq. F. A. S. of whose excellencies you have made a due and honourable mention in vol. LXIV. p. 1107.

Sept. 14. At Richmond, Mrs. Milward, daughter and heiress of the late Dr. Milward, formerly physician at Wollescot-house, near Stourbridge.

Oct. 8. Col. Foster, late of the 11th reg. inspecting field-officer of the Chelmsford district.

Oct. 10. At Cranford, co. Northampton, Sir George Robinson, bart. formerly of Trinity-college, Cambridge. He succeeded his father, the fourth baronet, Aug. 31, 1765; and married Dorothea, only dau. of John Chester, esq. of London, by whom he had four sons: George; John, who died Aug. 14, 1790; William-Villiers (who married, in 1795, a daughter of Stamp Brooksbank, esq.); James-Chester, who died July 25, 1793: and several daughters.

Oct. 11. At Walworth, Capt. Joseph Knowles, Royal East Middlesex militia.

Oct. 15. At Plympton, Devon, W. A. Kite, esq.

Oct. 16. At J. Ingram's, esq. Rottingdean, Sussex, the wife of W. H. Feilde, esq. of Netherfield-house, Herts.

Aged 78, G. Armitage, esq. of Park-Riding, in the commission of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of the West Riding of York.

Oct. 18. At Gloucester, aged 70, Rear-admiral John Trigge; whose bravery and talents would have entitled him to the highest stations in the Navy, had not the failure of his constitution, brought on by wounds and excessive fatigues, compelled him to seek the repose of private life.

At Southampton, aged 76, Sir Yelverton Peyton, bart. one of the oldest baronetcies extant, it having been since James II. 1611. The title is now extinct, as Sir Yelverton has left no issue. His lady, who died about two years ago, was relict of F. Calvert, esq. of London. Sir Yelverton was a long resident at Southampton, was twice mayor, and was the senior alderman of that corporation.

At Chester, Hon. Mrs. Cooke, daughter of John Earl of Desart, and cousin to the present Earl.

Oct. 20. At Presteigne, almost suddenly, Hon. and Rev. J. Harley, M. A. rector of that place, and in the commission of the peace; only brother of the Earl of Oxford, and second son of Hon. and Rt. Rev. John Harley, D. D. late Lord Bp. of Hereford and Dean of Windsor.

Oct. 21. At Chaldon, Surrey, in his 80th year, Thomas Tomlins, esq. upwards of 50 years clerk to the Company of Painters-Stainers, London.

Oct. 23. At Cowley-house, near Uxbridge, Edw. Dawson, esq. of Whatton-house, co. Leicester; a gentleman highly respected, whose death will be long felt as a public loss.

Oct. 24. Calverly Bewicke, esq. of Close-house; who was M. P. for the borough of Winchilsea in three successive Parliaments. In 1782 he was high sheriff for Northumberland; and was many years lieut.-colonel of the Durham militia.

Oct. 29. At Sidmouth, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Rev. W. Spry, M. A. late fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, and son of the late Rev. James Spry, D. D. prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Potterne, Wilts.

Oct. 30. Aged 31, Mr. John Challis, of Sawston, near Cambridge.

Oct. 31. At Caldecot, near Cambridge, Mrs. Trant, widow of the Rev. Edmund Trant, late rector of Toft, and formerly fellow of Christ's College.

Oct. ... At Mount's Hill house, near Rochester, far advanced in years, Mrs. Frances Carver, relict of Archdeacon Carver, deeply and deservedly lamented by all her friends and acquaintance. This lady possessed many eminent qualifications; was of most amiable, elegant, and endearing manners; and not less distinguished for her steady and unaffected devotion. Tranquil, placid, and contented through a length of years, so was her departure marked with ease, composure, and pious resignation. She has left one daughter, the relict of Dr. Layard, late Dean of Bristol, and a brother, an elderly clergyman, resident upon his vicarage of Sellindge in Kent, to feel and deplore their irreparable loss.

Nov. 3. John-Edward Browne, student of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Nov. 8. At the Riding Mills, co. Durham, aged 102, Margaret Brown. She was mother of eight children, grandmother

ther of thirty-five, and great-grandmother of seventy-two.

Nov. 15. At Ostend, Colonel Edwards, of the East India Service, and Aide de Camp to the late Nabob of Oude, resident at Lucknow. He was returning to his family at Brussels, and was wrecked at Ostend, where his remains were interred with military honours; Captain Gipps, of the Royal Engineers, attending as chief mourner, and nearly all the officers of the garrison following.

Nov. 20. At Elsford Barton House, near Exeter, in her 60th year, Mrs. Mary Greir Lee, wife of Thomas Huckell Lee, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Devon.

Nov. 22. Mrs. Elizabeth Soane, wife of the celebrated architect of that name, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. She had experienced, during the last summer, several paroxysms of spasm arising from the passing of gall-stone. On the 21st, an attack, more severe than any she had hitherto sustained, seized her, but no danger was apprehended. The following morning Mr. Pennington, distinguished alike for his professional skill and friendly solicitude, recommended that Dr. Pemberton should be consulted. His attendance and skill were, however, unavailable; for death had directed his dart too surely. A larger gall-stone than common, in passing from the gall-bladder through the biliary duct, appears to have occasioned a bursting of the gall-bladder, when a mortification and almost immediate death ensued. This case is of rare occurrence, and it is hoped that the medical gentlemen will describe it fully for the benefit of future sufferers. — Mrs. Soane was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, and niece of George Wyatt, esq. of Albion Place, London. She was left an orphan at a very early period, and was, in age, scarcely more than a child, when she was required to take the superintendance of her uncle's household. Thus early taught to think and act for herself, placed in a situation which required all the energies of an experienced matron, this child evinced a mind of extraordinary strength: she possessed thoughts and actions peculiarly her own; her ardent and fertile imagination taught her *what* to do, and her strong and active mind impelled her to exertion: with her, to think, resolve, and to act, were the operations of a moment. She thought correctly, and acted promptly. These valuable qualifications "grew with her growth, and strengthened with her strength." She possessed, naturally, a considerable share of vivacity, which made her a delightful companion to the youthful part of society, whilst her amply-stored mind rendered her the intellectual companion and warm-hearted friend to her more mature acquaintance. Her lively sallies and numerous anecdotes cheered the bed of sickness; and rendered her company desirable to a large circle of friends and acquaintance. Having been early introduced to the society of illustrious and scientific persons, she soon acquired an intimate knowledge of the world, an insight into the human character, and a familiarity with the pursuits and actions of many public and popular personages. As the table of her husband was often surrounded by eminent artists, literati, and men of science, she always took a part in their conversation, and her opinions were distinguished for originality and acuteness. Unlike the gay ladies of the age, *ennui* was unknown to Mrs. Soane. She was always actively, and never frivolously, employed. With a mind thus disposed, and a constitution finely organized, she was ceaselessly occupied in rational and intellectual pursuits. What are usually termed the fashionable elegancies of ladies, she despised; for she justly remarked that they were merely calculated to make women the dolls or puppets of men — the playthings and not companions of husbands. Her opinions on those points, as well as on education, &c. were at once singular and interesting. As a letter-writer she was scarcely excelled by a Sevigné, a Woolstoncroft, or a Montagu; and had she been necessitated to publish some of her essays and letters, they would have proved highly interesting. — In 1785, and in the 24th year of her age, the lamented subject of this announcement was married to Mr. Soane, who had returned from Italy about four years, where he had been diligently employing himself in examining, measuring, and making drawings of the finest specimens of ancient architecture in that classical and genial country. Mrs. Soane was the mother of several children: two only are now living, viz. John Soane, born in 1786, and George Soane, in 1788. — Such a woman is an *irreparable loss* to her husband, and a serious one to society.

Nov. 24. At Harpsden Court, near Henley, the seat of Thomas Hall, esq. Mrs. Anne Fox, of Frome, Somerset.

Nov. 24. At Littlehampton, in Sussex, aged 75, Capt. Thomas Spry, R.N.

Nov. 25. In Newman-street, after a long illness, which originated in a fall from his horse last summer, and terminated in a general dropsy, the consequence of unaccustomed confinement, and the privation of habitual exercise, J. P. Salomon, esq. He was one of those few whose right to contend for the honour of being the greatest performer on the violin in Europe was undisputed: his "taste, refinement,

refinement, and enthusiasm," to use the words of Dr. Burney, excited universal admiration, and caused his instruction to be eagerly sought after. Among his pupils, Pinto proved the extent of his master's skill, and his ability in communicating it. Unfortunately this extraordinary young man, whose musical progress reflected so much honour upon his master, possessed qualities which are not unusually the concomitants of genius, and he perished just as he was ripening into unrivalled excellence. This country is indebted to the spirit and enterprize of Mr. Salomon for having brought into it, at a great pecuniary risk, the most original, brilliant, and fertile musical genius that has appeared in our days — the immortal Haydn! It was in this metropolis that he produced those great masterpieces, the twelve Symphonies written for *Salomon's Concerts*, which are, and most probably will ever continue, the standard of perfection in this species of composition; and they are acknowledged as such wherever modulated sounds are understood or felt. His discriminating judgment was not exercised in one department of music only — he brought out of obscurity and placed in their proper sphere, the unequalled vocal powers of Braham; who avows the obligation, and is proud to boast of having possessed a friend whose unsolicited patronage was a commendation of the most gratifying and valuable kind. Disinterested in his views, and anxious for the preservation and improvement of his favourite art, he was one of the early promoters and active assistants of the Philharmonic Society, the first concert of which he led with a zeal and ability that age had not abated; and the last business that occupied his attention was relative to the preparations for the ensuing season, in which he manifested a clear and unimpaired state of mind only four days previous to his death! Mr. Salomon had lived chiefly in the higher circles, where his great good sense and polished manners ever rendered him acceptable. Indeed his education qualified him for any society. His classical attainments were considerable, and to these he added the more current and useful acquisition of four living languages, which he wrote and spoke with astonishing correctness and fluency. But the qualities of his heart are those which will leave the most lasting impression on his friends; he was honourable, generous, and sincere, —his talent was always to be gratuitously commanded if appealed to by distress; and his purse was so readily opened when his compassion was excited, that if a very faithful and vigilant servant, who lived with him 28 years, had not been more cautious, his master would, in all probability, long ago have offered his independence at the shrine of Charity. — Mr. Salomon was born at Bonn, in the Electorate of Cologne, in 1745, according to a baptismal certificate found among his papers. He was educated for the law; but, his love for music predominating over every other inclination, he was, at length, allowed to devote himself to its study, and soon became celebrated in Germany and France, not only for his performances on the violin, but for his profound knowledge of the art generally. He came to England about 1781, since which time this country has proved the place of his constant residence, the scene of his best efforts, and the source of his warmest attachments.—His remains were interred in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey on the 2d instant.

Nov. 25. At the Rectory-House of Tarporley, the Very Reverend Hugh Cholmondeley, B.D. F.S.A. Curate of Harthill, Rector of Barrow and Tarporley, and Dean of Chester. He was born at Vale Royal, in the County of Chester, on the 18th of December, 1772, and was fourth son of Charles Cholmondeley, esq. of that place, M.P. co. Cest. by his wife Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay, co. Denbigh, Bart. This branch of the noble house of Cholmondeley separated from the elder line in the reign of Elizabeth, in the person of Thomas Cholmondeley, esq. the founder of the Vale Royal family, whose succeeding descendants have uniformly had the honour of representing Cheshire in Parliament.—The Dean was educated at Brasennose College, (M. A. 1796; B. D. 1806); and April 21, 1796, was elected to a Fellowship in that College, which he vacated, July 13, 1804, on being presented by the Marquis of Cholmondeley to the Rectory of Barrow near Chester. On the 24th of February, 1806, he received the Deanery of Chester from his kinsman Mr. Pitt, being the last church preferment bestowed on any one by that distinguished Statesman. The Rectory of Tarporley becoming vacant in 1808, he was presented thereto, on the 19th of May in that year, by the Chapter of his Cathedral. — His loss will be severely felt, as that of a most active, intelligent, and upright magistrate, and a conscientious guardian of the principal trusts and charities of the city and county, to the latter of which he was a liberal benefactor. He was not the author of any work, but was eminently skilled in genealogy and local antiquities, and had displayed considerable taste, and architectural science, in the repairs and restorations of the venerable Cathedral of Chester, which he found rapidly verging to dilapidation and decay.

Dec. 1.

Dec. 1. In his 70th year, greatly esteemed by all who knew him, Mr. Richard Fowke, farmer and grazier, of Elmsthorpe, near Hinckley. His funeral took place Dec. 4th, when his relations and friends followed his remains to Barwell, where they were deposited by the side of a beloved son, who died Aug. 11, 1811, (see vol. LXXXI. Part II. pp. 197. 294.) Mr. Fowke was an antiquary of some taste, and had collected many valuable British and Foreign productions. His museum was always open for inspection, and has been visited by many respectable characters, who have been highly gratified, particularly with his cabinet of coins and medals, which, a few years ago, was thought to be the best collection in Leicestershire. This worthy and respectable gentleman had struck, in 1800, an Elmsthorpe token (engraved in our Magazine, vol. LXXI. p. 25), which was then supposed to be the first provincial halfpenny in the county. He was occasionally a correspondent to this Magazine; and the last of his communications, a drawing of the curious Halberd or Pike, from near to Bosworth field, appears in the present volume, Part I. p. 210. *plate* 2, *fig.* 3. His present family may be seen in the Pedigree of Cotton of Dadlington, in Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 724; and in the same vol. Pl. XCIX. p. 605, are engraved and described several of his antiquarian curiosities.

Dec. 2. At Cuddesden Palace, after a severe and lingering illness, aged 65, the Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Bishop of Oxford and Canon of Christ Church; of whom more hereafter.

Dec. 4. In Lamb's Condui-st. aged 91, Mrs. Sarah Marriott, widow of Samuel Marriott, esq. many years Accountant-general of Excise. She was of an ancient and respectable family of the name of Sudyer, of Islington. Nothing could give her greater pleasure, of late, than to talk about Islington, what it was a century ago as a country village, and what it is now, joining the capital. She died as she lived — happy, contented, and easy — without a groan or a sigh; leaving two sons, one in the East Indies, and one here, to lament her worth and their loss. As a wife, it is impossible to speak of her except in terms which, *to those who knew her not*, might appear the language of adulation. As a mother, her tender anxiety and affectionate assiduity in rearing her offspring was eminently conspicuous; and she was amply rewarded by Providence in being permitted to see them, in their maturer years, well off. As a friend, the ardour of her zeal was inextinguishable, while any good *in her power to do* remained *undone*; and having formed her friendships, nothing but depravity of heart alone would alienate the affections of her faithful and conscientious mind. She was buried at the village of Limpsfield in Surrey, where her family possess a small property.

Dec. 5. At Windsor, Anne, wife of Wm. Moncey, esq. second daughter of the late Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod in the county of Lancaster, esq.

At "Gough House," Chelsea, of a gradual decay of all the animal powers, but in full possession of her mental faculties almost to the very last moment of dissolution, in her 77th year, Mrs. Pemberton, mistress of the above-mentioned large Establishment for the education of young ladies, and relict of Thomas Pemberton, esq. formerly a clerk in the service of the Hon. the East India Company; whose death, on Sunday, 29th Nov. 1801, of a paralytic attack, is recorded in our Obituary for Dec. p. 1153, with suitable and sincere respect. — The motto, ἡ σιγη τας γυναικας κοσμεῖ, seems singularly appropriate to the character and conduct of this blameless, modest, diffident, and excellent woman, throughout her very useful and industrious life. Many a husband owes to her more than common care the happiness of his own existence, and the greatest ornament of his family; for, emulous of so mild and sweet a pattern, her numerous pupils are qualified and well instructed for all the duties of domestic society. Amiable by nature, virtuous by habit, religious by principle, Mrs. P. lived and died a Christian. The School continues, under the direction of Mrs. P.'s daughters; who, for several years, have most assiduously superintended every department. Mrs. P. is buried in the family vault in Chelsea church-yard.

Dec. 8. At the Great Rooms in King-street, Covent Garden, Mr. John Lochée, *qui mortem sibi conscivit!* This gentleman was a very intelligent and industrious auctioneer, in partnership with his father-in-law, the venerable Mr. Thomas King. The cause of his sudden catastrophe was a violent illness, accompanied with brain fever and delirium; the instrument of death was a razor, with which he had not long before shaved himself, with great apparent composure and self-possession. Mr. Lochée was a widower, and has left behind him three interesting orphan children, a son, and two twin-daughters: Mrs. Lochée died in child-birth of the latter. Perhaps few men quitted life more generally pitied and mourned by his acquaintance than the subject of our present remarks; certainly no man enjoyed, when living, more general regard in his useful and laborious occupation. Bred from early infancy to the honourable profession of arms by his father, Col. Lochée, at his *Military Academy* in Little Chelsea, in the county

county of Middlesex, John Lochée aspired with reason after fame and wealth, as a soldier of fortune; but that father's unfortunate and premature death in the war against Joseph, at the head of a body of insurgents in Brabant, first turned the son's views to the equally honourable, though less dangerous, study of English Law. When the French Revolution broke out, John Lochée evinced the most ardent, the most enthusiastic attachment, *more patris*, to the then supposed *sacred* cause of "LIBERTY," and the "RIGHTS OF MAN." He lived long enough, however, to see the error of his political faith, and to deplore the madness of the people of France. In our own happier land, he continued still to the last an admirer of Whig principles, and a staunch adherent of Sir Francis Burdett. On his marriage, or shortly afterwards, and the secession from the firm (how occasioned we presume not to state) of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas King, jun. the worthy auctioneer of No. 125, High Holborn, an opportunity of quitting the dry study of Law for the hammer of weekly sales presented itself, and was eagerly seized by Mr. L. — In the discharge of duty, he gave great satisfaction to all his employers. Faithful, honest, active, frank, and lively, JOHN, or rather JACK LOCHEE always insured a full company and a ready mart. To his praise be it emphatically recorded, he executed invariably his commissions to purchase for absent friends with the most scrupulous and conscientious fairness; for never did he allow himself (in technical phrase) to "*run up*" an article, when an amateur friend, trusting to his agency, had rated that article perhaps too highly in his valuation and order to procure it. To an indiscriminate observer, the manly bold tone of remark, and the boisterous mirth, and the unreserved licence of colloquial repartee, so peculiar to Mr. L. at all times and in all companies, may possibly have seemed not unfrequently to betray some want of worldly prudence and sound reflection: but, the remarks, though sometimes unseasonable, were never without their point; the mirth was always innocent, though at times it sounded "*like the crackling of fire among thorns*," uncouth and unnatural; the repartee was too often coarse, and not easily understood by casual bye-standers. To an athletic form was added a resolute mind: that mind owed little to Learning, and that form owed nothing to the Graces.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode, [pose)
(There they alike in trembling hope re-
The bosom of his Father and his God."

Dec. 9. At Mile-End, in his 77th year, John Charrington, esq.; and on the 14th, in her 68th year, Mrs. Katherine Charrington, wife of the above. — At a period when we are powerfully attracted by the dazzling splendour of military distinction, the rapidity of political changes, and the greatness of National achievement, it may be salutary to withdraw, for a season, to the more retired walks of life, and contemplate the mild, steady, and useful light shed on them by the worth of private individuals. The excellence of such persons is, in fact, the excellence of the State; for if the social system is to be preserved in vigour and perfection, and if its institutions, religious and moral, are to rest on the only basis which supports the real happiness of a country, — such results must be derived from good sense, virtuous domestic habits, sacred faith, and general information, of the great mass of its people.—The late Mr. Charrington was born in the year 1739, at Aldenham, in Hertfordshire, of which place his father, the Rev. Nicholas Charrington, was rector, a living he enjoyed through the friendship and patronage of the Duke of Newcastle, Minister in the late reign. At an early age he was placed in the brewery of Mess. Hale, near Islington; and having acquired, during a faithful apprenticeship, a competent knowledge of business, he entered into partnership with two gentlemen then conducting a similar concern at Bethnal-green, but which was afterwards removed to Mile-end, its present situation. When Mr. C. joined this firm, the concern languished, and had but little public encouragement; but his energy, regular business habits, integrity, and knowledge, gave it strength and order, enabled it to hold competition with its rivals, and finally fixed it in its present high repute and prosperity. The effect was the natural consequence of the cause, and such as industry, good faith, and common sense, may generally accomplish. Mr. C. indeed, made no extraordinary pretensions to literature or science, which, however valuable, and though often the parents of many virtues, are sometimes unaccompanied by that prudence, the absence of which, as Xenophon says, impairs, if it does not even nullify, the effect of other virtues: he possessed, however, that sound judgment, discrimination of mind, and insight into the duties and situations of life, which are a benefit to society and the individual. Soon after he went into business, Mr. Charrington married Miss Finch, of Slys House, in Hertfordshire, who brought him not only a handsome dowry, but the yet more desirable blessings of good temper, prudence of conduct, and constant love. With this lady he lived in conjugal happiness for the long period of 46 years, and, by a rare coincidence, they have terminated their mortal existence within

within a few days of each other:—they were lovely in their conduct through life, and have not been divided in death. Mr. Charrington's exertions in business being crowned by public favour, he reaped a plentiful harvest — a fortune honourably acquired, hospitably enjoyed, and liberally dispensed. The poor gathered more than the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table: they benefited by many munificent, yet unostentatious acts of bounty; the widow and orphan were cheered in their day of solitude and privation, and the circle of friendship was gladdened by the kind offices of a sincere, steady, and generous friend. The law of benevolence and kindness was deeply written on the hearts of both the deceased; it became the guide of their life, and regular system of their conduct: its influence was apparent not only in the more obvious and broader lines of duty, but also in those more delicate shades, which are too often disregarded by others: they were kind not only to the wants of the poor, but evinced delicacy towards the feelings of individuals in general. No rude and illiberal attack on the sensibilities of others while present — no poisoned whisper, or dark insinuation, affecting their character, when absent — were indulged in, in order to afford mirth to the aggressor, or inflict a wound on the injured: in this respect, the example of Mr. and Mrs. C. is highly deserving imitation. — Mr. Charrington's person was, till within a few years, vigorous; his countenance was benign; his manners were courteous, conciliating, and polished. He was patient under bodily affliction; and grateful that parental care was rewarded by the exemplary attention and regard of a filial love rarely equalled, or surpassed. It may be added, that fervent gratitude to God for prosperity, submission to his will in all events, a proper sense of the imperfection of the best services, and reliance on the gracious promises of future mercy and favour, dignified life, and gave animation to the hopes of immortality. J. B.

Dec. 10. At Windsor, in his 87th year, Mr. Henry Emlyn, Architect, F. A. S. He was interred, on the 19th, in St. George's Chapel. He was of great eminence in his profession, and very much respected. From his earliest engagement in business, Mr. Emlyn manifested excellent abilities; but he was not particularly conspicuous in any public undertaking, till His Majesty confided to him the whole management of the architectural improvements in St. George's Chapel; and these were executed entirely from Mr. Emlyn's designs, and under his directions. To enter on a description of the Chapel in its present state, would far exceed the purpose of this small tribute of respect to his memory. It may be better to excite a curiosity for visiting that Chapel, by stating, that no edifice of the kind in Europe is, perhaps, equal to it in beauty. The taste and judgment, also, in preserving the harmony between the old and new parts of the building, have scarcely ever been equalled, and never have been excelled.

——— servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto processerit; et sibi constet!

This Chapel, as a proof of Mr. Emlyn's genius, is noticed in the Gent. Mag. for Aug. 1790, p. 689, and for Oct. the same year, p. 947; and by Lewis Majendie, esq. in his Account of Hedingham Castle, presented to the Society of Antiquaries, 25th March, 1796, and printed in vol. III. of the "Vetusta Monumenta." There is also a publication, by Mr. Emlyn, of a Design for a New Order of Architecture, which demonstrates the acuteness of his reflections upon the principles of this art or science. This design consists of a double pillar from a single pedestal, and originated from his observation of the twin trees; as the idea of the single pillar, in the other orders, has been supposed to have been derived from the single trunks of other trees. There is a print of this new order, with a review of Mr. Emlyn's publication, in our Magazine for Feb. 1782.

Dec. 12. In Doctors' Commons, of a paralytic affection, at the advanced age of 87, the Right Hon. Sir William Wynne, Knight. "*Clarum et venerabile nomen.*" He was the son of a Bishop, and in the year 1757, first practised as a Civilian in the Courts of Doctors Commons; and, on the promotion of Sir James Marriott to the chief seat in the Court of Admiralty, became King's Advocate. He also held the offices of Vicar General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of London. On the decease of Dr. Calvert, in 1788, he was appointed Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, honoured with Knighthood, and enrolled among His Majesty's Privy Council. He likewise possessed the Mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. On the 20th January, 1809, he resigned the situations of Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative, which he had so long filled with such high reputation to himself and benefit to the public. He was deemed, by the late Lord Thurlow, the first Advocate at the English Bar; and whoever remembers to have heard him in that capacity, must admit the justice of the remark. Whether we consider him in his private character, or in his public situations, we shall find him never to have been excelled in the strong features of his mind, or the transcendant qualities of the heart. We say no more

of

of him at present, fervently hoping that his long and intimate friendship with one of the first characters of the age, will induce that illustrious person to do justice to those merits, which he is so well able to appreciate.

In Oxenden-street, William, fourth son of Richard Birnie, esq.

In Upper Wimpole-st. F. Doveton, esq.

At Stockwell, aged 46, Captain George Sheldon.

George Brownsworth, esq. of Hornsey-road, Islington.

At Sutton, aged 89, Job Buck, who had been 54 years out-pensioner of the Citadel of Hull. He was at the taking of Belle-isle, and afterwards was made prisoner at the landing of the British troops in St. Gaskin's Bay, France.

At Steeple Aston, Oxon, in his 64th year, William Lechmere, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

Dec. 13. At her grandfather's, Snaresbrook, Essex, aged 22, Jane, daughter of John Wilkinson, esq. Wapping.

At Oakingham, the Hon. G. Bennet, only brother of the Earl of Tankerville.

Dec. 14. At Islington, Mr. Jas. Cross, many years a respectable coal-merchant.

Aged 80, John Clarke, esq. of Wapping wall.

At Aldgate, aged 87, A. F. Kemp, esq.

At Hookwood, Surrey, Augusta, third daughter of Vincent Hilton Biscoe, esq.

At Doncaster, on his way from Cambridge, Archibald William Cathcart, esq. only son of the Hon. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart, vicar of Kippax, co. York.

At Edinburgh, aged 91, Lady Don.

Dec. 15. Aged 8 months, the youngest son of W. Burdon, esq. Welbeck-street.

Dec. 16. In St. James's-square, after an illness of some months' continuance, borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, in his 70th year, the Most Noble Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk; of whom more in our SUPPLEMENT.

Dec. 21. At the Deanery, Westminster, in his 76th year, after a fortnight's illness, the Rev. Wm. Vincent, D. D. Dean of Westminster, and Vicar of Islip, Oxon. Of this excellent scholar we shall give an ample Memoir.

Dec. 22. In Fetter-lane, aged 72, Mr. John Drew, a very worthy honest man, formerly a compositor in the employ of Messrs Bowyer and Nichols; but, becoming almost totally blind about 30 years ago, he afterwards supported himself with credit, as a bookseller and stationer, in a small way. Mr. Drew had for some years enjoyed one of the pensions left by Mr. Bowyer for the benefit of deserving journeymen printers.

Dec. 24. At the Vicarage-House, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, Jemima, wife of the Rev. Cuthbert Johnson Baines, A. M. Vicar of St. Ives. She sustained an excruciating illness with great Christian patience, and has left four children to lament the loss of a most kind and excellent mother.

Dec. 27. At Hampstead, after a long and severe illness, in her 66th year, Eleanor, the much-beloved and truly-lamented wife of Henry Hodgson, esq. one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1815. By W. CARY, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1815.
Nov.	o	o	o		
27	36	42	32	30, 25	fair
28	32	37	28	29, 96	fair
29	26	36	32	,97	fair
30	37	51	51	,80	rain
D. 1	49	53	48	,85	showery
2	47	52	46	,14	fair
3	47	45	39	30, 98	showery
4	44	46	40	29, 78	showery
5	39	45	45	,50	rain
6	40	40	38	,38	stormy
7	37	40	28	,98	fair
8	26	29	25	,99	fair
9	24	29	32	30, 02	fair
10	32	34	33	,38	fair
11	35	39	35	,38	cloudy
12	35	42	32	30, 43	fair
13	38	44	32	,22	cloudy
14	32	38	38	,26	fair
15	38	48	48	29, 70	fair
16	48	45	33	,10	cloudy
17	34	35	29	28, 91	fair
18	26	36	26	29, 38	fair
19	25	35	32	,50	snow
20	45	47	46	,20	rain
21	37	39	30	,40	fair
22	29	34	36	,65	fair
23	32	37	42	,60	fair
24	42	40	32	,32	fair
25	32	37	27	,62	fair
26	37	42	42	,30	rain

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 24, to December 21, 1815.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 1369	2631	Males - 1546	3072	Between	2 and 5	305	50 and 60 288
Females 1262		Females 1526			5 and 10	152	60 and 70 257
Whereof have died under 2 years old			800		10 and 20	110	70 and 80 198
					20 and 30	224	80 and 90 110
					30 and 40	282	90 and 100 28
					40 and 50	318	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	58	7	00	0	28	3	25	6	34	3
Surrey	57	0	32	0	29	0	25	10	34	6
Hertford	51	8	31	0	26	8	24	2	36	6
Bedford	55	6	00	0	25	3	24	6	31	9
Huntingdon	48	3	00	0	24	4	18	10	26	5
Northamp.	47	8	28	0	22	10	18	10	31	3
Rutland	50	3	00	0	25	3	20	6	31	0
Leicester	55	8	36	0	28	2	20	6	31	0
Nottingham	56	0	35	0	29	6	23	4	33	8
Derby	54	8	00	0	31	0	22	0	40	0
Stafford	56	2	00	0	31	6	21	10	38	1
Salop	57	0	39	10	30	6	22	5	39	1
Hereford	57	0	35	5	28	9	22	2	32	4
Worcester	57	4	36	8	31	5	28	5	36	10
Warwick	53	0	00	0	31	4	25	4	38	4
Wilts	51	4	00	0	25	8	25	4	39	4
Berks	57	5	00	0	25	0	22	7	34	6
Oxford	53	3	00	0	24	6	21	9	30	0
Bucks	54	9	00	0	25	8	23	8	30	4
Brecon	59	5	38	4	28	4	14	0	00	0
Montgom.	56	10	38	5	25	7	18	11	00	0
Radnor	57	5	00	0	29	7	23	9	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	55	9	34	7	27	3	20	11	32	2
Average of Scotland, per quarter:	46	8	37	0	25	10	20	9	30	10

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	53	4	30	0	26	2	24	10	29	9
Kent	57	2	00	0	28	6	24	4	29	10
Sussex	58	8	00	0	28	0	24	3	00	0
Suffolk	54	3	00	0	23	11	20	10	27	1
Camb.	47	6	00	0	23	0	17	5	25	6
Norfolk	50	0	25	1	22	2	19	0	25	6
Lincoln	50	0	34	0	24	11	16	2	29	4
York	52	2	31	7	27	0	19	7	34	6
Durham	51	7	00	0	30	7	19	3	00	0
Northum.	47	1	44	0	22	8	19	3	00	0
Cumberl.	56	0	33	8	27	6	20	1	00	0
Westmor.	63	3	40	0	28	9	19	6	00	0
Lancaster	60	7	00	0	00	0	22	7	39	0
Chester	53	7	00	0	32	2	20	0	00	0
Flint	55	3	00	0	31	6	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	54	9	00	0	30	8	18	3	00	0
Anglesea	55	0	00	0	23	0	15	0	00	0
Carnarvon	59	2	00	0	25	4	22	8	00	0
Merioneth	64	6	00	0	29	8	20	11	00	0
Cardigan	55	6	00	0	26	1	14	0	00	0
Pembroke	47	10	00	0	24	0	12	0	00	0
Carmart.	49	6	00	0	22	2	11	7	00	0
Glamorg.	66	2	00	0	27	7	26	8	00	0
Gloucest.	56	2	00	0	27	3	23	5	33	9
Somerset	62	11	00	0	31	1	16	10	35	8
Monmouth	65	2	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	64	11	00	0	27	1	19	1	00	0
Cornwall	67	10	00	0	28	3	18	0	00	0
Dorset	58	1	00	0	27	0	23	9	36	0
Hants	56	1	00	0	27	0	23	2	33	6

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 27: 50*s.* to 55*s.*

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 16, 26*s.* 10*d.*

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 20, 56*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 27:

Kent Bags	5*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	6*l.* *s.*10 to 11*l.* 11*s.*
Sussex Ditto	4*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex Ditto	6*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*
Farnham Ditto	12*l.* 0*s.* to 17*l.* 0*s.*	Essex Ditto	9*l.* 0*s.* to 11*l.* 0*s.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 25:

St. James's, Hay 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Straw 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—Whitechapel, Hay 4*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—Smithfield, Hay 4*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Straw 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Clover 6*l.*

SMITHFIELD, December 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market December 25:	
Veal	5*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 871	Calves 80.
Pork	3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep ..... 6,450.	Pigs 200.

COALS, December 27: Newcastle 43*s.* 0*d.* to 51*s.* 0*d.* Sunderland 41*s.* 6*d.*—45*s.* 3*d.*

SOAP, Yellow, 82*s.* Mottled 90*s.* Curd 94*s.* CANDLES, 11*s.* 6*d.* per Doz. Moulds 13*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 7*s.* 7*d.* Clare Market 0*s.* 0*d.* Whitechapel 3*s.* 9½*d.*

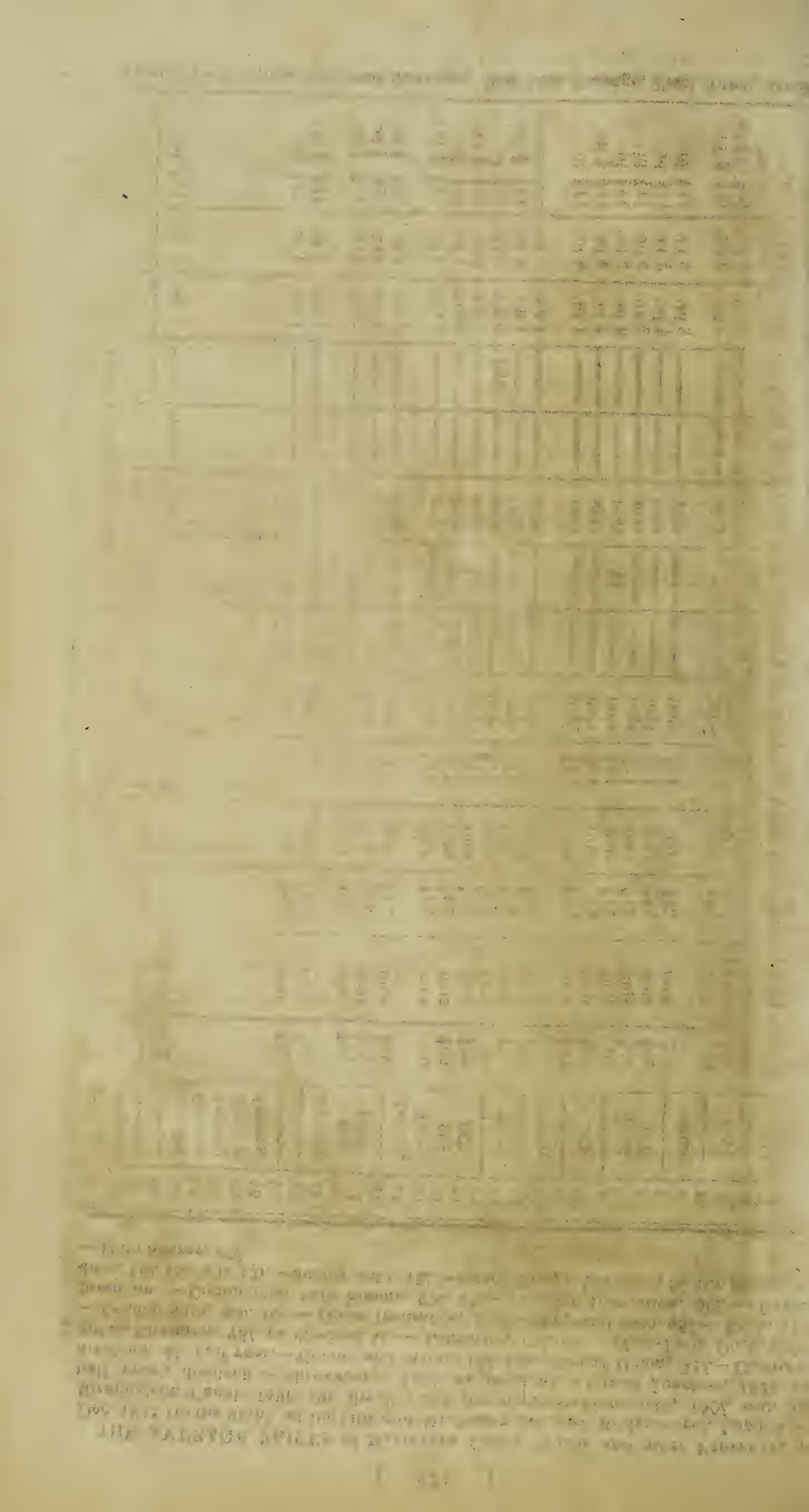
THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Dec. 1815 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Birmingham Canal, 749*l.* 19*s.* dividing 36*l.* per annum.—Monmouth, 150*l.* with 5*l.* half year's dividend.—Shrewsbury, 140*l.* ex dividend.—Grand Junction, 182*l.* ex dividend, 4*l.* half year.—Kennet and Avon, 16*l.* 15*s.*—Grand Union, 41*l.*—Chelmer, 80*l.*—Ellesmere, 78*l.* ex dividend 4*l.*—Lancaster, 19*l.* 10*s.*—West-India Dock, 150*l.*—London ditto, 84*l.* 10*s.*—Globe Insurance, 105*l.*—Imperial ditto, 46*l.*—Rock, 11*s.* premium.—Commercial Sale Rooms, 29*l.* 10*s.*—London Institution, 50*l.*—Russel ditto, 16*l.* 16*s.* 17*l.* 17*s.*—Surrey ditto, 12*l.*—Strand Bridge Annuities, 6*l.* 10*s.* premium.—Ditto Shares, 17*l.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1815.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct	3 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	Irish 5 pr. Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	Sth Sea Stock.	3 per Ct Sth Sea	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Omnium.
1	237½	60	60¼ 61	74⅝	90¼	15⅝		59					5 pr.	5 pr.	14⅜ pr.
2	Sunday														
3	237	59⅞	shut	74⅝	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			5 pr.	5 pr.	14⅝ pr.
4	233½	59⅝	shut	74⅝	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			4 pr.	5 pr.	14½ pr.
5	237	60	shut	74⅞	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			3 pr.	5 pr.	14⅝ pr.
6	237	60	shut	74⅞	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			2 pr.	5 pr.	14⅝ pr.
7	237	60⅛	shut	75	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			2 pr.	4 pr.	¾ pr.
8	237¾	60⅛	shut	74⅝	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			1 pr.	4 pr.	14⅝ pr.
9	Sunday														
10	238¼	59⅞	shut	74⅝	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			1 dis.	3 pr.	¼ pr.
11	238	59⅞	shut	74⅝	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			1 dis.	4 pr.	⅜ pr.
12	238	59¾	shut	74⅞	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			2 dis.	3 pr.	⅜ pr.
13	237¾	60	shut	74⅞	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			3 dis.	par	¼ pr.
14	Sunday														
15	238	60⅛	shut	75	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			2 dis.	1 pr.	¼ pr.
16	238	60⅛	shut	74⅞	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			2 dis.	2 pr.	½ pr.
17	237¾	60	shut	74¾	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			2 dis.	par	⅞ pr.
18	Sunday														
19	238¼	59½	shut	74⅜	shut	15⅝	shut			shut			3 dis.	par	⅜ pr.
20	238	59½	shut	74¼	shut	15	shut			shut			3 dis.	par	⅜ pr.
21	Holiday												2 dis.	par	⅜ pr.
22	237¼	59⅞	shut	74⅜	shut	15	shut			shut			1 dis.	1 pr.	⅜ pr.
23	238	59⅝	shut	74⅜	shut	15	shut			shut			1 dis.	1 pr.	⅜ pr.
24	Sunday														
25	Holiday														
26	Holiday														
27	Holiday														
28	Holiday														
29	238¼	59½	shut	74⅝	shut	15⅝	shut	57½		shut			3 dis.	par	⅞ pr.
30	238	59¾	shut	74¼	shut	15	shut			shut			3 dis.	par	⅜ pr.
31	Sunday														
		59⅝	shut	74⅛	shut	15	shut	59⅞	24	shut		59⅝	1 dis.	1 dis.	13⅞ pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.





Scene in the Island of Little Van Dyke, near Tortola, with the House in which Dr. Lettsom was born.

SUPPLEMENT
TO VOLUME LXXXV. PART II.

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the House in which the late Dr. LETTSOM was born.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

IN common with your Readers in general, I am gratified by the candid and ample memoirs you have given of the late truly worthy Dr. Lettsom; who certainly devoted the most considerable portion of a long life to the alleviation of distress of almost every description. His foibles (and who is without them?) are buried in his grave; whilst the great preponderance of his merits, and more especially of his benevolence and his almsgiving, will never be forgotten; and the latest posterity will enroll his respected name among the Benefactors to the Human Race.

As every particular relating to the history of such a man cannot fail of interesting the mind of sensibility, I trust the accompanying View of the House which gave him birth, and its surrounding scenery, will find a place in your wide-spreading Miscellany, and be acceptable to the many Friends of Dr. Lettsom, not only in this Country, but in America, where he had an extensive literary correspondence. M. GREEN.

A Tour to various Parts of the NETHERLANDS *and* GERMANY, *in* 1815.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

MY last letter (see p. 486.) closed with announcing my arrival at Dessine's Hotel in Calais, which is no longer kept by a person of that name. The landlord, however, is wise in his generation, by retaining the old name, inasmuch as it allures many travellers to the house, as was the case with myself and some more of the passengers. "And so," said I, on entering, "this is the Hotel which figures in Sterne's Sentimental Journey." "Yes, Sir," said the landlord, "the very same, and my wife is a descendant of Sterne's host." "Come," said an English bon-vivant, who was of our party, "let us order dinner, and afterwards talk about Sterne and the Sentimental Journey over a bottle of Burgundy." This gentleman, who was bound for Paris, to see how things were going on there, had formerly made what used to be called the Grand Tour, during which he

"Saw every Court, heard every King declare
His royal sense of Op'ras or the Fair,
Try'd all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defin'd; [din'd."
Judicious drank, and greatly daring

Thus accomplished, he was eminently qualified for the task which he undertook on the present occasion—namely, to cater for the party. According to a common custom in France, he bespoke a dinner for a stipulated sum per head; and we had two courses, consisting of an ample variety of dishes, well-cooked—followed by a handsome dessert, at a much cheaper rate than could be had at an English hotel. Dessine's Hotel is a spacious and magnificent building, or rather range of buildings, consisting of two quadrangles, one of which is adorned with a neat little theatre, and a beautiful garden. If you are alone, and prefer a social to a solitary meal, you may sit down every day to a good *table d'hote*, where you meet a variety of guests of different nations and languages. Thus you are entertained with a constant exhibition of new characters, and often obtain useful information. The cookery at this hotel is excellent; and certain it is, that the French vary and prolong the enjoyments of the table much more than we do, although I greatly prefer the simplicity and solidity of our English fare: to which I would add, that in the best inns I have seen on the Continent, an Englishman has to complain of the want of many comforts which he finds at home, such as the general want of cleanliness, and of prompt and

and diligent attendance. For the latter there is no remedy, unless you have a servant of your own, but by hiring a *valet de place;* and even then you are often put to great inconvenience from the want of bells. In the French inns you are perpetually annoyed, to borrow Falstaff's language, by a *compound of villainous smells.* The servants seldom think of shutting a door behind them; they generally bolt into your apartment without the ceremony of knocking, and enter into conversation with great familiarity and freedom.

Calais is a well-built town; the market-place is spacious and handsome, and the parish church is a stately or rather a grand edifice. The interior was once full of splendour; but, during the stormy period of the last twenty-five years, it has been stripped of many ornaments; and the whole building, within and without, exhibits evident marks of dilapidation and decay. There were formerly some convents in this town, but they have been annihilated by the Revolution, in common with all monastic institutions. There was no monk, therefore, at Calais to furnish matter for a sentimental chapter. The principal clergyman of Calais has the title of Dean: he had fled from the revolutionary rage, and taken refuge in England; he embraced the first opportunity of returning to his charge, where he has but a slender income; he is highly esteemed in Calais as a man of fervent piety. I paid him a visit, and our conversation left an impression upon my mind which will not soon be eradicated; it reminded me of a passage in Burke's Book on the French Revolution, wherein he says, that the Dignified Clergy of France seemed to him a set of men, amongst whom you would not be surprized to find a *Fenelon.*

The varied prospects of land and sea, from the ramparts of Calais, are very pleasant; the streets are regular, and some of them handsome; but the heaps of rubbish and filth, which meet the eye in every direction, are very offensive. The inhabitants are very civil and courteous, especially to English travellers. I understand that the renewal of their intercourse with England has by no means improved their moral character: the most casual observer must be struck with the prevalence of beggary and prostitution in Calais.

In walking about Calais, its celebrity in English history obviously recurred to the mind. The capture of this place by our Edward the Third in 1347, added a fresh wreath to the glories of the field of Cressy; our possession of it upwards of two hundred years was a constant thorn in the side of France, which was indebted for the recovery of this important fortress to the vigilance and enterprising spirit of the Duke of Guise, who, in the depth of winter, compelled the English garrison to surrender after a siege of one week. By the treaty of Chateau Cambresis Calais was restored to France. The nation was very indignant at the loss of Calais, which had secured to them many important advantages, both commercial and military. The triumph of the French was at once loud and insulting. Queen Mary took the loss of Calais so much to heart, that it is supposed to have accelerated her death; and she is said to have uttered the following words during her last illness, "When I am dead, you will find *Calais* at my heart."—After spending two days in surveying Calais and its environs, I set out in a diligence for Dunkirk. A. M.

Bibliander's *Apology for the* English *and* French *Versions of the Scriptures circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

Letter III.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 19.

I HAVE explained the broad Catholic principle, on which the British and Foreign Bible Society acts, in its distribution of the Scriptures. The operation of such a principle cannot, in the smallest degree, prevent or impede Biblical students and critics, in the exercise of their respective talents; nor can it ever preclude the free introduction of important amendments, or entirely new translations, where they happen to be generally acceptable. This Society only obeys the public opinion, when it is declared; or waits for it, when not already known: and those versions alone are reprinted, which have in some measure obtained the stamp of settled authority. I do not perceive how it was possible to devise a more unexceptionable

exceptionable rule of conduct than this, for so vast and potent an Institution; which endeavours to unite, in one grand effort, all the denominations and jarring members of Christ's Catholic Church. I do not see how it was possible, by any other plan, to combine the discordant materials of which human frailty is composed; so as to bring together, in one harmonious machine, all the energy and piety of countless millions, who never will agree on doctrinal points of minor importance. The judgment of a dozen superior critics, however acute and honest they may be, cannot establish itself universally and suddenly as a guide for such a multifarious body as this: and they who wish to do extensive good to an unconverted world, must not too abruptly oppose the popular sentiment in favour of any particular versions, especially if they have long been before the publick. In countries where there is no express magisterial or ecclesiastical authority for the exclusive use of a standard version, the case is altered; and it may then be expedient, because more widely beneficial, to allow greater latitude to the Society's practical rule, by countenancing the circulation of several approved translations, as already has been done in some parts of France and Germany. A vernacular version may be useful, for all necessary moral and religious purposes, even although it is very defective or imperfect.

I have ventured, Mr. Urban, to declare it as my opinion, that our authorized English Bible is, upon the whole, a correct translation; though it may not be quite so refined and classical, as perhaps is found to exist in some other language. But, besides its general fidelity and accordance with the originals, which (as the Rev. Dr. Middleton says) "has never been questioned," *its style* "is incomparably superior to any thing which might be expected from the finical and perverted taste of our own age. It is simple; it is harmonious; it is energetic; and, which is of no small importance, use has made it familiar, and time has rendered it sacred." These, Sir, are the sentiments of the present Bishop of Calcutta, whose profound researches and critical remarks on the Greek article prove him to be a judge upon whom I may safely repose, as a competent arbiter on such a question. The "pretended inelegance of language," of which some captious and delicate readers complain, is not a fault of primary importance in our version; nor is it so very glaring, as to call for immediate revision, purely to gratify the ear of fastidiousness or classical pride. The judicious Professor Campbell observes, that words may be too fine, too learned, too modern, too flowery, and affectedly elegant, quite opposite to the natural, simple, and familiar phraseology of the sacred writers: and he quotes Faber Stapulensis, as shewing at once his good taste and knowledge, when he declared, "*Ce que plusieurs estiment elegance, est inelegance et parolle fardée devant Dieu.*" The same remark of Faber is quoted with approbation by M. Beausobre, in his Pref. Gen. sur la Nouv. Test. p. 177, 4to. 1736. Professor Michaelis also condemns the folly of sacrificing the most scrupulous exactness and precision in translating, to a studied polish, and artificial elegance of style, which must vary and decay with every generation. I do not consider these few observations misplaced, notwithstanding I shall afterwards have occasion to advert to the subject of Literal Translations, when I examine the Geneva version of 1805: for, this French Bible appears to me entitled to higher praise as a standard of refined language, than of pure Scriptural truth.

But, Sir, I will, for argument sake, imagine our English version to be tenfold worse than Dr. Abauzit admits: I will suppose it to be as bad as any gentleman of his acquaintance thinks it is; and what will then be the consequence? Shall I say, we ought therefore to wait for a new and better version? Shall I refuse to join any institution, which circulates so faulty and inadequate a Bible? Shall I look for entire unanimity of opinion among our Divines and Biblical Critics, as to the disputed renderings of Scripture, before I give my support? Would not this be assuming what is not true,—that all good scholars ever did, or ever will, agree on difficult points? Would it not be taking for granted, that men of the highest literary attainments

in

in modern times, will act and think differently from those of past ages? In fact, no general concord is likely to happen, and no perfect translation can reasonably be expected: so that, to wait for such an event, would be acting like a rich man, who benevolently with-held every kind of sustenance from the famishing poor, till he could obtain bread enough *perfectly devoid of alloy!* The poor will perish for lack of knowledge, while fastidious theologians are settling the points at issue!

It is farther objected, that the Bible Society distributes the Sacred Word without *previously* ensuring the propagation of Christian Knowledge, "by a systematic and complete course of Religious Instruction;" and Dr. Abauzit particularly recommends the Geneva system, such as has been used for adults ever since the year 1737. Now, I do not know of any members in the Bible Society, who are unwilling to promote Christian instruction by every possible means: and it, surely, is unfair to insinuate that this Society has even designed (much less attempted) to preclude regular elementary teaching. If any clergyman thinks, with Dr. Abauzit, that "the propagation of Christian Knowledge *must precede*, in natural order, the distribution of the Bible," and not that both these divinely-appointed means should go hand in hand together; let the sacred volume be wholly with-held from schools, and never suffer young persons to see this dangerous book, till their tender minds shall have been fully embued with the *Geneva* system of Divinity. But I must add, that this doctrine of excluding the Bible, until "a systematic and complete course of religious instructions to *adults*" be given, is not the pure doctrine of the ancient Helvetic and French Reformers, nor of Protestants in Great Britain; but it sounds more like the spurious doctrine of a corrupt age, originally emanating from the See of Rome! If I were to retort upon our Geneva Doctor one of his own modest censures, applied to the Bible Society, I should say to him that such sentiments, "in my humble opinion, require the serious animadversion of all enlightened Christians, as tending to retard the progress of reformation, and the interests of true piety."

We are told, indeed, by this writer, "that the motives which keep him separate from this noble Institution may EASILY be removed:" but I doubt the correctness of that declaration; and suspect his motives to be such as can never be removed, without a radical change in either his own religious principles, or in those of the Bible Society. Nor is it credible, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent "would approve the above motives for not joining the Kensington Auxiliary Society," as the zealous Doctor presumes to think. For, it is much more probable that no very flattering reply was returned to his obtrusive, indelicate, and objurgatory epistle; since I have recently observed, in the Third Report of the City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, that "*a letter was read from his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, expressing his regret at being unavoidably prevented from attending on the occasion, and desiring that His Royal Highness's continued attachment to the Society might be declared in the strongest terms.*"

Passing beyond the contents of Dr. A.'s address to the Duke, other censorious remarks occur on the English version; and he offers his advice upon the best means of producing a more perfect translation, "which would be to the honour and glory of the British and Foreign Bible Society." He thinks the old Geneva version in English, printed during Queen Elizabeth's reign, "is better than that of King James's translators." And, "in imitation of this publication of an English Bible at Geneva, and in the Bible Society's great plan of publishing the Sacred Records in all languages," he asks, "Would it not answer the grandeur of the English nation, to publish in the principal languages of Europe, a version which would be every where thankfully accepted; if it was improved by the addition of all the better readings, furnished by the works of so many learned Divines, Critics, Commentators, and Travellers, since the first publication of those obsolete Bibles of the 16th and 17th century?"

To this weighty question, I answer NO. The scheme is visionary and Utopian: for, it never yet was found practicable to do any thing which satisfied all mankind. Would

Mr.

Mr. Bristowe, and the Socinian literary workman whom he recommends, be pleased with such a version as might satisfy our English Prelates? Even Archbishop Newcome himself did not come up to the new Unitarian standard of excellence; and who among our Protestant Divines could make a translation (not from the Vulgate) which should be acceptable to the Roman Catholicks? Besides, as to the various readings in the Hebrew and Greek, Who will undertake to determine for all mankind which are the better or the worse? Should the selection be made by Calvinistic, Arminian, or Lutheran Divines? by Churchmen or Dissenters? by the Inquisitors of Rome or Madrid? by the Geneva Doctors, or those of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Paris, or any other University you may chuse?

In short, Sir, this Babel-building scheme could never be executed by any set of men, to the satisfaction of all parties; and therefore no farther good would arise from such an attempt, than to find employment for needy linguists and foreign speculators. Certainly no class of persons could produce a version which should "*every where* be thankfully accepted."

The experiment has already been in part made at Geneva, during a period of above eighty years; and yet, the French version lately published there, as the result of vast labour and extensive erudition, "*is not quite what it ought to be.*" So says Dr. Abauzit! Then, how is his grand project to be successfully achieved? And, are the poor ignorant inhabitants of the world to wait another century for the complete accomplishment of this project? Moreover, every sect and party of religionists might exclaim, in a tone of jealousy and rivalship,

"*Timeo Danaos et Dona ferentes.*"

If so, is it not far better to aid the printing and circulation of Bibles already prepared, in each nation, for its own especial use, as the Bible Society is now doing, at an expenditure of about 80,000*l. per annum*?

(To be continued.)

P. 430, note, *for* Horæ Paulinæ, *read* Horæ Pelasgicæ.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

THERE can be no doubt, that both St. John and St. Paul believed and asserted the Divinity of our Saviour. Not to fill your pages with quotations often made use of already, let us take only one or two passages, which seem to have been overlooked. St. John, in his Epistles, says, "He is Antichrist that denieth the Father and the Son." "Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father." "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him, and he in God." "He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son," *i. e.* for his God. St. Paul says in his Epistle to the Corinthians, "The first man (*i. e.* Adam) is of the earth, *earthy*. The second man (*i. e.* Christ) is *the Lord from Heaven.*" Now, whether we read ὁ Κυριος εξ ουρανου, or Κυριος επουρανιος, it is the same thing; for the ὁ Κυριος of the Septuagint is the *Jahvoh* of the Hebrew: as for instance, Και Κυριος εβρεξεν επι Σοδομα και Γομορρα θειον και πυρ παρα Κυριου εξ ουρανου. which the Latin Vulgate translates from the Hebrew, "Jehova demisit super Sedomum et super Hamoram, pluviam sulphuris et ignis, à Jehova è cœlis." None of the Evangelists call Jesus the son of Joseph; both St. Matthew and St. Luke say he is not. The Genealogy of St. Matthew (which both Manes and Marcion, as well as the editor of the *soi-disant Improved Version* of the New Testament, allow to be genuine) begins by saying, "Abraham begat Isaac, &c." and thus he goes on till the 16th verse, when he changes the expression, and instead of saying, "Jacob begat Joseph, and Joseph begat Jesus, who is called the Christ," (which of course he would have done, had Jesus really been his son) he says, "Jacob begat Joseph *the husband of Mary, of whom* (*i. e.* of Mary) was born Jesus who is called the Christ; thereby clearly intimating, that Jesus was not the son of Joseph, but of Mary. St. Luke says, "That Jesus began his ministry, being *as was supposed* the son of Joseph." Now this was such a terrible stumbling-block to an Unitarian translator, that he could not allow it to stand: he therefore renders

renders "ὡς ἐνομίζετο," being *as was enrolled in the law.* But this helps his argument very little. Mary tells Jesus, "That *his* father and she had sought him sorrowing;" he answers, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business." Now, though Mary did not perfectly understand this, she thought it so extraordinary, that she "treasured it up in her heart." And that she was not ignorant of the Divine nature of her son, is evident, for she urges him to the performance of a miracle. He replies, "Madam, why do you interfere with me?" though you are my mother, consider the superiority of my Nature to yours.—There is no one, I presume, who calls himself a Christian, but who believes, that the Holy Ghost is a Spirit proceeding from God: Jesus calls him "the Spirit of Truth which proceedeth from the Father." He is (if I may so express myself) the *characteristic Efflation of the Divine Nature;* but in the 20th chapter of this same Evangelist, ver. 22, 23. we find that "Jesus *breathed* on his disciples, and said, Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained." Now if any one can suppose, that a mere mortal man, and that man a good man, could venture to take upon himself such Omnipotence as this was, he cannot be called *one of little faith.* It is useless to proceed upon a subject which is almost inexhaustible: I shall therefore only add, that I am sorry to see arguments against the Divinity of our Saviour brought forward again, which have been answered and refuted hundreds of years ago: and I am sure that if any person used the same industry, and candour, in finding out arguments FOR the Divinity of Jesus Christ, that he does AGAINST it, he would soon operate his own conviction of its truth. If there should be any one of the present day, who maintains a contrary doctrine, from views of private interest, or personal vanity, I beg leave to press upon his reflection, this awful consideration,—"For what is a man profited, if he should gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

Yours, &c. A. FRESTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

IF any of your Readers dislike the comma after the words μεγαλῦ Θεῦ, they are welcome to remove it. The English Bible printed at Oxford *cum privilegio* in 1772, with marginal references in 8vo. (the Bible used in my family) places a comma after the words corresponding to μεγαλῦ Θεῦ, as I have done. The epithets bestowed by Bibliander are shared between me and it; and I am content with my associate.

The autographs of the Sacred Writers are not supposed to have had any points, and the most antient manuscripts now existing have no points. The whole system of punctuation is a subsequent appendage made to the Sacred Records, and totally without authority: yet no one denies its convenience and utility. The points are supplied in the printed copies by different Editors, as their judgment directs. Of course there is room for considerable diversity. In such a case, what is authority? It can only be example; which every one may deviate from, and no one is bound to follow. Among the vast number of impressions of the Greek New Testament, I have not the means of ascertaining how many of them place a comma in any particular situation, and how many of them omit it; nor, if I had, should I think it worth my while to make the search. In some cases the adjustment of the punctuation is of great moment. But in the instance of μεγαλῦ Θεῦ, is any difference made in the sense, with the comma, or without it? Let it be retained or removed as may be thought proper, I deem it of no importance whatever; nor do I desire to derive the smallest advantage from it. But be it remembered, that one person has as much right to place it, as another has to take it away.

I have no doubt of the literal translation I gave being perfectly correct; and though it may be displeasing to some readers, it may be satisfactory to others. Whatever Bibliander may be pleased to say about being artful, the only art I wish to employ in translating, is that which I conceive to be the duty of every Translator, namely, to be faithful to the words and sense of the Author. And in this respect I have nothing to reproach myself

myself with. I question not the learning and abilities of the Rev. Dr. Edward Nares (far superior to my own); but I am not yet convinced that Dr. Nares will invalidate the translation I have given.

In his notice of my letter, Bibliander professes to use strong language. Indeed, it is no uncommon thing to use strong words and weak arguments, as may be seen by various examples among the writers on the Divinity of Christ, from the earliest assertors down to the latest defenders of that subject. Let them reverse the practice if they can.

Did it never occur to your Correspondent S. that the expression *God's own blood* is grossly improper? As there are different readings of the text he quotes, that reading ought to be preferred which has the best support, and is least objectionable. "The church of the Lord [meaning Jesus Christ] which he has purchased with his own blood," is a reading well supported, and is exposed to no objection.

I am no one's adversary, but a lover of peace and truth, which I should be glad to see universally prevail. I conceive the latter to be favourable to the former, and therefore I profess myself one of its sincere and humble advocates. I have indeed been *taken to pieces*, and roughly handled, by some of your Correspondents; but as the parts have suffered no material injury, they may be all put together again without any damage to the whole.

With thanks to Mr. Lawrence, I remain, in the hope of farther information on the important subject of Blight in Wheat,

Yours, &c. A. S. F.

P. S. The Newspapers mention a *fall of atmospheric stones* having lately taken place on the Continent. A *similar fall of stones* is recorded, if I rightly recollect, in the book of Joshua. I suppose that the notion of these stones being thrown from volcanos in the Moon within the Earth's attraction is now mostly given up, and that the prevailing opinion is that they are generated in the atmosphere. Perhaps some of your Correspondents can give a better account of them.

*** "A Reader of nearly 50 years" must think very meanly of our judgment, if he supposes us capable of propagating in print the blasphemies he has transcribed respecting "a Christian Believer."

DENSYLI says, "we have allotted a greater number of our pages to Correspondents of the Orthodox persuasion than to their Opponents, on the *Trinitarian Hypothesis*." It would be strange indeed if we had not; and, in our turn, we would ask, whether the Editors of any Sectarian Miscellany admit objections to their own opinions?—We approve heartily of universal Toleration; but are not bound to disseminate doctrines which we disapprove.—From education, and from principle, attached to the pure doctrines of the Church of England, we hold it an indispensable duty to defend it with our feeble efforts; yet have we not scrupled to give full scope to the arguments of the present Leader of the Unitarian worship; and it is now incumbent on us *to close the controversy*.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 7.*

I AM an Advocate for the Act called the Clergyman's Residence Act; but to what purpose is there such an Act, if in nine Parishes out of ten there is actually not a Parsonage-house for the Clergyman to reside in? It would tend very much to promote the Established Church, if buildings of that nature were erected in every village where there is a parish church; and I cannot but think, in antient times, when those sacred buildings were erected, there were at the same time suitable residences for the Ministers of the congregations. Does it not appear absurd, upon the face of it, to compel Residence (which certainly would be very beneficial to our Establishment) where there is no house for the Clergyman to reside in? I therefore most sincerely hope, Lord Harrowby, and the other highly commendable advocates for the Bill, will institute *some inquiry upon this subject*; and, where there are no Vicarage-houses for the Clergymen, cause the same to be erected: the large sums voted by Parliament for the Clergy, with an assistance from Queen Anne's Bounty, would have been well applied to this useful purpose. I have lately been in the country, and in several parishes where the young clergyman of an adjoining parish *galloped over* upon the Sunday to do the duty ONCE *a day, alternately morning and evening*; and in the same parishes Dissenting Ministers had their houses, with the Methodist-meeting

meeting adjoining, and service twice a day both morning *and* evening, and by such means induce a great number to secede from our Church, and commune with their neighbour.

There is certainly much merit due to Mr. Yates in his publication; but to erect Churches at the public expence, or at the expence of the different parishes, would be burthensome in the extreme. If as much facility was given to the members of the Established Church to erect Chapels, as is allowed to *all manner of Dissenters* from our own Establishments, there would, I am convinced, be no want of accommodation for all the members to attend to the duties of it; but the moment a member of our Church sets on foot the erection of a Chapel for Divine service according to the Church of England, the resident Minister takes the alarm, and uses his utmost exertions to oppose it.*

I think the ministerial duties of a Clergyman should not be coupled with that of the Magistracy; it very frequently induces them to enter into political questions †, and occasions them generally to be much disliked by the middling and lower classes of the people, and to look upon those parts of their neighbours as beneath their notice. It was remarked to me in several parishes, by the persons under the former description, men of property in the middle rank of society, that formerly their Clergymen associated with them, and frequently called to inquire after their families; but now they were scarcely ever seen but in the church on Sundays, or, being Magistrates, upon the Bench, to decide upon some family litigation ‡, which must involve the Clergyman in some *ill-will frequently on both sides.* MENTOR.

*** We have always been solicitous to pay attention to this Correspondent, though his communications may in some instances have been for a short time delayed. His suggestions shall receive due consideration: some of them, however, as we conceive, are founded in error.

* Witness the opposition in Parliament, respecting the Chapel for the Philanthropic Society, &c.

† During the late election for Members of Parliament, one of the Members was attended in his canvass, solely, by several *Clergymen*, some of them Magistrates. ‡ Servants, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Dec.* 21.

IN May last, died at Hanwood, near Shrewsbury, aged 47, Sarah, the wife of John Littlehales, Blacksmith. About a fortnight before the date of that event, she had witnessed repeated acts of deliberate and most atrocious cruelty on the part of a waggoner towards his team:—a spectacle by which her feelings were so shocked, and her mind so agitated, as to occasion, in the course of the ensuing night, a high degree of fever, soon followed by complete delirium; in which deplorable state she continued, without experiencing any lucid interval, and with her thoughts perpetually recurring to the revolting scene which she had so recently witnessed, until the hour of her dissolution.

Such was the melancholy end of this poor, but particularly estimable woman, who has left behind her not only an afflicted husband, but two infant children! That, however, to which the person transmitting the preceding information would fain direct the principal attention of an humane publick, is the palpable inadequacy of *our present Penal Code*, when considered with a reference to its power of *protecting the inferior animals in general (or at least the domesticated part of them) from outrages similar in cruelty to the one above alluded to.*—At present (according to the deliberate and unqualified decision of Mr. Baron Wood, who was consulted officially by the foreman of our provincial grand jury on this very case) the common Law of Great Britain can take no cognizance whatever of *any* such atrocities.

But than this can any thing be imagined more repugnant to the truly Christian spirit of our general jurisprudence? Or, is it possible for any reflecting mind, that yields its full assent to the following declaration of Holy Scripture, *viz.* "that the righteous man is merciful to his beast," not to acknowledge further, in deference to that high authority, that where the Penal Code of any country is utterly devoid of sympathy with the feelings of the brute creation, such Code is justly chargeable with manifesting a very criminal disregard to a most important branch of moral duty. To us the legitimacy of this conclusion appears indisputable. O.

Mr.

Testimonies in Favour of THE BIBLE.

THE celebrated Sir William Jones, at the end of his Bible, wrote the following words:

"I have regularly and attentively perused these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion that this volume (independently of its Divine origin) contains more true sublimity, — more exquisite beauty, — more pure morality, — more important history, — and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been written. The unstrained application of them to events which took place long after the publication, is a solid ground for belief that they are genuine productions, and consequently inspired."

Mr. Addison, speaking of the superior perfections of the Sacred Volume to every human work, says, the great and glorious truths which it discovers to us, are, compared with those which we elsewhere acquire, as the Creator contrasted with his works.

"Had Cicero," says he, "lived to see all that Christianity has brought to light, how would he, who so fondly hoped for immortality, have lavished out all the force of eloquence in those noblest of contemplations, the Resurrection, and the Judgment that will follow it! How had his breast glowed with pleasure, when the whole compass of Futurity, revealed in these pages, lay open to his view! How would he have entered, with the force of lightning, into the affections of his hearers, upon those glorious themes which are contained in the Bible! Themes which, when enlarged on by a skilful Christian Orator, make us break out into the same expressions as those of the two disciples who met our Saviour after he rose from the dead: 'Did not our hearts burn within us while He talked with us by the way, and while He opened unto us the Scriptures?'"

The learned Mr. Locke (after demonstrating the truth of the Holy Scriptures in various ways) thus expressed himself, in a letter to a friend, just before he died:

"Study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament; for therein are contained the words of eternal life. The Bible has GOD for its author; Salvation for its end; and Truth for its matter, without any mixture of error."

Similar testimonies, in favour of the Bible, might be adduced in the immortal Bacon, Lord Verulam; in the great Sir Isaac Newton, who wrote to prove the excellence of the Scriptures; in Mr. Boyle, who instituted means to elucidate their truth; in Mr. West, who wrote a treatise on the subject of the Resurrection; in George Lord Lyttelton, whose illustrious rank received splendour from his talents, and who has done essential service to the Christian Cause by his admirable work on the Conversion of St. Paul: all these, you will observe, were Laymen, and therefore cannot be suspected of any *undue* partiality for the Scriptures. And, to such distinguished names, I might add those of a Milton, — a Hale, — a Johnson, — a Cowper, — a Bryant, — a Beattie, — a Cumberland: — Laymen also, most eminently distinguished for their learning and science; yet who deemed all their learning, all science, of little worth, compared with what they derived from the Book of God.

The excellent Dr. Watts (in his Advice to a Young Man) says:

"Whatever your circumstances may be in this world, value the Bible as your best treasure; and, whatever be your employment, look upon Religion as your best business. The Bible contains eternal life in it; and Religion is the only way for you to become possessed of it."

Dr. Leechman, upon his death-bed, thus addressed the son of a Nobleman who had been under his care:—"You see, my young friend, the situation in which I now am. I have not many days to live, and am happy that you witness the tranquillity of my last moments. But it is not tranquillity alone, it is joy and triumph; nay, it is complete exultation."—His features brightened, and his voice rose in energy as he spoke. "And whence," said he, "does this exultation spring?—From that Book," said he, pointing to the Bible:—"from that blessed Book,—too much neglected indeed,—but which contains invaluable treasures!—treasures of bliss and rejoicing; for it makes us certain that this mortal shall put on immortality."

Edward the Sixth, King of England, a young prince of uncommon genius, highly reverenced the Sacred Volume. One day, in the Council Chamber, a person having taken a Bible

Bible which lay by, and stood upon it, to reach a paper that was wanted, the King was displeased with him for making such a use of the Bible, arose from his seat, took up the Bible, kissed it, and in a very reverent manner put it in its place again.

Judge Hale, in a letter to his Children, says: "It has been my practice to require you to be frequent in reading the Scriptures with due observation and understanding, which will make you wise for this world and that which is to come." And in a letter to his Son, he says: "There is no book like the Bible for excellent learning, wisdom, and use; it is want of understanding in them who think or speak otherwise."

Lord Rochester, in his late illness, would frequently lay his hand on the Bible and say;—There is true philosophy. There is the wisdom that speaks to the heart. A bad life is the only grand objection to this book."

Sir John Eardley Wilmot, in a letter to his eldest Son, expresses himself in these words: "Let me exhort you to read, with the greatest attention, both the Old and New Testaments; you will find your mind extremely becalmed by so doing, and every tumultuous passion bridled by that firm belief of a resurrection, which is so evidently marked out and impressed upon mankind by Christianity."

Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his last illness, called a young gentleman, who sat up with him during the night, to his bed-side, and addressed him in these words: "Young man, attend to the advice of one who has possessed a certain degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker. Read the Bible every day of your life."

Mr. URBAN, *Blandford, Oct.* 25.

IN perusing the introduction to the late Bishop Horsley's Commentary on the Psalms, I was much struck with the following remark, inserted, by the editor, from that learned author's observations, and expressing a decisive preference of the Old Version of the Singing Psalms, by Sternhold and Hopkins, to that by Tate and Brady, now more generally used: a preference, indeed, substantially and justly grounded; for so it must appear when duly considered as the result of critical knowledge and learned investigation, closely directed to the subject in question, and terminating in a conviction of the nearer affinity the former Translation bears to the original Scriptures of the Old Testament.

"It" (says the learned Author, speaking of the Book of Psalms,) "is a complete System of Divinity for the use and edification of the common people of the Christian Church. In deriving this edification from it, which it is calculated to convey, they may receive much assistance from a work which the ignorance of modern refinement would take out of their hands. I speak of the Old Singing Psalms, the metrical version of Sternhold and Hopkins. This is not what I believe it is now generally supposed to be, nothing better than an awkward versification of a former English Translation. *It was an original Translation of the Hebrew text, earlier by many years than the prose Translation in the Bible; and of all that are in any degree paraphrastic, as all verse in some degree must be, it is the best and most exact we have to put into the hands of the common people.* The authors of this version considered the verse merely as a contrivance to assist the memory. They were little studious of the harmony of their numbers, or the elegance of their diction; but they were solicitous to give *the full and precise sense of the sacred text*, according to the best of their judgment; and their judgment, with the exception of some few passages, was very good: and, at the same time that they adhered scrupulously to *the letter*, they contrived to express it in such terms, as, like the original, might point clearly to *their spiritual meaning*. It was a change much for the worse, when the pedantry of pretenders to taste in literary composition, thrust out *this excellent Translation* from many of our churches to make room for what still goes by the name of the *New* Version, that of Tate and Brady, which in many places, where the *Old* Version is *just, accurate, and dignified by its simplicity*, is *inadequate, and, in the poverty of its style, contemptible.* The innovation, when it was first attempted, was opposed, though, in the end, unsuccessfully, by the soundest divines, the most accomplished scholars, and the men of the truest taste at that time in the seat of authority in the Church of England." &c. &c.

The deep impression this observation immediately made on my mind, arose

arose from its peculiar coincidence with my own sentiments (long before I had met with the passage above-cited) on the subject of a portion of the 19th Psalm, which, for its grandeur and simplicity, may vie with any in the whole collection, and seems peculiarly adapted for versification, and on this part of which, moreover, the immortal Addison has produced a justly-admired paraphrase. The verses in question, Sir, run thus: "There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard; their line* is gone out into all lands, and their words into the end of the world." verses 3, 4. Thus rendered by Sternhold and Hopkins, in exact conformity to the purport of the text.

"There is no language, tongue, or speech,
Where their voice is not heard;
In all the earth and coasts thereof
Their knowledge is conferr'd."

In the New Version by Tate and Brady, we find the same passage thus given:

"Their powerful language to no realm
Or region is confin'd,
'Tis Nature's voice, and understood
Alike by all mankind."

The meaning here is surely not only weakened, but perverted to the very style of Deism, whose advocates so often maintain the all-sufficiency of the book of Nature, without the assistance of Revelation. The voice I grant, agreeably to the prose version, and that of Sternhold and Hopkins, is heard, but the text does not say it is understood in all lands. The privilege of rightly understanding the sublime language of the skies, is reserved for those on whom "*the sun of righteousness*" has risen "*with healing under his wings*," in conformity to the previous language of prophecy and the express declarations of the Holy Spirit speaking by Holy men of old. Is it then, I would ask, so well understood by those who "worship the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of Heaven," thus adoring and serving "the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever." Is it so well understood by those Pagan Idolaters, who, as they "behold the sun when it shineth, or the moon walking in brightness," instead of looking, as they ought to do, "through Nature up to Nature's God," give tokens of belief that these are, in themselves, entitled to divine honours, even erecting temples to their honour? Is it, I will even add, so well understood by those who, while they draw from the works of Creation a system of what is properly denominated Natural Religion, refuse their assent to that glorious Dispensation afforded to the world by the mission of Jesus Christ. Surely that man must, at least for the moment, overlook the distinguishing excellencies of Divine Revelation, as well as shut his eyes against the light that is to be derived from the united testimony of all history, ancient or modern, sacred or profane, who will venture the assertion that the language of astronomical science is "understood alike by all mankind." Let us confess, in its fullest extent, the beautiful language of the Poet to be strictly true, that,

"The unwearied Sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand;"

As well as that,

"Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The Moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning Earth,
Repeats the story of her birth.

While all the Stars that round her burn,
And all the Planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole."

Let us also, owning the force of the same delightful writer's assertion, that all these orbs seem to say in reason's ear, "The hand that made us is divine." But let us at the same time gratefully receive the light of Revealed Truth, to which we are indebted for the knowledge of God and his Christ. With this just comment the book of Nature is clear and consistent: without it, obscure. This great truth we should never lose sight of, in our researches into Nature. With all its excellence, which we mean not to deny, the volume of the Universe even requires the note and comment of Scripture, to assist mankind in the right application of its most obvious lessons, and to prevent that science, which, under such guidance, redounds so sublimely to the

* Bible Translation, Sound. Common Prayer Book, ditto.

the glory of the Almighty, from becoming either a foundation for idolatrous worship in those who possess no such assistance; or, which is worse, that of an impious resistance to God's more plenary communication and gracious manifestation of himself in the Scriptures, whereby the philosophical unbeliever is led on to pronounce the book of Nature, alone, a sufficient guide to the knowledge of all truth, and the practice of all necessary virtue. Let us well remember that the heavenly bodies have led, for want of better instruction, more directly to the practice of idolatry than any other material objects whatever. For although "the invisible things of God, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood, by the things that are made, even his eternal Power and Godhead, so as to render them without excuse," who fell into idolatry, yet woeful experience proves that with all the aid of Natural Religion, it has been so, and so continues.

Yours, &c. M. Chamberlin.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 4.

Architecture, particularly the antient Ecclesiastical style of England, is a study which, of late years, has made rapid advances, and is every day gaining advocates to establish its beauties, and to defend its long-neglected grandeur and abused superiority over every other kind of building; a study which, till little before the 19th century, was not entered upon with general satisfaction, and which was never developed, and sufficiently admired and protected. From such unaccountable blindness to the stupendous works in this dignified order of building, its numerous admirers have now to lament the desolation of many of its choicest examples, which were ornaments to the places where they existed for centuries, and whose loss no modern building of three-fold magnitude could compensate. Without the mouldering ivy-mantled walls, dignified by the party-tints of ages, such structures as these fail of producing the effect suitable to their purpose: they make no lasting impression on the mind, they excite no veneration, and consequently have little to demand our admiration or attention. But that the rebuilding of these structures is sometimes necessary, is unquestionable. I speak only of such as are wantonly demolished, or suffered to decay; in all of which I could produce instances when the former is as absolutely requisite, as the others are unnecessary and censurable. But, confining myself at present to one object in particular, I shall present your readers with an account of the newly-erected church at *Lee* in Kent, and show how far antient works have been imitated, their variety, and the disposition of the whole.

The demolished church was small, having a body and chancel, the former without side ailes; no part of it was very antient, nor was the architecture ornamental or various. Its brasses, and some of the principal grave-stones, are relaid in the new building, and will be described in the survey. The present church stands on the site of the old one, the body of which is of the same dimensions, having the addition of side ailes. Had the church-yard been larger, and were it practicable for a design to have been given without any consideration of the old foundations, a better proportioned building would have been produced. The whole body is of brick*, except the cornices, weather-mouldings, &c. At the East end is attached an angular oratory, or small chancel, having on the South side a porch, and on the North the vestry. The windows to the church should have been either square or pointed throughout, and not a mixture, any more than that the tower, at the West end, should differ from both (in age), and be of a different material, or that it should have Saxon columns at the angles, rising from modern buttresses, with early pointed windows in the sides: this well-proportioned tower is surmounted by a very small spire, having four pinnacles at the angles, the whole of black materials. We are sorry to see that the party-colouring, which so much distinguishes the churches in Wales and those in some part of England, has been here practised; the strong opposition of white, black, and yellow, is by no means an example of taste. The last remark I shall make on the exterior,

* A good example of brick may be seen in the North aile of West-Ham Church.

regards

regards the springings of the cornices to the windows: these are, unfortunately, turned inside instead of out. I have rarely seen examples of this kind; of the contrary frequently; as in the South transept of Merton College, Oxford, which is handsome, and certainly preferable.

With respect to the Interior, I shall only observe that the arches separating the ailes are too lofty and narrow, and the piers are too small: had their number been reduced to four, it would have allowed a proportionable span for the arches, more bulky piers, the mouldings might have been bolder, and the present effect wholly avoided. The timber roof is well designed, but the pendent drops at the junction of the arches are of a more modern character.

In the Communion wall and pavement are preserved the brasses belonging to the old church; that in the South side is extremely curious, representing a kneeling figure in good preservation, with this inscription*:

When yt Quene Elizabeth full five yeres had rained [here interred
Then Nicholas Ansley whose corps lyes
At five and twenty yeres of age was entertayned [carred
In to her servis where well him selfe he
In eche mans love till fifty and eyght yeres ould,
Being sergant of her seller, death him then contrould.
1593.

On a step before the Communion table are two small brasses, one, an elegant female figure, appearing to be a religious, with a short inscription, bearing date 1513. The other is to Henry Byrde, A. D. 1545. Near these, under the pulpit-stairs, is a very beautiful brass plate, nearly perfect, with a well-sculptured female figure in the attitude of prayer, having the front of the drapery richly embroidered, with an inscription on it to commemorate "Mistress Hatterlyt, who died 24th Decr. 1582."

In the church-yard are several monuments to distinguished personages, and the enclosed space near the entrance, which contained the memorial of Lord Dacre, who died A.D. 1794, so celebrated for the frequent and affectionate visits paid to it by his widow during her life-time: the circumstance is so generally known that it needs no repetition in this place. I shall conclude this account with an epitaph from a tomb—to the memory of Edward Ives, who died, young, on the 9th of June, 1813—in the South-East part of the church-yard.

"Could letter'd stone, or monumental bust,
Rekindle life, or animate the dust,
Oh! what high altars would a Mother raise,— [be praise!
Toil would be rapture, labour would
But, since the fix'd decree can change no more, [restore:
Nor prayers, nor tears, departed life
Since vain the Sculptor's, and the Poet's bays, — [lays:
Accept, lamented shade! these simple
Accept the tribute Nature offers here,—
A weeping Mother hanging o'er thy bier;
Whose early promise shrowded in the tomb [pulchral gloom.
Spreads o'er her soul more than se-
But, ah! the hope of meeting after death, [breath
Of life renew'd, where no pestiferous
Shall blast the early flowret in its pride,
Nor tear the Sapling from the Parent's side — [given,
Shall teach her to resign what once was
Nor mourn an Angel is recall'd to Heaven."

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

STOPPING at Stockbridge in a late ramble through Hampshire; while my repast was preparing, I made, as is my custom, a visit to the church-yard, there to ponder on the many rustic memorials of the dead,

'With uncouth rhyme and shapeless sculpture deck'd;'

when a very conspicuous tomb-stone struck my view, erected in remembrance of my quondam facetious host, John Buckett, who, for a series of years, was the primum mobile and first fiddle of all electioneering festivities in that venal borough.—His epitaph is truly characteristic of the man. A CONSTANT READER.

"In Memory of
JOHN BUCKETT,
many years Landlord of the King's-Head Inn, in this Borough,
who departed this life, Nov. 2nd, 1802,
aged 67 years.

And is, alas! poor BUCKETT gone?
Farewell, convivial honest JOHN.

Oft

* Engraved in our Vol. LXXXII. i. 529. EDIT.

Oft at the well, by fatal stroke,
Buckets, like pitchers, must be broke—
In this same motley shifting scene,
How various have thy fortunes been!
Now lifted high, now sinking low,
To-day thy brim would overflow;
Thy bounty then would All supply,
To fill and drink, and leave thee dry;
To-morrow sunk as in a well,
Content, unseen, with Truth to dwell:
But high or low, or wet or dry,
No rotten stave could malice spy—
Then rise, immortal Buckett, rise,
And claim thy station in the skies;
Twixt Amphora and Pisces shine,
Still guarding Stockbridge with thy sign."

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 11.

A CAUSE was tried at the Surrey Assizes, held at Croydon, in July last, before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, which, from the amount of property dependant upon its result, excited a very considerable degree of interest: *viz.* Lord Le Despencer *v.* Rev. Mr. Eveleigh. It was an issue directed by the Court of Exchequer to try whether certain woodlands, belonging to the plaintiff, were titheable; and, secondly, whether the *locus in quo* was within the district called the Weald of Kent. The Solicitor General was specially retained for the plaintiff.

The main question was, as to the boundary that divided the Wealds of Kent. Upon this depended whether the plaintiff's property was or was not tithe-free; for, by an ancient and immemorial custom, the Wealds of Kent are exempt from tithe. It was therefore the object of the plaintiff to shew that his estate was within the boundary-line, and, with this view, he contended, that the road known as the Pilgrim's Road, was the true and exact boundary-line. This road passed along the range of white chalk hills that run from West Peckham by Maidstone, and on to the Eastern parts of the county. As a proof that this was the boundary, the Solicitor General said he would prove that all the lands South of this line were tithe-free; and he should also prove that they were subject to an ancient custom, called Land Peerage, in virtue of which the trees on the waste were not the property of the Lord of the Manor, but to the tenants nearest to them. A vast number of witnesses were examined, who clearly deposed to the Pilgrim's Road being the boundary-line, and to the lands South of that line being tithe-free. Earl Stanhope stated his opinion to that effect in a most positive manner. He spoke of it as a circumstance which tradition verified—he said his father had assured him the Pilgrim's Road was the boundary, and that no tithe was paid within it. The case, consequently, on the part of the plaintiff appeared to have been completely made out.

On the part of the defendant it was contended, by Mr. Serjeant Best, that the Pilgrim's Road and chalk hills did not form the boundary, but that the boundary of the Kent Wealds was the red hills. He said he should prove that tithe was paid within the line described by the plaintiff as the boundary; and if he did so, there would be an end of the plaintiff's case. He accordingly produced as many witnesses as the plaintiff, all of whom as positively and distinctly stated that the red hills were the boundary. It was also proved that nearly all the parishes within the district which the plaintiff said was part of the Weald, paid tithe to the clergyman. Endowments, terriers, and a variety of ancient documents, shewed the whole district to be titheable.—It followed, that the foundation of the plaintiff's case was taken from beneath; and the Jury, after a trial of ten hours, without suffering the Learned Judge to sum up the evidence, returned a verdict for the defendant, by which the right of the Clergy to tithes within an immense district is completely established.

Yours, &c. An Observer.

Bartlett's *Tour to France in* 1742.

(*Concluded from Part I. p.* 592.)

BEGINNING now to think seriously of returning homewards, we left Dunkirk about two o'clock in the afternoon [Monday, July 5, 1742]; and passing by Mardyke, a league from it, (a long straggling village, where is a small garrison continually kept, and an harbour for ships,) we arrived safely at Gravelin, another strongly fortified town in French Flanders. This last-mentioned place has often been, and still is, capable of making great opposition, let who will attempt to besiege it; both nature and art greatly contributing to its security. The water encompasses

compasses it in so many winding sorts of canals, that we passed over no less than five draw-bridges before we could get into the town. Our stay here was no longer than whilst we hired fresh horses, on which, by six o'clock on Monday evening, we safely got to Calais the second time.

The next morning, being Tuesday, [July 6,] we went to the port of this place for our immediate passage to England, but were grievously disappointed. It is true there were many small English trading-vessels here, and several of them bound for Dover; but the news of there being some Spanish privateers hovering about the coast, and that they had very lately taken some English ships, and carried them into Dunkirk, so far intimidated the captains, that not a man of them would, for the present, venture out of the harbour; nay, though several Englishmen, who were returning home, would gladly have hired a sloop entirely for that purpose, by a plentiful mutual contribution, yet no owner of a vessel could be found who cared to run the hazard. I cannot say that the fears and apprehensions of my countrymen, upon this occasion, were without foundation, for the privateers were every day within view of the harbour, and seemed as if they were pretty sure there were some among us worth speaking to, if we would but be so obliging to them as to quit our present asylum, and give them a sufficient opportunity to pay their usual compliments to us.

Four days we chose to continue voluntary prisoners at Calais, for fear of becoming involuntary ones in a much hotter climate; but an English gentleman, who came to this place at the same time with us, could by no means brook so long a confinement: he came last from Paris, and having business of great importance which required his personal and speedy attendance in London, after waiting two days with the utmost impatience, he, on Thursday morning, finding no other means of conveyance, rashly ventured over the channel in a small open French fishing-boat. The wind and sea being tolerably still, I believe he might safely land at Dover; but had there sprung up the least squall of wind, or had there been such a rough sea as bore us in our passage to Calais, he must have been inevitably lost.

Though our stay at Calais this second time was, as I observed, no less than four days, viz. from 6 o'clock on Monday evening to the same hour on Friday evening, yet as what we saw and did in that time was the very same, in many particulars, as what I have already mentioned to have occurred to us at our coming here the first time; I shall, therefore, not make my diary so chronologically punctual as I have hitherto done, for fear of an insipid repetition, but relate such things only as differed, in some respects, from what we before met with.

We walked about the town three or four times every day. One evening, at the invitation of a new acquaintance of ours, who was an English Captain's mate, we went to the Convent of Black Nuns, so called from the colour of their habit. Our countryman had, it seems, a message to deliver there to one Sister St. Clare, a nun, but whose first name was Davis; she was an English woman. Those who are acquainted with the customs of religious houses, or have read with any attention the accounts of them, need not be informed of the reason why this lady had a second name given her; but to others it may not be amiss briefly to observe, that as a name is given to all persons at their first admission by baptism into the Christian church in general, so the Roman Catholicks, in order to insinuate that there is a still greater degree of perfection in the recluse or monastic state in particular, and that, when this is entered into, all natural relations, and consequently all appellations that may excite a remembrance of them, are to be, in a manner, forgotten; with views of this sort, they have enjoined every religieuse, upon taking the veil, to quit and reject the name of their own family according to the flesh, and assume the name of some saint or other of their own communion, as more suitable to a member of, and wholly devoted to, a heavenly family.

Our nun, whose worldly name, Davis, was discarded for the spiritual one, St. Clare, entertained us, in a very handsome manner, with wine and maccaroons, and seemed so satisfied with our visit, that she spared no entreaties to prevail with us to return in the morning and partake of a breakfast with her. We went there early the next day, according to appointment, and were received, after a little stay in the grated parlour, by the lady, in much the same form as I mentioned in the convent at Dunkirk. The tea equipage was ranged in the usual manner with us, and our tea, &c. handed to us through the machine called the Tourné, which I have also before described. An open, affable temper, and a seeming desire of appearing agreeable to strangers, renders the conversation of most of the nuns

very

very engaging: ours was, in my apprehension, of this class; she was very communicative of any thing we desired to be informed of; and by starting a variety of pleasant subjects, made her company and discourse extremely entertaining.

She assured us that in an attack made by some English ships before Calais, in the late wars between England and France, a large bomb, or shell, was thrown by our countrymen upon their convent, which did it considerable damage, and astonished them very much. She said that they might, 'tis true, have deserted the house for a time, if they thought proper; but then that they are very rarely reduced to such circumstances as make an elopement from a religious house necessary; since that after they have once taken the holy vow, no retreat, for ever so short a season, must be allowed, unless in times of imminent danger from destructive war, pestilence, or fire; and that, even in such cases, they must all return to their former situation as soon as ever peace and safety are re-established.

To oblige us still further, by satisfying, as far as lay in her power, our curiosity of knowing what sort of a place the inner part of a convent was, she opened a door at her end of the parlour, opposite to us, which presented to our sight, through the grate, an indifferent kind of a quadrangle. I should have scarcely thought this prospect worth our notice, but that, by good luck, there appeared, at that instant, walking in the court within our view, the Lady Abbess herself, who had been governess of the house nearly fifty years. She was a figure perfectly grotesque, and well worth a more distinct notice; her antique furrowed countenance immediately calling to my memory a townswoman of mine, who resembled her in every thing but neatness; I mean that venerable matron of Stratford, long since dead, Mrs. Bridget C—v—nt—n.

It would have been a high satisfaction to have spent a much longer time with our nun; but, unfortunately for us, upon the ringing of a bell, which might be plainly heard throughout all the building, Sister St. Clare gave us to understand that she must leave us, and retire to prayers; upon which we paid our respects to each other, and withdrew, the whole time of our visit not taking up an hour.

On Thursday, after dinner, observing abundance of people flocking towards the sea-side, we thought it might be worth our while to accompany them. As we advanced farther that way, we found there was a large outward-bound Dutch East India ship, called Watervliet, of 6 or 700 tons burthen, cast upon the sands of Calais. The largeness of this vessel, and the terribly shattered condition it was in, had drawn together great number of the Calesians to see it. The French had purchased it of the unhappy proprietors, its back and part of its stern being so very much broken, as rendered it entirely unfit for sailing.

By the example of others I myself went into it, as it lay along upon the sands, and perceived it crowded in all parts with inquisitive spectators. When I entered the chief cabin I found myself among several French officers, who seemed strongly engaged in discourse with one another in their own tongue. I sate down by one of them, who, contrary to my expectation, in an obliging manner offered me a pinch of snuff in good English, which soon occasioned our conversing together with great intimacy. I gathered from him that he was a native of England, and had left our kingdom about eighteen years before; that he had served old King Stanislaus six years, upon French pay; and that, at present, he was what is answerable to our Major of a Company of Foot, in the French service. Before we parted, he shewed me that old Polish Monarch's picture in the inside of his snuff-box, which, he said, was of his own drawing.

On Friday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, [July 9,] we, with a great deal of joy, set sail for England, in a packet-boat commanded by one Captain Smith. It had no carriage-guns, and only six swivels, with a pretty many small arms and cutlasses. Our whole complement of men, including two surgeons from Paris, and a French cook for Monsieur Bussy, the French ambassador at London, together with the sailors, consisted of eighteen persons, who all made a resolution to defend ourselves to the last extremity. I did not think it worth my while to remember or pen down what station each man was to be in, or what kind of arms every individual passenger was to manage, in case of an engagement; but this I could not soon forget, because of the singularity of it; namely, that I myself was appointed, as occasion offered, to fire off a blunderbuss, now and then, out of the cabin window.

We had been out at sea about two hours, when our captain, who kept upon deck all the voyage, called aloud to us that we were chased. The suddenness of his exclamation, which prevented mature reflection, the known character

character of the merciless Spaniards, and the idea I had conceived of them ever since I saw their splenetic phyzzes at Dunkirk; these and other circumstances so crowded at once into my imagination, that, for a time, I must ingenuously acknowledge, I had an inexpressible concern: but I am inclinable to believe the novelty of the thing was no small addition to my apprehension of the danger; for though the vessel bore down towards us, and gave us apparent reasons to expect a sea-fight in a short time, yet my fears gradually dissipated, even to the instant of our being undeceived, which we all were, at last, by familiarly accosting a Dutch Hoy, instead of the hostile Spanish ship we had so fully expected.

Though we had very good weather all our passage, yet, the wind being pretty much against us, we were compelled to shift and tack about so often, that we were near seven hours and a half before we could reach land. I had scarcely any sea-sickness in this my return home, which made me imagine I was become a seasoned voyager, especially when I observed that Monsieur the French cook, who was but a fresh-water novice, was in the same situation with myself when first launching out to sea.

It being low tide, our sloop could not possibly sail to harbour: when we came, therefore, within a mile of the shore, we, by means of our speaking trumpet, called a boat, which safely landed us at Dover the same evening.

It may be justly reckoned no better than trifling for me to be particular in relating what I saw worth notice in the few towns we passed through upon the road from this place to London, because these have been so often and so perfectly described in most topographical accounts of England, particularly in that entertaining book called *A Complete System of Geography*; to that, therefore, for further information concerning both England and France, I refer the curious reader. It may suffice to mention, that, after attending a little at the Custom-House on Saturday morning, we all of us left Dover, some on foot, some on horseback, for our dispersion over different parts of the kingdom; but the French cook kept with us.

I will not take upon me to say there is a perpetual scarcity of horses at this town, but I can assure you it was twelve at noon before those few, who wanted to hire them, could be furnished. For my part I had so little reason to boast of my being well mounted, that I could get nothing to bestride but a miserable Rosinante, an emaciated, ill-looking, blundering beast, which threw me down on the road, though fortunately without the least hurt, before I had advanced half-a-dozen miles from the sea-side.

We came, over Barham Downs, to Canterbury in the evening, which is about 15 miles, and lay at the post-house there. I had not time to see much of this city, but was assured that the chief tower of the Cathedral is nearly fourscore yards in height, and that it has a church consecrated under it for the use of the French Protestant silk-weavers, who are computed to be not less than 2 or 3000, reckoning men, women, and children: that though, properly speaking, there are but four streets in the city, yet there are no less than fifteen parish-churches besides the Cathedral.

"Being in haste to get home, we got up early in the morning, which was Sunday [July 11], and pursued our journey; when, having proceeded about seven or eight miles, we turned a little on the right hand out of the road, purposely to see a small though populous and flourishing market-town called Feversham. This is the place of burial of no less persons than King Stephen, Maud his wife, and Eustace his son. Here, also, it seems it was that King James the Second was stopped, on board a smack, when he was escaping to France after the arrival of the Prince of Orange.

From hence, in about seven miles' further riding, we reached Sittenbourn time enough to dine there. This is a large village, and has many good inns, the road betwixt Dover and London lying directly through it. While we were here two Troops of Horse lay in quarters previous to their embarkation for Flanders.

We continued our course to Rochester, ten miles from hence, where we arrived, by 6 o'clock in the evening, without any remarkable occurrence by the way, but the falling of our Frenchman from his horse so unhappily as to bruise his face very much. I must no longer decline mentioning to you, that Chatham, Rochester, and Stroud, though reckoned three different places, join, in a manner, in a line to one another, and appeared to us in the order I have placed them. The former of these is, as it were, a suburb to Rochester; it has one of the finest docks in England for the building of ships of war, and is a station for the Royal Navy. In Chatham is kept the Seaman's Chest, as it is commonly called, which holds contributions

butions and deductions from the pay of sailors employed by the government, towards the maintenance of decayed seamen.

Rochester itself, where we lay this night, is a very ancient city, situated by the side of the river Medway, where is a good oyster-fishery. Besides the Cathedral it has no more than one parish-church. We set out from this city early on Monday morning [July 12], that we might reach Gravesend, six good miles farther, time enough to have the use of the tide and tilt-boat to London. The end of one of the chief streets in Rochester led us over the noted fine stone bridge, of 21 arches, across the river Medway, which, on the other side, introduced us to the little town of Stroud, like passing from Stratford to Bridgetown. In this river, which is pretty spacious, we observed abundance of small vessels, and some colliers.

Before we came to the end of our land-journey, we passed over Gadshill, a place long remarkable for robberies; particularly for one committed more than threescore years ago by a highwayman, who, on the same day, riding from thence to York, and appearing before witnesses on the bowling-green there before sun-set, saved his life at his trial by the seeming impossibility of getting to that distance in so short a space.

We reached Gravesend an hour before the tide, which time we employed in walking about to view that old market-town. From thence, across the Thames, we had a prospect of Tilbury Fort, situated opposite to us on the Essex coast, and planted with cannon in the same manner as is the Tower-Wharf at London. Here we entered into our tilt-boat for our voyage up the river Thames; and, without observing any more remarkable particulars, by six o'clock the same Monday evening, happily arrived safely at Billingsgate; the whole time of my excursion being no more than a fortnight.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 14.

THE following is an account of the experiments tried by Mr. Lyon, of Comely Garden, near Edinburgh, to improve the quality of fruit, by peeling off the outer bark of the trees.

It is five years, in spring 1815, since Mr. Lyon began this practice, and this is the fifth crop he has had since the trees were first peeled. He was led to think of this practice in consequence of his observing that every tree, sooner or later, burst its bark, and exfoliated (however imperfectly) of its own accord. He thence conceived that this was an effort of nature to throw off an incumbrance, and that it required the assistance of man to complete it. The idea occurred to himself, without deriving any hint of it either from books or conversation. By the experience he has had, he is convinced that it will answer equally well with young and with old trees. It renovates the old, and evidently promotes the growth of the young. This he has ascertained by a very satisfactory experiment; for, having planted contiguously some young trees from the same nursery, and of the same age and size, and having peeled them alternately, those peeled are greatly superior to the others. By peeling the outer bark, also, he increases the quantity and very much improves the quality of the fruit; for on those branches of the same tree that are peeled, the fruit is larger and finer than on the branches where the bark has been retained. He had no apricots or vines to practise upon in his garden; but he has every reason to believe that the plan would succeed with them, as he has found it successful on cherries and plums. But, as the structure of stone-fruit-trees depends almost entirely on the transverse bark, the removing of that will be sufficient, and it is attended with no danger. The operation of peeling is most easily done in winter, when the inmost bark adheres firmly to the wood, and is not easily torn off; but it may be performed at any time with caution and dexterity. Young trees and small branches are done with the greatest safety in March and April, when the sap has begun to be in motion. The season for removing the transverse bark of cherry trees, &c. is any time in summer, when that bark separates easily from the longitudinal.

The instruments he uses are four in number. They are cheap and simple, but it is impossible to give any adequate idea of them without engravings. It is easy to take off the outer without injuring the inner bark, provided proper instruments are made use of. In regard to the effects of this operation, it is difficult to

to state them precisely; but, making allowance for the difference of seasons, Mr. Lyon calculates that after fruit-trees have undergone this operation, the produce is more than doubled; and, in many cases, trees that yielded little or nothing, have become highly productive. Peeling prevents some diseases, and cures others, both in old and young trees: 1st, by removing the stricture of the bark, indurations, contractions, rotting, &c. are prevented: 2d, Mr. Lyon is of opinion that the canker may be cured in any tree by peeling, if taken in time, and cutting off, if necessary, a part of the capillary roots, to prevent the tree from receiving too much nourishment from the ground: and, 3d, in regard to vermin, he has found thousands of insects and their eggs under the bark that has been peeled off. Indeed old trees, in general, have immense numbers of such vermin. He cannot say how far the practice of peeling may prevent the blight; but the blossom is certainly stronger and healthier, and of course resists better every attack of the elements or of insects. If the tree is properly peeled, it will send out new wood in every part, and the more diseased the tree, it will furnish new wood in greater abundance.

Mr. Lyon is also accustomed to cut rings in the bark, to the size of about one-half or one-third of an inch, with a view of forcing new wood; and if the incision is covered with a rag, the hollow is filled up, in the space of four or five weeks, with new bark.

On the whole, those who have old trees, that have given up bearing, may safely try the experiment; and, indeed, they may not be in the least apprehensive of trying the plan with one or two young trees, for the sake of ascertaining its practicability and advantages. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 24.

IN an eloquent speech lately made by Earl Moira, the present enlightened Governor-General of India, to the Members of the College at Calcutta, his Lordship introduced the following valuable observations on the English Language.

"It may appear singular," said Earl Moira, "that on a day professedly devoted to applaud and stimulate proficiency in the Asiatic languages, I should beg permission to expatiate for a few minutes on our English tongue. I am far from feeling entitled to do it by any notion that I possess pre-eminence of strength in it. That would, indeed, be to imagine myself capable of drawing the bow of Ulysses. But, although my knowledge of myself must tell me how far short I fall in the sinew requisite for such an attempt, I do feel that just conception of the powers of the English language, which may enable me to indicate them to others more capable of employing their force successfully, and, thence, more likely to add to the honours of our Native tongue. Regard it not, I beseech you, as the mere medium of ordinary intercourse. It is a mine whence you may extract the means of enchanting, instructing, and improving communities yet nameless, and generations yet unborn. Our English language has never had adequate tribute paid to it. Among the languages of modern Europe, specious but subordinate pretensions have been advanced to cadence, terseness, or dexterous ambiguity of insinuation; while the sober majesty of the English tongue stood aloof, and disdained a competition on the ground of such inferior peculiarities. I even think that we have erred with regard to Greek and Latin. Our sense of the inestimable benefit we have reaped from the treasures of taste and science which they have handed down to us, has led us into an extravagance of reverence for them. They have high intrinsic merit, without doubt; but it is a bigoted gratitude, and an unweighed admiration, which seduces us to prostrate the character of the English tongue before their altars. Every language can furnish to genius casually a forcible expression; and a thousand turns of neatness and delicacy may be found in most of them; but I will confidently assert, that, in that which should be the first object of all language, precision, the English tongue surpasses them all; while in richness of colouring and extent of power, it is exceeded by none, if equalled by any. What subject is there, within the boundless range of imagination, which some British author has not clothed in

British

British phrase, with a nicety of definition, an accuracy of portraiture, a brilliancy of tint, a delicacy of discrimination, and a force of impression, which must be sterling, because every other Nation of Europe, as well as our own, admits their perfection with enthusiasm? Are the fibres of the heart to be made to tremble with anxiety, to glow with animation, to thrill with horror, to startle with amaze, to shrink with awe, to throb with pity, or to vibrate in sympathy with the tone of pictured love; know ye not the mighty magicians of our country, whose potent spell has commanded, and continues irresistibly to command, those varied impulses? Was it a puny engine, a feeble art, that achieved such wonderous workings? What was the sorcery? Justly conceived collocations of words is the whole secret of this witchery, a charm within the reach of any one of you; and remember that there was a period, not remote, when all these recorded beauties of our language were a blank; were without form, and void. The elements of those compositions, which now so uncontroulably delight and elevate our souls, existed, but they existed as dormant powers, inert capacities; they were the unconnected notes of the gamut, the untouched strings of the harp. The music was in the instrument, but the master's hand had not thrown itself across the chords, to rouse them from their slumber, and bid them scatter ecstasies. Then do you make trial of their force: fear not that the combinations are exhausted. Possess yourselves of the necessary energies, and, be assured, you will find the language exuberant beyond the demand of your intensest thought. It has no assignable compass. One of its most admirable qualities is, that, if a term sanctioned by usage or precedent does not present itself to express a conception adequately, a word may be moulded for the purpose, which, if it be legitimately framed, will be as universally understood, as if it had been constantly employed in colloquial discourse. The appropriation of words to defined and specific senses (either direct, or through that allusion to similitudes which we call metaphor) has arisen from the high will of those powerful minds who have exercised splendid despotism over opinion. The right of domination which they asserted over the multitude, ensured a willing adoption of their application of words, and a ratified sanction of their extension of simple meaning to all the subdivisions of shade and affinity.—Not that they coined arbitrarily; for you are not to suppose that the licence has not its law and limits. The boundaries of the privilege are strictly laid down, for they exist in nature. You have only to impose upon yourselves a rigid and never-deviating observance of those analogies which are the fundamental rule and essence of speech. If you fabricate the word consonantly to this principle, it will be as surely intelligible, as if it had been used for years. The piece will bear an image and superscription which every one will recognize to be Cæsar's, and your mintage will have unquestioned currency. Hence has flowed, and hence will endless flow, 'the power of giving to airy nothings, a local habitation and a name.' Astonishing faculty! never regarded, as I think, with sufficient admiration. Enjoying the treasures thus heaped up, we do not deign attention to the efforts by which they have been collected. How many positions are there that form the basis of our every day's reflection, the matter for the ordinary operation of our minds, which were toiled after, perhaps for ages, before they were seized and rendered comprehensible! How many subjects are there, which we must be severally conscious we ourselves have strived at, as if we saw them floating in an atmosphere just above us, and found the arm of our intellect but just too short to reach them; and then comes a happier genius, who, in a fortunate moment, and from some vantage-ground, arrests the meteor in its flight; grasps the fleeting phantom; drags it from the skies to earth; condenses that which was but the impalpable coruscation of spirit; fetters that which was but the lightning glance of thought; and, having so mastered it, bestows it as a perpetual possession and heritage on mankind!—With an accumulation of such magnificent bequests you begin your career. You will set out with numberless patterns of excellence for your guidance, and pathways cut for you up all the steeps of science. Think with what advantages

vantages over your predecessors you start, and then think what ought to be expected from you." F. F.

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*His Majesty's Ship Bounty. — Descendants of the Mutineers.**

PITCAIRN ISLAND, &c.

[*From the Quarterly Review.*]

IT is well known that, in the year 1789, his Majesty's armed vessel, the *Bounty*, while employed in conveying the bread-fruit tree from Otaheite to the West Indies, was run away by her men, and the Captain and some of his officers put on board a boat, which, after a passage of 1200 leagues, providentially arrived at a Dutch settlement on the island of Timor. The mutineers, 25 in number, were supposed, from some expressions which escaped them when the launch was turned adrift, to have made sail towards Otaheite. As soon as this circumstance was known to the Admiralty, Captain Edwards was ordered to proceed in the *Pandora* to that island, and endeavour to discover and bring to England the *Bounty*, with such of the crew as he might be able to secure. On his arrival, in March 1791, at Matavai-bay, in Otaheite, four of the mutineers came voluntarily on board the *Pandora* to surrender themselves; and, from information given by them, ten others (the whole number alive upon the island) were, in the course of a few days, taken; and, with the exception of four, who perished in the wreck of the *Pandora*, near Endeavour Straight, conveyed to England for trial before a Court-Martial, which adjudged six of them to suffer death, and acquitted the other four.

From the accounts given by these men, as well as from some documents that were preserved, it appeared that as soon as Lieutenant Bligh had been driven from the ship, the 25 mutineers proceeded with her to Toobouai, where they proposed to settle; but the place being found to hold out little encouragement, they returned to Otaheite, and having there laid in a large supply of stock, they once more took their departure for Toobouai, carrying with them eight men, nine women, and seven boys, natives of Otaheite. They commenced, on their second arrival, the building of a fort; but, by divisions among themselves, and quarrels with the natives, the design was abandoned. Christian, the leader, also very soon discovered that his authority over his accomplices was at an end; he therefore proposed that they should return to Otaheite, that as many as chose it should be put on shore at that island, and that the rest should proceed in the ship to any other place they might think proper. Accordingly they once more put to sea, and reached Matavai on the 20th September, 1789.

Here 16 of the 25 desired to be landed, 14 of whom, as already mentioned, were taken on board the Pandora; of the other two, as reported by Coleman (the first who surrendered himself to Captain Edwards), one had been made a chief, killed his companion, and was shortly afterwards himself murdered by the natives.

Christian, with the remaining eight of the mutineers, having taken on board several of the natives of Otaheite, the greater part women, put to sea on the night between the 21st and 22d September, 1789: in the morning the ship was discovered, from Point Venus, steering in a North-Westerly direction; and here terminate the accounts given by the mutineers who were either taken or surrendered themselves at Matavai-bay. They stated, however, that Christian, on the night of his departure, was heard to declare, that he should seek for some uninhabited island, and, having established his party, break up the ship; but all endeavours of Captain Edwards to gain intelligence, either of the ship or her crew, at any of the numerous islands visited by the Pandora, failed.

From this period no information respecting Christian or his companions reached England for 20 years; when, about the beginning of the year 1809, Sir Sidney Smith, then Commander in Chief on the Brazil station, transmitted to the Admiralty a paper, which he had received from Lieutenant Fitzmaurice, purporting to be an "Extract from the log-book of Captain Folger, of the American ship *Topaz*," and dated "Valparaiso, 10th October, 1808."

About the commencement of the present year, Rear-Admiral Hotham, when cruising off New London, received a letter addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, of which the following

* See Particulars of the Mutiny, in vol. LX. p. 464.

lowing is a copy, together with the azimuth compass to which it refers:

"*Nantucket, March* 1, 1813.

"My Lords, — The remarkable circumstance which took place on my last voyage to the Pacific Ocean, will, I trust, plead my apology for addressing your Lordships at this time. In February, 1808, I touched at Pitcairn's Island, in lat. 25. 2. S. long. 130. W. from Greenwich. My principal object was to procure seal-skins for the China market; and, from the account given of the island in Captain Carteret's voyage, I supposed it was uninhabited; but, on approaching the shore in my boat, I was met by three young men, in a double canoe, with a present, consisting of some fruit and a hog. They spoke to me in the English language, and informed me that they were born on the island, and their father was an Englishman who had sailed with Captain Bligh.

"After discoursing with them a short time, I landed with them, and found an Englishman of the name of Alexander Smith, who informed me that he was one of the *Bounty's* crew, and that, after putting Captain Bligh in the boat, with half the ship's company, they returned to Otaheite, where part of their crew chose to tarry; but Mr. Christian, with eight others, including himself, preferred going to a more remote place; and, after making a short stay at Otaheite, where they took wives, and six men servants, they proceeded to Pitcairn's Island, where they destroyed the ship, after taking every thing out of her which they thought would be useful to them. About six years after they landed at this place, their servants attacked and killed all the English, excepting the informant, and he was severely wounded. The same night, the Otaheitan widows arose and murdered all their countrymen, leaving Smith, with the widows and children, where he had resided ever since without being resisted.

"I remained but a short time on the island; and, on leaving it, Smith presented me a time-piece and an azimuth compass, which, he told me, belonged to the *Bounty*. The time-keeper was taken from me by the Governor of the Island of Juan Fernandez, after I had it in my possession about six weeks. The compass I put in repair on board my ship, and made use of it on my homeward passage, since which a new card has been put to it by an instrument-maker in Boston. I now forward it to your Lordships, thinking there will be a kind of satisfaction in receiving it, merely from the extraordinary circumstances attending it.

(Signed) MAYHEW FOLGER."

Nearly about the same time, a further account of these interesting people was received from Vice-Admiral Dixon, in a letter addressed to him by Sir Thomas Staines, of his Majesty's ship *Briton*, of which the following is a copy:

"*Briton, Valparaiso, Oct.* 18, 1814.

"Sir, — I have the honour to inform you, that, on my passage from the Marquesas Islands to this port, on the morning of the 17th September, I fell in with an island where none is laid down in the Admiralty or other charts, according to the several chronometers of the *Briton* and *Tagus*. I therefore hove to until day-light, and then closed to ascertain whether it was inhabited, which I soon discovered it to be, and, to my great astonishment, found that every individual on the island (40 in number) spoke very good English. They prove to be the descendants of the deluded crew of the Bounty, which, from Otaheite, proceeded to the above-mentioned island, where the ship was burnt.

"Christian appeared to have been the leader and the sole cause of the mutiny in that ship. A venerable old man, named John Adams*, is the only surviving Englishman of those who last quitted Otaheite in her, and whose exemplary conduct and fatherly care of the whole little colony could not but command admiration. The pious manner in which all those born in the island have been reared, the correct sense of religion which has been instilled into their young minds by this old man, has given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, to whom they look up as the father of the whole and one family.

"A son of Christian's was the first born on the island, now about 25 years of age (named Thursday October Christian); the elder Christian fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitan man, within three or four years after their arrival on the island. They were accompanied thither by six Otaheitan men and twelve women; the former were all swept away by desperate contentions between them and the Englishmen, and five of the latter have died at different periods, leaving at present only

* There was no such name in the *Bounty*'s crew; he must have assumed it in lieu of his real name, Alex. Smith.

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one man and several women of the original settlers.

"The island must undoubtedly be that called Pitcairn's, although erroneously laid down in the charts. We had the meridian sun close to it, which gave us 25 deg. 4 min. S. latitude, and 130 deg. 25 min. W. longitude, by chronometers of the *Briton* and *Tagus*.

"It is abundant in yams, plantains, hogs, goats, and fowls, but affords no shelter for a ship or vessel of any description; neither could a ship water there without great difficulty.

"I cannot refrain from offering my opinion that it is well worthy the attention of our laudable religious societies, particularly that for Propagating the Christian Religion, the whole of the inhabitants speaking the Otaheitan tongue as well as English.

"During the whole of the time they have been on the island, only one ship has ever communicated with them, which took place about six years since by an American ship called the Topaz, of Boston, Mayhew Folger, Master.

"The island is completely iron-bound with rocky shores, and landing in boats at all times difficult, although safe to approach within a short distance in a ship.

(Signed) "T. STAINES."

We have been favoured with some further particulars of this singular society, which, we doubt not, will interest our readers as much as they have ourselves. As the real position of the island was ascertained to be so far distant from that which it is usually laid down in the charts, and as the Captains of the *Briton* and *Tagus* seem to have still considered it as uninhabited, they were not a little surprised, on approaching its shores, to behold plantations regularly laid out, and huts or houses more neatly constructed than those on the Marquesas islands. When about two miles from the shore, some natives were observed bringing down their canoes on their shoulders, dashing through a heavy surf, and paddling off to the ships; but their astonishment was unbounded on hearing one of them, on approaching the ship, call out, in the English language, "Won't you heave us a rope, now?"

The first man who got on board the *Briton* soon proved who they were. His name, he said, was Thursday October Christian, the first born on the island. He was then about five and twenty years of age, and is described as a fine young man, about six feet high; his hair deep black; his countenance open and interesting; of a brownish cast, but free from that mixture of a reddish tint which prevails on the Pacific islands; his only dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat, ornamented with the black feathers of the domestic fowl. "With a great share of good humour," says Captain Pipon, "we were glad to trace in his benevolent countenance all the features of an honest English face."—"I must confess," he continues, "I could not survey this interesting person without feelings of tenderness and compassion." His companion was named George Young, a fine youth of seventeen or eighteen years of age.

If the astonishment of the Captains was great on hearing their first salutation in English, their surprize and interest were not a little increased on Sir Thomas Staines taking the youths below and setting before them something to eat; when one of them rose up, and, placing his hands together in a posture of devotion, distinctly repeated, and in a pleasing tone and manner, "For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful."

They expressed great surprize on seeing a cow on board the *Briton*, and were in doubt whether she was a great goat or a horned sow.

The two Captains of his Majesty's ships accompanied these young men on shore. With some difficulty, and a good wetting, and with the assistance of their conductors, they accomplished a landing through the surf, and were soon after met by John Adams, a man between 50 and 60 years of age, who conducted them to his house. His wife accompanied him, a very old lady, blind with age. He was at first alarmed, lest the visit was to apprehend him; but, on being told that they were perfectly ignorant of his existence, he was relieved from his anxiety. Being once assured that this visit was of a peaceable nature, it is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing those whom they were pleased to consider as their countrymen. Yams, cocoa-nuts, and other fruits, with fine fresh eggs, were laid before them; and the old man would have killed and dressed a hog for his

his visitors, but time would not allow them to partake of his intended feast.

This interesting new colony, it seemed, now consisted of about 46 persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born on the island, were very athletic, and of the finest forms; their countenances, open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart; but the young women were objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and unruffled good humour, but wearing a degree of modesty and bashfulness that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth: their teeth, like ivory, were regular and beautiful, without a single exception; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features. The clothing of the young females consisted of a piece of linen reaching from the waist to the knees, and, generally, a sort of mantle thrown loosely over the shoulders, and hanging as low as the ancles; but this covering appeared to be intended chiefly as a protection against the sun and the weather, as it was frequently laid aside — and then the upper part of the body was entirely exposed, and it is not possible to conceive more beautiful forms than they exhibited. They sometimes wreathe caps or bonnets for the head, in the most tasty manner, to protect the face from the rays of the sun; and though, as Captain Pipon observes, they have only had the instruction of their Otaheitan mothers, 'our dress-makers in London would be delighted with the simplicity, and yet elegant taste, of these untaught females.'

Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, has hitherto preserved these interesting people perfectly chaste, and free from all kinds of debauchery. Adams assured the visitors that, since Christian's death, there had not been a single instance of any young woman proving unchaste, nor any attempt at seduction on the part of the men. They all labour while young in the cultivation of the ground; and when possessed of a sufficient quantity of cleared land and of stock to maintain a family, they are allowed to marry, but always with the consent of Adams, who unites them by a sort of marriage ceremony of his own.

The greatest harmony prevailed in this little society; their only quarrels (and these very rarely happened) being, according to their own expression, *quarrels of the mouth*: they are honest in their dealings, which consist of bartering different articles for mutual accommodation.

Their habitations are extremely neat. The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square, the houses at the upper end of which are occupied by the patriarch John Adams and his family, consisting of his old blind wife and three daughters from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of eleven; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a son-in-law. On the opposite side is the dwelling of Thursday October Christian; and in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn, on which the poultry are let loose, fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds. All that was done was obviously undertaken on a settled plan, unlike to any thing to be met with on the other islands. In their houses, too, they had a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds, laid upon bedsteads, with neat covering; they had also tables, and large chests to contain their valuables and clothing, which is made from the bark of a certain tree, prepared chiefly by the elder Otaheitan females. Adams's house consisted of two rooms, and the windows had shutters to pull to at night. The younger part of the sex are, as before stated, employed with their brothers, under the direction of their common father, Adams, in the culture of the ground, which produced cocoa-nuts, bananas, the bread-fruit tree, yams, sweet potatoes, and turnips. They have also plenty of hogs and goats; the woods abound with a species of wild hog, and the coasts of the island with several kinds of good fish.

Their agricultural implements are made by themselves from the iron supplied by the Bounty, which, with great labour, they beat out into spades, hatchets, &c. This was not all. The good old man kept a regular journal, in which was entered the

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nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received, and what was due on account. There was, it seems, besides private property, a sort of general stock, out of which articles were issued on account to the several members of the community; and, for mutual accommodation, exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent, as salt for fresh provisions, vegetables and fruit for poultry, fish, &c.; also, when the stores of one family were low, or wholly expended, a fresh supply was raised from another, or out of the general stock, to be repaid when circumstances were more favourable; — all of which were carefully noted down in John Adams's Journal.

The ZAPOROGIAN KOZAKS.

THE Zaporogians, as the second considerable colony, emigrated much earlier than the Slobodian Kozaks. In order to cover the country against the frequent incursions of the Eastern and Western Tartars, a portion of the young unmarried * men were, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, sent farther to the South, and more towards the exit of the Dnieper into the Euxine: many were glad of the occasion, because their fathers had before joined the Kozaks, and left little behind for their subsistence; whereas, now, an inviting prospect was opened to their view, of engaging in war, their darling occupation, against neighbours from whom they might obtain rich booty. The formation of a border-militia, so advantageous to the kingdom, was highly approved by the Polish Court. This band of soldiers, from the place of their settlement, obtained the name of the Zaporogians. The Polish oppressions, exercised especially on the Western side of the Dnieper, occasioned a vast addition to their numbers. As these people felt themselves in possession of several franchises and immunities, they required no discharge from service; became enured to a life of celibacy; spread themselves towards the Bugue; settled there; continued at first under the authority of the Hetman, but separated, on his being no longer able (as was generally pretended) to protect them against the existing and daily increasing vexations of the Poles, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, or still later, from their parent stock, and formed themselves into a small community of soldiers under an ataman, elected annually, or as often as they pleased, from their own body, who was ever afterwards called Koschevoi ataman. The main station of this community, being a sort of fortified camp, bore the name of setsha†. From various motives they were several times obliged to change their abiding-place, yet constantly remained about the falls of the Dnieper, whence they obtained their proper appellative.—They established celibacy as a law, in order to gratify more licentiously, and with utter contempt of all just restraint, every passion as it arose, and particularly their inherent propensity to robbery and plunder. No woman was permitted to enter the setsha. Whoever chose to cohabit with a female, must go and live in the villages and cow-lairs as they were called; and was considered as not properly belonging to the corps of Zaporogian Kozaks, but, in some sort, as a boor. To recruit their numbers, they not only stole children, but were wont to admit among them all that offered, criminals, deserters, stragglers, and vagrants of every description from all parts: accordingly their population increased at no common rate. It has been pretended that they forced travellers to join them, whom, when once adopted, they obliged to make profession of the Greek religion. Both these assertions are false. They did not adopt any one that applied, since they regarded their con-

* Georgi thinks, that, on being ordered to the defence of the borders, they left their wives and children behind, to avoid exposing their families to the hardships of a Tartarian captivity. This may have been the case with some: but the documents I have in hand speak of young unmarried men; and of such the generality at least consisted.

† It was at first the place where the Malorussian and Zaporogian Kozaks held their consultations about their predatory expeditions; but afterwards became the head-quarters of the latter, where they had their chancery and artillery. By the setsha is often meant the whole country of the Zaporogians.

sent of adoption as a signal honour and a gracious boon; and merchants journeyed to and fro among them, not only without molestation, but without any the least expression of desire to detain them. Several Russian generals and other officers *, who are members of the Protestant church, have voluntarily been adopted into their brotherhood without a word being spoken about a change of religion. It generally sufficed to be enregistered, in order to be safe from robberies both against the Zaporogians and their enemies, and, at the same time, for obtaining a more willing and punctual obedience to their orders. — These Kozaks, to the neglect of agriculture and the rearing of cattle, made the chace and the fishery their pastime; but war, or more properly predatory invasions of the neighbouring provinces, is their principal business. To the Polish sovereignty succeeded the Russian, and to that the domination of the Tartars and Turks, at length again that of the Russians. They were valiant, but ferocious. Having not only several times, among others in the late Turkish war, acted treacherously (though they otherwise then behaved courageously), but likewise caused great uneasinesses to the Russian court, by their depredations beyond the borders; in short, having committed numberless outrages on the Russian colonists, settled in their vicinity; and even, partly by stratagem and partly by violence, reduced 50,000 Ukrainers under their command; and in general from their licentious mode of life to which all obedience was odious, having refused to hearken to any remonstrance; their whole constitution, and, at once, their very name, were, by a Russian corps dispatched thither in the year 1775, without noise or a stroke of the sword, for ever abolished †. They were left free, however, to chuse whether they would adopt a regular course of life as useful subjects, or take themselves entirely out of the empire; as may be seen in the manifesto of the 14th of August, 1775. Numbers preferred to remain in the empire, and took to orderly trades. The others went over the borders ‡ to the Turks and Tatars; a part of them afterwards, as we learnt from official accounts, repaired to the Austrian territories; some attempted, previously, to annoy the Russian frontiers; several have since returned to the empire, and either entered the army §, or taken to other decent occupations. It has been thought, by some, that the court of Russia committed a great political error in thus abolishing the Zaporogians. Such, however, would do well to consider that this people often changed their masters, but never were faithful in their allegiance to any one of them. Against the Poles they frequently rebelled, and abrogated their engagements to that kingdom; almost every insurrection that broke out in it had been hatched by them. They repeatedly submitted themselves to the Tatar Khan, who, though himself no enemy to predatory excursions, yet could not endure their licentiousness: he saw himself obliged to revoke the liberties he had granted them; to compel them, whenever the Poles complained of their violences and aggressions, to make compensation; to prohibit them from continuing their hostile attacks upon the Russians, &c. In disgust at restraints so intolerable to them, they declared themselves, more than once, the subjects of Russia; but they committed ravages on that empire in 1668. In the year 1709 they took an active part against Russia in behalf of the Swedes, mingled in the rebellion of Mazeppa, and afterwards joined the Turks and Tatars, after they had again, in 1733, submitted

* I was personally acquainted with some, from whom I learnt these and many other particulars.

† The corps suddenly hemmed in the Zaporogians on two sides before they were aware of their design, and, by this surprise, prevented their escape, and rendered resistance impracticable, which, besides, against regular troops, would have proved altogether nugatory.

‡ In their place now came better subjects and useful colonists, who find sufficient opportunity for thriving in such an excellent climate and soil.

§ An officer, who had returned from the grand army, assured me that there were in it, before Ochakof, 500 men of this description, who all fought bravely, and with the intrepidity of Kozaks.

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to the Russian sceptre; they renewed their usual ravages on the peaceable Poles *, and when they did not succeed, or were prevented in their fury, they vented their devastating rage even on some of the Russian colonies settled in the adjacent parts; nay, they went at length so far in their audacity as to appropriate to themselves countries which the Empress had conquered. — The court of St. Petersburg had, long before it had recourse to the last measure of their total abolition, attempted several methods for reducing them to order, and particularly for repressing their depredations; but they obstinately frustrated them all, and even made them a handle for committing greater excesses. Repeated endeavours were used to induce them to adopt a married life, to till their genial soil, and follow profitable businesses; but all these and the like expostulations they declared to be so many infractions of their privileges. The fortress St. Elizabeth was garrisoned by a regiment of cavalry, with orders to watch the Zaporogians, and, whenever they went out in parties, to follow them, in order to prevent their ravages. But this plan was soon defeated. The Zaporogians secretly sallied out by different ways on their plundering expeditions. Not content with this, they clamoured against that regiment as a scourge always ready to lash them; and on the regiment being employed in cultivating the waste lands lying round the fortress, for the produce of corn, they loudly declared it an invasion of their antient indefeasible inheritance. The fine country of New Servia furnished them with an occasion of pretended grievances. They regarded it as their property, though they left it untilled and unoccupied: it was a naked desert steppe. It was impossible for the Russian court, as proprietary in chief, to look on such conduct with indifference: the welfare of the empire required that it should be rendered productive, the rather as the colonists to be settled there might at once serve as a check to the predatory Zaporogians†, and be formed into an effective border-militia. General Glebof, therefore, in 1752, began to construct slobodes beyond the Dnieper, first building the fort St. Elizabeth in the part appertaining to Little Russia, where he planted colonists. Whereupon lieutenant-general Chorvat obtained a privilege to occupy these districts with colonists, but only with foreigners. They consisted of Greeks, Hungarians, Bulgars, Vallachians, &c. They were divided, in military order, into regiments and companies. Six years afterwards it was already able, without burdening the other inhabitants, to raise light troops of 1000 men for the Prussian war. There were also in the grand army troops drawn from New Servia, who went under the name of new-formed Kozaks. Probably they were taken from the colonists. At such a pretended attack on their freehold rights, the Zaporogians murmured vehemently; regarding it with the greater abhorrence, as they looked upon the colonists as a rod held over them, and an instrument to keep them in check. Accordingly we need not be surprised that they vented their rage upon these colonists by spoliations of every kind, and endeavoured, by incessantly

* In Poland they pass under the name of Haidamaks, by which term is sometimes meant a certain class of thieves; but the Zaporogians were not properly the Haidamaks, although they probably might have often robbed in their gang, or under their name. In the Polish Ukraine there is a prodigious long valley, where all sorts of vagabonds hold their meetings who live by rapine: these are the real Haidamaks. — I mention this for the purpose of correcting a mistake in some good maps, where the territory of the Zaporogians is divided into two parts, one of which is inscribed, the Country of the Haidamaks.

† Busching says, in his Geography, that the Servians and Raitzes (there were likewise colonists of other nations among them) who settled there in the year 754 (the settlement began in 1752) in order to restrain the Zaporogians from their depredations in Poland, were as bad as them, and were therefore called Servian Haidamaks. (That, however, was certainly not the case, except when they were led away by the Zaporogians.) But when he adds that New Servia is situate on the territory and soil of the Zaporogians, it is only to be explained by their having arbitrarily appropriated that country. It belonged partly to Little Russia, partly to the Zaporogians.

harassing

harassing them, if possible to drive them out of the country. — At length, no other resource being left to the court of Russia for protecting its own faithful subjects, and to save from farther acts of violence the neighbouring states by putting a stop to these disorders, but entirely to annihilate the Zaporogian constitution; in doing which, however, the utmost moderation was observed; the ukase declaring that no Zaporogian should be forced away, but every one who manifested a desire to remain in the Empire, was free to settle in that department to which his inclination might lead him. — The conduct of the court, therefore, so far from deserving censure, is justly entitled to praise. — At present the country possessed by the Zaporogians till the time of their abrogation, belongs to the government of Ekatarinoslauf.

If the reader would have a description of this petty democracy, I will give it as briefly as I can. — Their setsha was surrounded by a rampart of timber, inclosing a peculiar citadel or fort, provided with artillery, arms, and ammunition; like a Kozak cantonment their regiment consisted of 38 quarters[kurens] which may be regarded as companies. It contained few wooden houses, the Kozaks in general living in hovels of mud covered with thatch. Each kuren* had its staff and an ataman [Kurenoi-ataman]; the whole under the Koshevoi-ataman, who, while his office lasted, commanded great obedience, and enjoyed a considerable income arising from transport-money, tolls on merchandize, spirituous liquors, &c.; in all other regards, however, was respected no more than others, because out of service they held all as brothers. He was annually elected: even common Kozaks attained to that office, if they had behaved with courage and discretion. To be a Kozak was, in their opinion, a conspicuous honour: they were accordingly wont to adopt foreign travellers, even of high rank, into their corps, and give them a diploma of the act †. All enjoyed equal rights: whoever was discontented, went, without formal dismission or leave, whithersoever he pleased. In general they lived in the setsha; many, however, in some of the adjacent suburbs; others, again, on their little cow-yards, and in the little villages ‡ of their territory. In the market of the setsha stood a couple of drums, which were beat when the people were to be assembled. Here provisions and wares of all kinds were exposed to sale by dealers residing in the suburb. The chancery was so negligently looked to, that they seldom knew the true number of the Kozaks: sometimes it consisted of 40,000, but in the year 1764, only of 27,117 effective men. At the public assemblies the Koshevoi-ataman appeared in the market, decorated with his proper insignia, the truncheon and the banner, and attended by the state-secretary § with his ink-pot. Round their chief stood the people, whom they each saluted as their lord [*pani*]. In their deliberations they frequently came to blows: whoever was determined to carry his point, came there drunk ‖. They had no written laws, but were governed in their decisions by derived usages and the plurality of voices. When a Kozak slew another, he was buried alive with the body of him that was slain. Though plundering was their darling employment, yet theft was held among them a crime:

* It is necessary to remark that the Russians, by the word *kuren*, particularly denote a house where various trifling articles are to be had, and where common people, in parties, get their dinner. The latter applies precisely to the kurens of the setsha. A canteen.

† As far as my knowledge reaches, only such strangers as requested it were adopted; at least those whose diplomas I have seen assured me to that effect. Perhaps it was sometimes conferred as a particular mark of distinction, as in some corporations the freedom is presented to travellers of quality.

‡ Those dwelling in villages were generally regarded not as Kozaks, but as boors, especially if they cohabited with women, as before observed.

§ Properly the writer or scribe [*pisar*].

‖ And, as in the whole of their deportment, so on these occasions their licentiousness was apparent. Frequently was a Koshevoi-ataman, even before his election, riotously set aside, and another elevated to that dignity. Sometimes a handful of turbulent spirits has raised a perfect insurrection in the setsha.

a thief

a thief must stand three days on the pillory, where he was beat with so many blows* that many a culprit had died of them. — Each individual provided himself with a horse, arms, regimentals, ammunition, and provisions for warlike expeditions: but in service the crown equipped them, as was the custom respecting other Kozaks. Attacks, where little was to be hazarded and much to be gained, they delighted in exceedingly. In the setsha they lived on spoil; in the villages they attended a little to farming and grazing. All, in times of piece, received a small matter of pay†, arising from their tolls, imposts, &c.; to which the fishery in the Dnieper, which was divided, according to the kurens, into 38 parks, came in aid. Some disposed themselves in the suburb, on being restrained in their depredations, to commerce and handicraft professions. They dressed like Polish Ulans, each in such stuffs and colours as he chose. In the setsha their manners, according to our way of thinking, were coarse and rude; every kuren was a mess, their ordinary food being oatmeal or porridge, or fish-soup with flour, which they ate with spoons out of long troughs. They seldom tasted flesh, and seldomer bread. Brandy they swilled as long as they had money‡, but that was soon spent. As connubial love was excluded from their form of government, fame was very busy with their reputation. Those who had the luck to carry off women from the Tatars and Poles, or to procure lewd females from Little Russia, as such did not dare to enter the setsha, lived with them at the cow-farms, but without any previous form of marriage. When they got booty, they duly considered the church and its ministers, to whom they liberally presented the first-fruits of the exploit; their next thought was to procure themselves fine cloaths and weapons; then entertained in the tippling-houses any that came in; and thus again soon became pennyless.

It is now, however, high time to return to the proper Kozaks of the Ukraine, and more particularly to state what remains to be said of them. In order not to interrupt the order of narration, it may be necessary, first, to take a short view of their way of life, manners, and usages.

Their moral character is the Russian; yet, at least in modern times, they are become more soft and effeminate than the Kozaks of the Don; whether it be that a long tranquillity has unbraced their warlike spirit, or the circumscription of their abused privileges has reduced them to despondency §. — They are, besides, subtle, reserved, industrious, active, fond of pleasure, women, drinking, and singing. — On entering their apartment, we find, as among those of the Don, their weapons hanging against the wall. Bread, cheese, and salt, are always upon the table. — Their abiding-places, or villages, of which many are very spacious, are generally situate on rivers and streams. They all live cleanly. On account of the scarcity here and there apparent of woodlands, and partly from habit, few houses are built of timber ‖, most of them being of clay or mud, not, however, with wattles, but the walls, within and without, are matted, and the clay being white, they have a neat and rather pleasing appearance. When the room, which serves likewise as a kitchen, becomes dirty by the smoke, they make all clean again by frequent white-washing. The thatch is generally of straw, in some places, however, of reeds and sedge. As the mild climate requires but little heating of

* Near him lay a whip, with which every passenger might flog him.

† Even to those Russian generals and other officers who had obtained a diploma of adoption, this insignificant trifle was either paid or forwarded, when the messenger commonly received a present of far greater value.

‡ In intemperance, idleness, singing, and fiddling, they passed their time at home; likewise in the circumjacent towns, they were seen rambling about the streets, scraping their fiddle and roaring out their noisy songs.

§ Formerly they discovered a greater propensity to war, as well as to rapine and spoliation.

‖ Busching commits a slight mistake in saying that almost all the houses are built of balks after the Russian fashion. This is by no means applicable to the towns in general.

the

the rooms by stoves, they have only chimneys for the purposes of cooking. In districts short of wood, for fuel they use straw, sedge, stalks of stout vegetables, and frequently cow-dung. — In towns where there are tradesmen and mechanics, as also in the houses of wealthy persons in the country, it is not unusual to see foreign articles of furniture. Together with the occupations of tillage and the breeding of cattle, a considerable distillery is carried on by the Kozaks, and by several other of the inhabitants. — They eat like the Russians, though generally somewhat better; their diet consisting much of vegetables, as they have fine kitchen-gardens. Where beer, mead, and brandy are to be had, they care little about wine. They go chiefly in the Polish dress, but not with shaven crowns. — The women of quality dress some in the Russian and some in French fashion. The rural garment is a shift wrought with various coloured thread at the borders. Common people, in summer, wear only a shift, with a petticoat of stuff about the waist. On holidays they put on a long gown with a short waist, with narrow or pointed hanging sleeves, without gatherings, furnished in front, from top to bottom, (like those of the Russian women) with a number of small buttons or frogs*. Girls go bareheaded, having their hair neatly platted and ornamented with pearls. Married women wear caps made to sit close upon the head, and decorated with lace, or with a high stiffened fronton in the shape of a crescent, over which they throw a silken veil. — Their rites of baptism and of interment are those used in the Russo-Greek church. The first advance towards marriage is made by the suitor's sending to the maiden a cake, the sending back whereof is a definitive rejection of the suit. The courtship lasts generally more than a year. At the wedding all the guests are treated by the bridegroom; and on the morrow the symbols of chastity (as in Great Russia) are openly displayed, on which the company pass the day in great festivity, when many of the ladies, as well as the gentlemen, get comfortably drunk.

* This dress, which is extremely becoming, came into high fashion a few years ago, under the name of the Slavonian, at the Imperial court.

BUONAPARTIANA.

(Continued from p. 520.)

EARLY on Monday morning, August 7, Sir George Cockburn went on board the Bellerophon to superintend the inspection of Buonaparte's baggage; it consisted of two services of plate, several articles in gold, a superb toilet of plate, books, beds, &c. They found but 4000 gold Napoleons, and these were sealed up and detained. They were all sent on board the Northumberland about eleven o'clock. Buonaparte had brought with him from France about forty servants, amongst whom were a groom, postillion, and lamplighter. Two thirds of these were sent on board the Eurotas. As soon as his baggage had been removed from one ship to the other, the parting scene commenced, which was truly affecting. All wept, but particularly Savary, and a Polish officer (six feet two inches high) who had been exalted from the ranks by Buonaparte. He clung to his master's knees — wrote an interesting letter to Lord Keith, entreating permission to accompany him, even in the most menial capacity, which could not be admitted. Previous to the moment of separation, Buonaparte gave some of his officers left behind a certificate to the following effect, which had been first drawn up, at the general request, by General Gorgaud, and then altered by Buonaparte himself and signed.

"Circumstances prevent my retaining you any longer near me. *You have served me with zeal. I have always been satisfied with you. Your conduct on this last occasion deserves my praise, and confirms me in what I had reason to expect from you.*

"On board the Northumberland, 7th August, 1815. NAPOLN."

The words in Italics were substituted by Buonaparte for — "In my prosperity you have served me with zeal, and by accompanying me in my adversity you have confirmed the good opinion I had of you. Receive my thanks."

At half past eleven, Lord Keith, in the barge of the Tonnant, went on board the Bellerophon to receive Buonaparte and those who were to accompany him. Buonaparte, before their arrival and afterwards, addressed himself to Captain Maitland and the officers of the Bellerophon. After descending the ladder into the barge he pulled off his hat to them again. Lord Keith received

ceived in the barge the following personages: — Buonaparte; General Bertrand and Madame Bertrand, with their children; Count and Countess Montholon and child; Count Lascasses; General Gorgaud; nine men and three women servants. Buonaparte's surgeon refused to accompany him; upon which the surgeon of the Bellerophon* offered to supply his place. — Buonaparte was this day dressed in a cocked hat, much worn, with a tri-coloured cockade; his coat was buttoned close round him — a plain green one, with a red collar; he had three orders, two crosses, and a large silver star, with the inscription *Honneur et Patrie;* white breeches, silk stockings, and gold buckles. Savary and Lallemand were left behind in the Bellerophon. Savary seemed in great dread of being given up to the French government, repeatedly asserting that the honour of England would not allow him to be landed again on the shores of France.

About twelve o'clock the Tonnant's barge reached the Northumberland. Bertrand stepped first upon deck, Buonaparte next, mounting the side of the ship with the activity of a seaman. The marines were drawn out and received him, but merely as a general, presenting arms to him. He pulled off his hat. As soon as he was upon deck, he said to Sir George Cockburn — "*Je suis à vos ordres.*" He bowed to Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttleton, who were near the Admiral, and spoke to them a few words, to which they replied. To an officer he said, "*Dans quel corps servez vous?*" — (In what corps do you serve?) The officer replied, "In the artillery." Buonaparte immediately rejoined, "*Je sors de cette service moimeme.*" — (I was originally in that service myself.) After taking leave of the officers who had accompanied him from the Bellerophon, and embracing the nephew of Josephine, who was not going to St. Helena, he went into the after-cabin, where, besides his principal companions, were assembled Lord Keith, Sir George Cockburn, Lord Lowther, the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, &c.

Bertrand. — I never gave in my adhesion to Louis XVIII.: it is therefore palpably unjust to proscribe me. However, I shall return in a year or two, to superintend the education of my children.

Madame Bertrand appeared much distressed; said she was obliged to leave Paris in a hurry, without clothes or any necessary. She had lived in the house now occupied by the Duke de Berri. She spoke most flatteringly of her husband; said the Emperor was too great a man to be depressed by circumstances; and concluded by expressing a wish for some Paris papers. Count Montholon spoke of the improvements made by Buonaparte in Paris; alluded to his bilious complaint, which required much exercise. The Countess Montholon is a very interesting woman, she said little. — Bertrand asked what we should have done, had we taken Buonaparte at sea? — "As we are doing now," was the reply. — Lord Keith took leave in the afternoon of Buonaparte, and returned on board the Tonnant.

Lord Lowther and the Hon. Mr. Lyttleton now entered into very earnest conversation with him, which continued for two hours, of which the following is a part:

He was asked his opinion of the British infantry.

Buonaparte — Long wars make good soldiers — the cavalry of both nations, he said, was excellent — our artillery had derived much improvement from the French.

Of the Duke of Wellington he seemed to avoid giving any opinion. To a question about Louis XVIII. —

Buonaparte — He is a good sort of man — too fond of the table and of pretty sayings. He is not calculated for the French. The Duchess of Angouleme is the only *man* in the family. The French must have such a man as myself.

One of his attendants, Bertrand, we believe, gave his opinion of the Emperor of Russia, that he was a good man; his heart better than his head; that he did not think him a great man.

Buonaparte, taking a pinch of snuff, and inclining his head almost into the face of the speaker, replied, "*Ni moi non plus.*" (nor I, neither.)

He broke out into some invectives against the conduct of the Allies; called it perfidious, treacherous.

"But you seem to forget that you were in Elba in virtue of a solemn treaty

* Buonaparte solicited Mr. O'Meara, surgeon of the Bellerophon, to attend him in the same capacity, which Lord Keith consented to, and an exchange between the surgeons of the Bellerophon and Northumberland was, in consequence, speedily effected. Buonaparte endeavoured to make Mr. O'Meara forget his duty, even at the commencement, by proffering him a salary of 500*l.* per annum: but this gentleman rejected the overture, and said that the pay of his king was enough to satisfy him!

treaty — that no molestation was offered you, yet you left it in violation of that treaty."

Buonaparte — I was an independent sovereign — I had a right to make war upon another sovereign — upon Louis XVIII. if I chose. I did do it, and I beat him with a few hundred men.

Touching upon St. Helena, he seemed not only indignant, but surprised at being sent there.

Buonaparte — I would have given my word of honour to have remained quiet, and to have held no political correspondence in England. I would have pledged myself not to quit the place assigned me, but to live as a simple individual.

"That seems to be next to impossible; for though you have had great reverses, you could never so far forget what you had been, as to conceive yourself to be, or conduct yourself as, a simple individual."

Buonaparte — But why not let me remain in England upon my parole of honour?

Reply — You forget that some hundreds of French officers violated their parole of honour, and that not only you did not express any indignation against them, but received them with particular distinction — Lefebvre Desnouettes for instance.

Buonaparte made no remark upon this.

Of the Prince Regent he spoke in the highest terms, adding, that he was the only Sovereign in Europe that had been consistent, constant, and vigorous — that it was he who had been the real cause of defeating all his designs and destroying his power.

As he was very communicative, and seemed desirous of a very free conversation with these two young gentlemen, they availed themselves of the opportunity, and entered into a review of much of his conduct. We understand that they asked him how he came to commit the impolicy of attacking Spain — the motives for the Berlin and the Milan decrees — the war against Russia — the refusal of the terms of peace offered him before the first capture of Paris, &c. To all these questions, we hear, he gave full answers, not avoiding but rather encouraging the discussion. At the expiration of two hours, Lord Lowther and Mr. Lyttelton took leave of them, and went ashore.*

His cabin in the Northumberland is fitted up with great elegance; his bed is peculiarly handsome, and the linen upon it very fine; his toilet is of silver. Among other articles upon it is a magnificent snuff-box, upon which is embossed, in gold, an eagle, with a crown, flying from Elba to the coast of France; the eagle just seeing the coast of France, and the respective distances, are admirably executed. The valet-de-chambres are particularly fine men; they, and all about him, always address him by the title of Emperor. One of them was formerly a servant of the Duke of York.

Liberty having been afforded to Buonaparte and his companions to procure from England any articles of luxury or accommodation they might desire, they sent frequently ashore, and purchased a billiard table, wines of the most costly description, an immense quantity of playing-cards, chessmen, &c. and the best books procurable in the English language, the Ex-Emperor having suddenly grown exceedingly fond of that language!

*** In page 81 is mentioned the promotion of Lord Francis Spencer to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Churchill of Sandridge. Q. if that title was not already enjoyed by his father the Duke of Marlborough? S. H. C.

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* The London papers having misrepresented the conversation between Buonaparte and the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, we have authority (says the editor of the *Worcester Herald*) to make the following corrections in their statement.

"It is not true that Buonaparte said, '*Ni moi non plus*' (nor I neither) when the person with whom he was conversing said he did not admire the Emperor Alexander. That gentleman did not distinctly hear Buonaparte's answer to his remark. — There was a good deal of noise on deck at the time. — Buonaparte did not expatiate on the magnanimity, &c. of the Prince Regent. He never mentioned His Royal Highness but once, viz. when he said, '*Je voulois preparer au Prince Regent l'epoque la plus glorieuse de son regne*,' (I wished to prepare for the Prince Regent the most glorious epoch of his reign, *i. e.* that in which he might have given an asylum to his greatest enemy.) — There is some inaccuracy in the way in which the escape of the prisoners of war, and of Lefebvre Desnouettes, is introduced. This remark was provoked by an expression of Buonaparte's — '*Que ce ne serait pas possible de s'evader*' (that it would not be possible to escape); which he was applying to St. Helena, but which the person to whom he was speaking, not having heard the beginning of the sentence, thought he had applied to Great Britain. — He never mentioned the Duchess d'Angouleme, nor any other of the Bourbons individually."

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

98. *An Historical Inquiry into the Ancient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown: commencing with the period in which* Great Britain *formed a part of the* Roman *Empire. By* James Baldwin Brown, *Esq. of the* Inner Temple. *Vol I. The Reign of the Emperor* Constantine *the Great; 8vo. pp. 24 of Preface, 48 of History, 76 of Notes, and 70 of Appendix.* Underwood.

MR. BROWN, who has already distinguished himself by a well-digested publication, under the title of "An Historical Account of the Laws enacted against the Catholics, both in England and Ireland: of the Ameliorations which they have undergone during the present Reign, and of their existent state: to which are added, a short Account of the Laws for the Punishment of Heresy in general; a brief Review of the Merits of the Catholic Question; and copious Notes, tending principally to illustrate the Views and Conduct of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, and Sectarians, with regard to Toleration, when in the enjoyment of Power;"

continues, in the present Work, to display much talent and persevering industry on the subject he so strenuously advocates.

"The first chapter of this Work (we use his own words in an advertisement) was deposited in MS. in the Office of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a view to its being printed by the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir John Cox Hippisley, at whose suggestion it was originally undertaken. That plan having failed, from the non-official character of the document, at the earnest request of that gentleman, and of others to whom the design had been communicated, and with the acquiescence of the Noble Viscount, the method of a Subscription was resorted to, as the best calculated to answer the ends of the publication. To its utility, the following testimony was borne in Parliament, by the honourable and learned Baronet, to whom allusion has already been made, on moving* the printing of some official documents connected with the Catholic question.—'I regret,' said Sir John Hippisley, upon that occasion, 'that I cannot afford the House the same facility in consulting a most valuable Report on the Ancient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown, by Mr. Brown, of the Temple. A copy of that document has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which every gentleman would do well to consult, before he gives a vote upon the important question which it so pointedly illustrates'."

"The appearance of this Part," Mr. Brown assures us, "has been in a great measure delayed by the untoward aspect of the times, which seemed likely to prevent the decision of the question which it is the principal object of the Work to illustrate, during the present Session of Parliament. In spite of these difficulties, that great question is, however, again about to be agitated, with, it is more to be hoped than expected, some little probability of placing it in a point of view that, whilst it will afford to the Catholic petitioners the prospect of a speedy exemption from the pains, penalties, and disabilities, to which they are still liable, will secure to the members of the Established Religion, and other professors of the Protestant Faith, the full enjoyment of those rights of conscience, to which they have long so strenuously and effectually asserted their right, together with all that political ascendancy which the Religion of the State can be equitably entitled to possess. Convinced that this object, however 'devoutly to be wished,' is never to be obtained but by the exercise of a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, the author of the 'Historical Inquiry into the Ancient Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Crown' has made, and will still make it his business, to collect such evidence as seems best calculated to convince the Catholics, that the security required of them, in reserving to the Crown a *Veto* on the appointment of their bishops, and a proper controul over their communications with the papal see, in matters of external regulation, is quite consistent with the interference of the Supreme Secular magistrate in the concerns of the Church, from the period at which it was first united with the state, under their favourite Emperor Constantine the Great, to the moment when the Roman Catholic Faith ceased to be the established religion of the country. The method intended to be pursued in carrying this plan into execution has been fully detailed in the Prospectus, formerly issued, and in the preface to the part of the work

* "Wednesday, July 6, 1814."

work now published. No pains have been spared to render that part worthy of the support of the publick, and more particularly of the members of the legislature, for whose use it was originally undertaken—it remains for them to determine whether the plan shall be completed; as, independent of the labour required in its composition, the number of references, and quantity of documents in foreign languages, render the charges of printing more than usually heavy. To meet these, a large number of Subscribers is necessary; and the author must, therefore, beg leave respectfully to request, that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who may wish to encourage the Work, will have the goodness to forward their names to the Publishers of this Part, as early as possible, that he may be enabled to ascertain what number of the subsequent Parts it will be requisite to print, as it is not probable that, after the first impression is disposed of, his other avocations will admit of their being re-published. Should they come forward in sufficient numbers, the whole plan embraced by the Proposals already issued, may be expected to be completed before the Question is again agitated. That portion of the Work will be comprised in Three, Four, (or, at the furthest, Five) Parts; the First of which, embracing the Reign of Constantine the Great, is already published, and the remainder will appear in as quick succession as the nature of the Work will allow. The Second Part will embrace the proceedings on the Arian Heresy, not included in the first, and a review of those ecclesiastical laws and regulations in which the secular power was concerned, to the death of Constantine the Great, (amongst which will be particularly noticed *a direct prohibition, by that Emperor, of the election of a Bishop, arising from political considerations,*) together with a summary of the proofs which those transactions afford of his interference in the concerns of the Church, in imitation of that already printed at the close of the proceedings on the Donatist Schism during his reign. And it may be proper to state, that from the present Part having unavoidably exceeded its limits, the next will be less in size, and, when put to press, will consequently give occasion for less delay in its publication. From the Prospectus of the whole Work, it will appear, that whilst a desire of throwing further light upon the Catholic question, under the new aspect which it has lately presented, was the originating motive to the undertaking—its execution will embrace every point connected with the exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction by the supreme Secular Power of these Realms, during the period which it embraces; so as to render it, as far as the ability and industry of the author will permit, a complete treatise on a subject which has hitherto been neither fully nor impartially examined."

99. *A Letter addressed to an English Lady of Fashion at* Paris. 8*vo. pp.* 46. Hatchard.

A RATIONAL and pious exhortation to our countrywomen in general to avoid habits of luxury and dissipation; and particularly to abhor those daring outrages of decency and religion which have demoralized a neighbouring nation.

In answer to the admirers of the magnificence of Paris, the Letter-writer says,

"Let us consider these stupendous galleries dismantled of their plunder; emptied of the spoils, so unjustly raked together; and then let us extol the magnificence of the buildings, and wish that we could rival them in glory. No one can admire, more than I do, the beautiful science of architecture. The stately column, the graceful arch, the stupendous dome, all enchant my eye, and fill it with wonder and delight. And so far, indeed, I agree with those who are ambitious for the grandeur of our own city, that if we do erect any new public buildings, I would have them in good taste. But it appears to me, that if we contend with other countries in the size of our edifices, we shall be foiled in the trial. Our country itself is small, and thickly inhabited; and to attempt to place large buildings in it, would be like crowding a small boudoir with ponderous furniture; the furniture would not be seen to advantage; the boudoir would be but a lumber closet. This is exemplified even in our churches in London; particularly in that of St. Paul, which loses much of its beauty by being clustered up by surrounding buildings. What, indeed, can be done in this busy town? must we depopulate it, in order to adorn it? must we drive from it our merchants, our shopkeepers, our artificers, in order to embellish it? No; let us still remain a commercial and an industrious nation; a nation of arts, manufactures, and commerce; but let us not aim at what, if attained, would only help to hasten on our own destruction.

"Too well I know that public edifices, of one kind in particular, are much wanted; I mean buildings dedicated to the service of that Almighty Being,

Being, who has hitherto stretched out his arm to protect us, and heaped upon us blessings innumerable! And shall we receive good at the hand of God, and not attempt to make him any return for all his bounty? Shall we suffer our poorer neighbours to perish for want of the bread of life, because we have not churches in the great metropolis that will contain them? and shall we talk of public monuments of glory, while the rich and the poor have not places where they can meet together, to render thanks to the common Father of all?"

Some pleasing traits are given of the various Charitable institutions, with which the great Metropolis of the British Empire abounds; particularly of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the School for the Indigent Blind.

100. *Symbolic Illustrations of the History of* England, *from the* Roman *Invasion, to the present time: accompanied with a Narrative of the principal Events, designed more particularly for the Instruction of Young Persons. By* Mary Ann Rundall, *of* Bath; *Author of the "Grammar of Sacred History."* 12*mo.* Black *and Co. pp.* 642. 2*l.* 2*s.*

SYMBOLIC writing, by far the most anticnt species known, has so long been laid aside, in preference to the mode of communicating ideas by means of alphabetic characters, that it may, perhaps, be proposed as a question, What advantage is expected to be derived to society by the revival of the use of symbols?

In an age of philosophical enquiry like the present, and when experiment is justly substituted for hypothesis, the preface to the work before us will be perused with considerable attention, as containing an answer, and a very satisfactory one, to this question.—Miss Rundall, in her professional occupation, had observed, with regret, the indifference of youth to the English History, and the general forgetfulness, as to its facts, which prevailed amongst her pupils: this circumstance excited enquiry; and the result was, that the great variety of pictures, describing the events of antient story in Greece or Romé, compared with the few similar representations which exist of passages equally interesting in our own annals, had superinduced a partiality towards the history of those antient nations.

Miss Rundall, with a candour highly creditable to her integrity, has acknowledged, that the first hint of the present work was taken from an idea expressed in M. Von Feinagle's *Mnemonics:* and she has exhibited the diagram of Von Feinagle, which suggested to her the plan of her publication. The system of M. Von Feinagle is, we believe, in the opinion of some competent judges, one of questionable utility: and, from what we already know of that system, we are free to confess that, in our present view of it, without anticipating any final decision on its merits, this scion is preferable to the stock from which it sprang.

It is not merely for the purpose of imprinting on the memory *words* and *names*, that symbols have been adopted by this lady. Her symbols represent much more than mere simple ideas, or isolated facts; the greater part of them exhibit, each in a compact diagram, short narrations or histories; and thus, not only identify, but compress the objects of study, and, by the ingenuity of their construction, excite the ardent inquisitiveness of the learner; and trace the images upon the mind, with a *clearness* and *peculiarity*, which seem calculated materially to aid the memory, and indelibly to fix upon it the subjects submitted to examination.

Our limits preclude our further entering into the character and high excellences of the present work. We shall, therefore, after mentioning a few of the most apparently impressive, as well as clear, and some of them elegant, symbols, leave this book, with our hearty recommendation to the candid and inquisitive reader, declaring it to be our opinion, that no seminary of respectability ought to be long without a copy of it for the use of the higher classes.

The first symbol, representing the Druidical Sacrifice, consists of their well-known wicker image, with right lines, on either side surmounted by acorns, and upholding flaming torches.

The descent of the Romans in Britain, is described by the Roman capital letter B, enclosing the Roman standard, an eagle; and the introduction

duction of Christianity is described by the same letter, surmounted by a cross.

The symbol for Canute reproving his flatterers, is a chair standing on the margin of the waves, with an erect line, surmounted by a crown, to denote the king; and six shorter lines with spear heads.

A correct delineation of the ancient curfew, and an extinguisher, on which is marked the figure of 8, describe that memorable passage in the history of our first William, his mandate to extinguish lights at eight o'clock, upon the sound of the curfew.

The bending wood represents the resistance of the Kentish men; and the prancing steed, with his rider thrown, described by a right line, and a crown fallen from its summit, depicts the mode of the Conqueror's death.

The awful plague, which desolated Europe and Asia in 1349, is symbolically represented by a globe, and a figure of Death standing by it, and covering with his hands those two quarters of the world.

Death, with his scythe, dividing the arms of London, is the symbol chosen to represent the plague of 1665, by which, nearly one half of the inhabitants of the metropolis are supposed to have been cut off.

The last symbol which we shall describe, is that representing the feudal system, as a *crown*, which sustains, by *fine lines*, several coronets, and to these, appended by *chains*, as many commoners' hats.

The number of symbols is about 250. The narrative of the subject of each symbol, constitutes a chapter in the book with a reference to the copper plate.

It affords us real pleasure to observe, that this ingenious performance has been honoured by the patronage of the Princess Elizabeth, to whom the volume is, by her express permission, dedicated.

101. M. Accii Plauti *Comœdiæ quatuor*, Amphitruo, Aulularia, Captivi, Rudens, *ad Usum Scholarum: Notulis* Anglicis *et Glossario accommodatæ.* 12*mo. pp.* 246.

102. Eutropii *Historiæ Romanæ Libri Septem; cum Notis* Anglicis *et Quæstionibus, ad erudiendam Juventutem Historia Geographiaque antiqua accommodatis. Studio* C. Bradley. 12*mo. pp.* 116.

103. Æsopi *Fabulæ selectæ. With* English *Notes, for the Use of Schools. With* English *Fables, selected from* Croxall's Æsop, *and intended as first Exercises for translating into* Latin. 12*mo. pp.* 64.

104. *Elements of* Hebrew *Grammar. In Two Parts: Part I. The Doctrine of the Vowel Points, and the Rudiments of the Grammar; Part II. The Structure and Idioms of the Language. With an Appendix, containing the Notation of the* Hebrew *Verbs in* Roman *Letters. By* J. F. Gyles, *Esq. A. M.* 8*vo. pp.* 212.

105. *A* French *Dictionary, on a Plan entirely new; wherein all the Words are so arranged, and divided, as to render their Pronunciation both easy and accurate. With an Index, pointing out the Place of each: producing what, in the Author's opinion, was necessary, and wanting toward the perfect Knowledge of this Language. By* William Smith, *M. A.* 8*vo. pp.* 216.

THOUGH we have not room to enter into the peculiar merits of these various productions *ex Ædibus Valpianis*, we gladly give their titles; and congratulate our Country on the laudable zeal which actuates this intelligent and enterprizing young Printer in the pursuits of Literature. We heartily wish him the success he well deserves.

106. *A New Plan of Education, which consists in placing all Words in a striking point of view, so as to make a lasting impression upon the mind; whereby the Art of Spelling, Pronouncing, and Reading, may be completely attained in a short time, and with little labour. By the Rev.* John Snape, *olim è Coll.* Jes. Oxon. 12*mo.* Longman *and Co.*

THIS "New Plan" consists of four small volumes, printed at Wolverhampton, 1809—1811; and exhibits so much ingenuity and patient industry on the part of the Author, that we cannot but regret to see so much ability displayed to so little real use. Mr. John Snape, we perceive, was formerly of Jesus College, Oxford. He does not appear to have taken any degree; but we heartily hope that he has some tolerable preferment in the Church, or at least some better dependance than the casual

casual profits arising from the sale of these volumes, which are certainly rather too complex for the use of children, however amusing they may prove to the adept in Philology.

In a brief advertisement to the fourth part, Mr. Snape says,

"For the last twenty or thirty years, Orthoepy has been a favourite study; and still, it is very imperfectly known or little understood. The object therefore of the present work is to make it better known and more generally understood. And this perhaps may be best effected, by exhibiting the language in its terminations, and giving the corresponding rule of pronunciation.

"In the present part the scholar learns, by rule and reason, the right pronunciation of five hundred words at once. And by no other means whatever, can he learn above one word at a time, and which he will forget again. One rule and one reason will pronounce thousands of syllables, without spelling them."

We had just finished the preceding remarks, when we received a letter from the well-intentioned Author, on a similar subject with his "Plan;" but, instead of using it, we shall give a short specimen of his Work.

Syllabication, as far as concerns the accented syllable, to be consistent and uniform with other words, will stand as follows; and the intervening consonants must be pronounced according to their respective rules:—

Vish us	1. Vic ious a—c like sh
nesh ence	2. nesc ience b—sc like sh
vizh un	3. vis ion d—s like zh
mish un	4. miss ion f—ss like sh
vish us	5. vit ious g—t like sh
treazh ure	6. treas ure k—s like zh
fish ure	7. fiss ure m—ss like sh
tas it	8. tac it 60—c like s
maj ic	9. mag ic 61—g like j.

107. Arthur *and* Alice; *or, The Little Wanderers.*

108. Walter *and* Herbert; *or, Precipitation and Slowness equally subversive of good Intention.*

109. *Whim and Contradiction; or, The Party of Pleasure.*

THESE pretty little volumes, all by the same Author, are part of the Christmas and New Year's treat provided for the recreation and reward of Children of both sexes, by Mr. John Harris, the legitimate successor of Mr. John Newbery, the benevolent and intelligent projector of this species of entertaining publications for the Juvenile Library. It was the study of Mr. John Newbery, and his successor follows the example, "to publish Books that have a tendency to promote the cause of Religion and Virtue;" to which the Review of Works intended for Youth, in the late Mrs. Trimmer's "Guardian of Education," bears ample testimony. And such is the description under which the three little volumes now before us deserve to be classed. One of them was slightly noticed in the First Part of the present Volume, p. 345; and, on a re-perusal, we cannot but again express our approbation, both of "Arthur and Alice," and the little volumes which now accompany that pleasing Tale.

110. *The Fishermen; a Tale for Young Persons; by the Author of A Cup of Sweets, Godmother's Tales, &c. &c.* 12*mo. pp.* 144. Harris.

THIS is another work by the Author of the preceding article; but on a higher scale, for young persons of a somewhat larger growth. The characters of the Fishermen, and of their habitation on the lofty cliffs of Devonshire, are well drawn; and some respectable personages, whom that delightful situation had induced to make that neighbourhood their residence, are pleasingly introduced, in contrast to the simple manners of the aboriginal inhabitants.

111. *The Soldier's Family, and other Tales.* 12*mo. pp.* 178. Harris.

THIS little volume, which is also by the same Author, is equally commendable. It contains Three distinct Tales, each pleasing and instructive.

"The Soldier's Family" is a striking proof that integrity and regular conduct in the lower departments of life are rarely unrewarded.

The scene of the second, "Lenore and Lieschen," is in Holland; and it contains some well-drawn characters.

The third, "The Relations," cannot fail of exciting a very proper degree of emotion in the minds of youth.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Heidelberg, Dec. 4.—We can now communicate correct information on circumstances, interesting not only to this University, but to the Literature of Germany. It is well-known, that the University of Heidelberg possessed, until the year 1622, a collection of books and MSS. the most considerable in Germany, and which, in Joseph Scaliger's opinion, was at that time richer than even the Vatican Library; and that this celebrated library, whose MSS. alone were valued at 80,000 crowns, was, in the above year, in consequence of the capture and plundering of the city by the army of General Tilly, sent as a present by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria to Pope Gregory XV., and conveyed from Heidelberg to Rome by the famous scholar Leo Allatius. This Heidelberg library, at least as much of it as actually reached Rome, (for many of the manuscripts were torn or dispersed among private hands by the sacking of the city) formed since that time, under the name of *Bibliotheca Palatina*, a particular division of the Vatican Library; and in most of the manuscripts there is still to be found, as a memorial of the fate by which they were torn from us, a leaf with the Bavarian arms, and the following inscription:—*Sum de Bibliotheca quam, Heidelberga capta, spolium fecit et Papæ Gregorio XV. trophæum misit Maximilianus utriusque Bavariæ Dux et S.R.I. Elector* 1623. Thirty-eight of these MSS. forming part of the 500 MSS. of the Vatican which the Papal Government ceded to the French Republic in 1797, by the Treaty of Tolentino, were deposited in the National Library at Paris. We have long wished for the recovery of our lost treasures, and at last the opportunity presented itself on the general restoration, last autumn, of the works of Art, of which the French had robbed other countries; and this opportunity, which offered the prospect of recovering, not only the 38 Heidelberg MSS. but the whole of the Bibliotheca Palatina, carried to Rome, was not left unimproved by our Government. As soon as it was ascertained that a reclamation of this kind would be readily attended to by the Ministers of the Allied Powers, Professor Wilken, Pro-rector of our University, was commissioned on the 2d of September, to proceed to Paris, in order to prosecute the claims. To the uncommonly active assistance of the Austrian Minister, Count Wessenberg, and the Prussian, Baron Humboldt, we have it to ascribe, that the Papal Commissioners, the brothers Canova, and the Abbate Marini, agreed without any difficulty to give up the 38 MSS. to the University of Heidelberg, the Pope's approbation being first obtained; and that in the mean time, until this sanction, the above MSS. should be placed in the hands of General Muffling, the Governor of Paris, which was accordingly done. That the Papal approbation would not be withheld, might have been expected with certainty from the known reasonableness and justice of the present Head of the Church. This hope has not been frustrated. To-day, a letter has been received from Prince Hardenberg, acquainting the University, that the Pope has given his consent to the restoration of the above 38 MSS. Thus a part of our once celebrated literary treasures returns to us, among which is the famous Codex Palatinus of the Greek Anthology, the MSS. of small geographical works, the Antoninus Liberalis, which Bast, in his Critical Letters to M. Boissonnade, describes and uses in so masterly a manner, four ancient and valuable MSS. of Plutarch's Works, &c.; and we are also entitled to cherish the hope that the future steps taken for the recovery of those remaining in the Vatican, will be equally successful. Among others, we may expect that the valuable monuments of our ancient language and poetry, which could with difficulty be made use of at Rome, will be restored to their home from banishment. It may undoubtedly be hoped that the literary treasures torn from Germany by inconsiderate religious animosity, will be willingly restored by the Papal Chair, that has been so highly indebted to the Powers of Germany.

(From a German Paper.)

Mentz, Dec. 13.—The Archduke Charles, before his departure, made a present to the Library of our city, to be kept as a token of his regard, of a copy of his work which appeared at Vienna in 1813, under the title of "Principles of the Art of War, illustrated by a description of the Campaign made in Germany in 1796." This is the first production published by a General in Chief on this epoch, which will be so memorable for posterity.

The illustrious Author hath promised to enrich our Library by a second work, which will shortly appear under the title of "Commentaries on the Principles of the Art of War," and will form the sequel of the above work.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

The Apotheosis of POMPEY THE GREAT, *Translated from* LUCAN, *by* H. S. BOYD.

THINK not, his Manes slumber'd in the dust:
Deem not, those lowly ashes could retain
A Shade so mighty! From the tomb he burst,
And, leaving that inglorious tenement,
Soar'd on the gale, and sought the realm of Jove.
Where Æther's plains beneath the stars extend,
Between the earth and Cynthia's lucid path,
The hallow'd Shades of mortals deified,
In glory dwell; whom Virtue's holy fire
Made blameless, patient 'mid the teeming ills
That harbour here, and when their race was run,
Compos'd their spirits in eternal peace.
They come not there, enshrin'd in gold, or laid
On piles that blaze with costly frankincense.
There, when he view'd the pure æthereal light,
The rolling planets, and the golden orbs,
That stud the sapphire canopy, he saw
What dismal darkness our most brilliant day
Envelopes, and beheld, with scornful glance,
The wretched remnant of his abject corse.
Thence, o'er Emathia's crimson field, and o'er
The camp of guilty Cæsar, and the fleet
That crown'd Old Ocean's tide, he wing'd his flight;
And seated to redress the wrongs of man,
In Brutus' sacred breast he rear'd his shrine,
And fix'd in Cato's soul his dwelling-place.

EPITAPH

On JOHN CARROL, *late Major in His Majesty's service, and Lieut.-colonel of the* Portuguese *Army, who died in the* Pyrennees, *in Jan.* 1813, *aged* 37.

[He had leave of absence, to return to his family, on account of his ill-health, in Dec. 1812, when the Author of the following lines met him near St. Jean de Luz: but nothing could induce him to quit the Army on service; and he died a martyr to his zeal, energies, and exertions, leaving an amiable wife and three children to mourn his loss But, in the midst of their affliction, the recollection of his heroic conduct in the service of his King and Country, cannot fail to afford them a considerable portion of consolation.]

YE, who the page of life with feeling scan,
And sigh to think how fleet the days of man,
Who, with the just, the gen'rous, and the brave,
Lament that "Glory leads but to the Grave,"
Ah! turn the pensive eye—let Fancy guide
To lands where Carrol fought, where Carrol died.
There, 'mid the cypress wreath, bid roses bloom,
To grace the Warrior's rest—the Soldier's tomb;
There bid the storm be still, the torrent cease,
And Zephyr, sighing, tell his soul 's at peace.
Husband and father! thou, whose halcyon hours,
In home's endearing smiles, are crown'd with flowers,
Whose children oft to Heaven their voices raise,
To call down blessings on thy length'ning days,
In pity bring an offering to his shrine,
Whose home was dear, whose heart was fond as thine.
Heroes of many fields, that hero mourn,
Who life's best blandishment could nobly scorn
To brave the mountain steep—the wintry sky—
The battle's rage—the storm's inclemency,
And for his Country live—and for his Country die.

Lieut.-col. Carrol was brother to Capt. Carrol, R. N. and to Mrs. General Nelson, to whom the foregoing lines were sent by the Author.

Irun, Aug. 22, 1815.

ODE

Written on a blank leaf in MOORE'S Irish *Melodies.*

(From an Irish *paper.)*

ERIN! his heart of truth
At length is wholly thine,
Albeit his careless youth
Was spent 'mid smiles and wine:
You watch'd his dawn of future fame,
Through many a day of grief and shame,
When cold apostate slaves withdrew the hand—
You held the high Harp to his eye,
And wept to see your lone hope lie
So long in Pleasure's bower, fetter'd in flow'ry band.

The wizard hand that fram'd,
Had wav'd its last farewell;
The latest soul * was tam'd
In death that knew the spell:
Each after-hand that vainly tried
To waken notes of former pride
(Thro' lapse of mould'ring ages dim)
Backward, disgrac'd and baffled fell—
In silence slept the pow'rful spell,
As if 't would wake for him, and *only* him.

---

* Carolan.

Beneath

Beneath his wond'rous hand
Awaked delighted, free,
Each string, from soft to grand,
From love to liberty.
Oh! there be hearts (nor they the worst),
Enthusiast, fond'st hopes have nurst,
Heard his wild lays, and saw the while
Chains, then first with blushes worn;
Arms, in defiance tost, and scorn,
And eyes that darkly frown'd, or lighten'd
to a smile.

Whether by lonely stream,
Or 'mid the trembling leaves,
Wanders my waking dream
Of life, that smiles and grieves.
Whether the young vain hope that led
To Fancy's fields, be mute and dead;
No print of mine, marking the lovely
waste—
My heart shall still frequent the sod
By him, the sweetest Minstrel, trod,
And bless the greener rings his fairy feet
have trac'd *. ULLIN.

TO CORYDON.

THE lark carols high on the morn;
The mountain ash waves in the breeze;
Fair Summer revisits the lawn—
But I have no pleasure in these:

The Sun 's peeping far in the East;
The rivulet winds thro' the glen;
The owlet's dull hooting has ceas'd;
And the wood-nymphs are sporting
again:

But the rivulet sprinkles for thee
A freshness which I cannot share;
And what are the wood-nymphs to me,
Who lament that my Jenny 's not here?

I care not a whit for the beam
That chases the orient dew;
It may gild both the forest and stream,
And delight such a lover as you.

Yet oh—if my Jenny were here,
To admire the lark's early song,
I would follow his flight thro' the air,
And intreat him the strain to prolong.

The lawn's fairest flower I'd raise
To repose on the breast of my love,
And to Echo would babble her praise,
Who should tell it again to the grove.

She comes—and the moss-rose appears
More sweet as she passes the plain;
Tho' its bosom is moisten'd with tears,
It seems to be smiling again:—

Ah no—'tis n't she—in its birth
Thus again hath my happiness flown,—
Oh, Corydon, stifle your mirth,
Or leave me to wander alone.

D. F.

* This allusion is to the common superstition, that circles of brighter verdure on our sward are marks of fairy revelry.

SONG.

IF lost in night the cheering scene
That rose to Fancy's raptur'd view,
Shall Pleasure's train no more be seen,
No change departed joys renew?

Yes, Stranger, tho' the varying ray
Of worldly favour fail to shine;
Tho' gloom or sadness sour thy day,
And treach'rous Fortune's frown be
thine;

If, Virtue's fair behests obey'd,
No stain thy blameless life disclose,
Nor conscious guilt, nor faith betray'd,
Deny the inward thought repose;

Still many a joy shall Hope supply,
And bid relentless Memory cease;
And many a smile from Friendship's eye,
Shall soothe the wearied soul to peace.

March 1812. X.

LINES

Addressed to Mr. CHARLES INCLEDON, *late of* Covent Garden Theatre.

FAM'D Orpheus, as the story goes,
With skilful hand could touch the lyre,
And wake to sense of pleasure those
Who dwelt in fabled Halls of fire.

But, Incledon, the meed was thine
With sounds mellifluous and rare
To sing in strains almost divine,
The bold, sublime, pathetic air.

Who hath not, in thy halcyon days,
With rapture listen'd to thy song?
Who did not then decree the bays
A right which did to thee belong?

Or who shall now a compass bring,
Like that which once to thee was given,
When thou wast wont to sweetly sing,
As earth itself might seem a heaven.

J. CROW, *Wych-street.*

To the scientific Dr. R. HOOPER, *M. D. of Saville Row.* τω σοφω.

[This gentleman's library abounds with specimens of *pickled and preserved viscera*, in glass cases, whilst an enormous MAP OF EUROPE covers the vacant shelves, presumed to be intended once for *books*.]

STUDY with talent should combine
In Physic,—none but quacks would
part 'em:
Learning and genius are thine;
But—"*artis est celare artem.*"

PASQUIN.

EPIGRAMMA.

In CAMILLUM.

PRÆ cunctis aliis lætatur *jure* Camillus;
Legibus an potu? dic mihi, Cinna rogat.

OXONIENSIS.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1815.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS WITH FRANCE, &c.

THE Treaties and Conventions concluded with France are so voluminous, that we are under the necessity of confining ourselves to a brief, but clear analysis of their contents; with the exception of the Treaty of Alliance between the four great Powers, which we shall give without abridgment.

The first Treaty is the grand key or corner-stone of all. It is the Definitive Treaty between the Allied Powers and France, by which Peace is re-established upon the principle of securing to the Allies proper indemnities for the past, and solid guarantees for the future—the indemnities to be partly territorial and partly pecuniary. Upon this principle, Philippeville and Marienbourg with their districts, and the Duchy of Bouillon; Sarre Louis and the course of the Sarre; Landau and the left bank of the Lauter (Weissenbourg and a rayon of a thousand toises excepted); part of the Pays de Gex, the Commune of Ferney excepted, are to be ceded in perpetuity. The paramount influence which France exercised over the Principality of Monaco, is to be transferred to the King of Sardinia. The fortifications of Huninguen to be demolished, and none to be erected within three leagues of Basle. Eighteen fortresses (*viz.* Conde, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, Le Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, with Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitsch, and the Tete-de-Pont of Fort Louis,) to be occupied as temporary guarantees by 150,000 of the Allied troops for five years at the utmost, which troops are to be paid by France. A pecuniary indemnity to be also paid by France of 700 millions. The Slave Trade to be abolished. France, as our Readers recollect, had refused, in the Treaty of Paris of 1814, to abolish the trade immediately; but it now appears, that the King of France has, since his second restoration, abolished it in France by a decree of his own.

Annexed to this Treaty are several Conventions, which detail and regulate the execution of the main points laid down in the Definitive Treaty.

The *first* Convention regulates the mode of paying the 700 millions indemnity: the payments will amount to 16,000*l.* a day.

The *second* Convention relates to the occupation of the cautionary towns — the provisioning, paying, and equipping the troops. The first is to be furnished in kind. Fifty millions of francs are to be paid yearly for the pay and clothing of the Allied troops. But for the first year the sum is reduced to 30 millions. His Most Christian Majesty is allowed to keep garrisons in the towns situated in the territory occupied by the Allies; but the number is not to exceed a fixed rate.

The *third* Convention provides for the liquidation of claims by the subjects of foreign Powers for sums lent, articles furnished, arrears of pay, sums sent in letters put into the French post-office, &c. The claims of the Bank of Hamburgh are to be the object of a separate Convention.—A capital of 3,500,000 francs is to be written into the Great Book of the public debt of France with interest, as a fund of guarantee.

The *fourth* Convention relates entirely to the liquidation of the claims of British subjects. Those who had sums in the French funds, which, since January 1793, have been confiscated or sequestered, are to be written into the Great Book for the same sums. The interest upon the new Scrip is to begin paying on the 22d March, 1816. However, those who have consented to receive their interest at the rate of the *tiers consolide*, are excepted from the foregoing stipulation.—Life Annuities are also to be re-written into the Great Book. A capital of 3,500,000 francs is to be written into the Great Book, with interest, as a Guarantee Fund. When this is done, which must be by the 1st of January at the latest, Martinique and Guadaloupe are to be restored to France.

After this follows a document of the utmost importance. It is a Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia; by which they stipulate to maintain the Definitive Treaty in all its vigour, and engage to employ their united forces again, "should the same Revolutionary principles which supported the last criminal usurpation, again, under other forms, disturb France, and menace the repose of other States." This Treaty, signed on the same day with all the other documents, was communicated to the French Government by a Note from the Ministers of the Allied Powers. It is as follows:

Treaty of Alliance and Friendship between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Austria. Signed at Paris, the 20th of November, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity. — The purpose of the Alliance concluded at Vienna, the 25th day of March, 1815, having been happily attained by the re-establishment in France of the order of things which the last criminal

minal attempt of Napoleon Buonaparte had momentarily subverted; their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of All the Russias, and the King of Prussia, considering that the repose of Europe is essentially interwoven with the confirmation of the order of things founded on the maintenance of the Royal Authority and the Constitutional Charter, and wishing to employ all their means to prevent the general tranquillity (the object of the wishes of mankind, and the constant end of their efforts,) from being again disturbed; desirous, moreover, to draw closer the ties which unite them for the common interests of their people, have resolved to give to the principles solemnly laid down in the Treaties of Chaumont of the 1st March, 1814, and of Vienna of the 25th March, 1815, the application the most analogous to the present state of affairs, and to fix beforehand, by a solemn Treaty, the principles which they propose to follow, in order to guarantee Europe from the dangers by which she may still be menaced: for which purpose the High Contracting Parties have named to discuss, settle, and sign the conditions of this Treaty, namely—(Here follow the names and titles of the Plenipotentiaries, *viz.* Lord Castlereagh, Duke of Wellington, Prince of Metternich, and Baron of Wessenberg)—who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. 1. The High Contracting Parties reciprocally promise to *maintain, in its force and vigour, the Treaty* signed this day with his Most Christian Majesty, and to *see that the stipulations* of the said Treaty, as well as those of the particular Conventions which have reference thereto, shall be *strictly and faithfully executed* in their fullest extent.

Art. 2. The High Contracting Parties, having engaged in the war which is just terminated for the purpose of *maintaining inviolably* the *arrangements settled at Paris* last year, for the safety and interest of Europe, have judged it advisable to *renew the said engagements* by the present Act, and to confirm them as mutually obligatory, subject to the modifications contained in the Treaty signed this day with the Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and *particularly those by which Napoleon Buonaparte and his family*, in pursuance of the Treaty of the 11th of April, 1814, have been *for ever excluded from supreme power in France*, which exclusion the Contracting Powers bind themselves, by the present Act, to maintain in full vigour; and, should it be necessary, with the whole of their forces.—And as the same revolutionary principles which upheld the last criminal usurpation, might again, under other forms, convulse France, and thereby endanger the repose of other States; under these circumstances, the High Contracting Parties, solemnly admitting it to be their duty to redouble their watchfulness for the tranquillity and interests of their people, engage, in case so unfortunate an event should again occur, to concert amongst themselves, and with his Most Christian Majesty, the measures which they may judge necessary to be pursued for the safety of their respective States, and for the general tranquillity of Europe.

Art. 3. The High Contracting Parties, in agreeing with his Most Christian Majesty that a line of military positions in France should be occupied by a corps of Allied troops during a certain number of years, had in view to secure, as far as lay in their power, the effect of the stipulations contained in Articles 1 and 2 of the present Treaty; and uniformly disposed to adopt every salutary measure calculated to secure the tranquillity of Europe, by maintaining the order of things re-established in France, they engage, that in case the said body of troops should be attacked, or menaced with an attack, on the part of France, that the said Powers should be again obliged *to place themselves on a war establishment against that Power*; in order to maintain either of the said stipulations, or to secure and support the great interests to which they relate, each of the High Contracting Parties shall furnish, without delay, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Chaumont, and especially in pursuance of the 7th and 8th Articles of this Treaty, its full contingent of sixty thousand men, in addition to the forces left in France, or such part of the said contingent as the exigency of the case may require should be put in motion.

Art. 4. If, unfortunately, the forces stipulated in the preceding Article should be found insufficient, the High Contracting Parties will concert together, without loss of time, as to the additional number of troops to be furnished by each for the support of the common cause; and they engage to employ, in case of need, the whole of their forces, in order to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination; reserving to themselves the right to prescribe, by common consent, such conditions of Peace as shall hold out to Europe a sufficient guarantee against the recurrence of a similar calamity.

Art. 5. The High Contracting Parties having agreed to the dispositions laid down in the preceding Articles, for the purpose of securing the effect of their engagements during the period of the temporary occupation, declare, moreover, that even after the

the expiration of this measure, the said engagements shall still remain in full force and vigour, for the purpose of carrying into effect such measures as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the stipulations contained in the Articles 1 and 2 of the present Act.

Art. 6. To facilitate and to secure the execution of the present Treaty, and to consolidate the connexions which at the present moment so closely unite the four Sovereigns for the happiness of the world, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to renew their meetings at fixed periods, either under the immediate auspices of the Sovereigns themselves, or by their respective Ministers, for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests, and for the consideration of the measures which, at each of those periods, shall be considered the most salutary for the repose and prosperity of nations, and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Art. 7. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th of November, A. D. 1815.

(L.S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.) METTERNICH.
(L.S.) WELLINGTON. (L.S.) WESSENBERG.

Note.—Similar Treaties were signed on the same day by the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, with those of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, respectively.

The Note transmitted by the Ministers of the four Allied Courts (Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia,) to the Duke de Richelieu, on communicating the above Treaty of Alliance, is as follows:

Copy of a Note addressed by the Ministers of the Four United Courts to the Duke of Richelieu, on the 20th of November.

The undersigned, Ministers of the United Cabinets, have the honour to communicate to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu the new Treaty of Alliance which they have signed in the name and by the order of their august Sovereigns.—A Treaty, the object of which is to give to the principles consecrated by the Treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, the application most analogous to present circumstances, and to connect the destiny of France with the common interests of Europe.

The Allied Cabinets regard the stability of the order of things happily re-established in that country as one of the essential bases of a solid and durable tranquillity. To that object their united efforts have constantly been directed; and their sincere desire to maintain and consolidate the result of those efforts, has dictated all the stipulations of the new Treaty. His Most Christian Majesty will in that act recognize the solicitude with which they have concerted the measures most proper for removing whatever might hereafter compromise the internal repose of France, and prepared remedies against the dangers with which the Royal Authority, the foundation of public order, might yet be menaced. The principles and intentions of the Allied Sovereigns are in this respect invariable. Of this, the engagements which they have now contracted, furnish the most unequivocal proof; but the lively interest they take in the satisfaction of his Most Christian Majesty, as well as in the tranquillity and prosperity of his Kingdom, induces them to hope that the occurrences provided against in these engagements will never be realized.

The Allied Cabinets perceive the first guarantee of this hope in the enlightened principles, magnanimous sentiments, and personal virtues of his Most Christian Majesty. His Majesty has recognized with them, that in a State which has, during the quarter of a century, been torn by revolutionary movements, it does not belong to force alone to reproduce calm on the minds, confidence in the hearts, and equilibrium in the different parts of the social body; and that wisdom must be joined with vigour, and moderation with firmness, in order to operate these happy changes. Far from fearing that his Most Christian Majesty will ever lend an ear to imprudent or passionate counsels, tending to nourish discontents, renew alarm, reanimate hatred and divisions, the Allied Cabinets are completely assured, by the equally wise and generous dispositions which the King has announced in all the epochs of his reign, and particularly at that of his return after the late criminal usurpation; they know that his Majesty will oppose to all the enemies of the public welfare and tranquillity of his kingdom, under whatever form they may present themselves, his attachment to the constitutional laws promulgated under his own auspices; his will, decidedly pronounced, to be the father of all his subjects, without any distinction of class or religion!—to efface even the recollection of the evils which they have suffered, and to preserve of past times only the good which Providence has caused to arise, even amidst public calamities. It is only thus that the wishes formed by the Allied Cabinets, for the preservation of the constitutional authority of his Most Christian Majesty, for the happiness of his country, and for the maintenance of the peace of the world, can be crowned with a complete success, and that France, re-established on her an-

tient bases, can resume the place to which she is called in the European system.

The undersigned have the honour to reiterate to his Excellency the Duke of Richelieu their high consideration.

(Signed) METTERNICH, HARDENBERG, CASTLEREAGH, CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Paris, November 20.

*** The Hamburgh papers lately contained a Protocol concluded with the Allies relating to the partition of the 700 millions of francs to be paid by France. The portion which is assigned by this instrument to Great Britain, amounts, in the whole, to 125 millions of francs, *viz.* 100 millions as her share of the general expence borne by the four great powers, and 25 millions for the extraordinary exertions of the Duke of Wellington's army; out of which latter sum, separate distributions will be made to the different foreign troops under his Grace's command. All the powers bordering on France will receive certain sums for the erection or improvement of their fortresses, to which object 137 millions and a half are allotted. The kingdom of the Netherlands receives 60 millions of this sum, as being the State whose frontiers have the greatest need to be covered by new fortifications. It is said, that all the principal points, relative to the cession and indemnifications of territory, to complete the federative system of Germany, are already agreed on. The principal changes are those of Bavaria, which cedes to Austria a population of 287,000 souls, but receives in another quarter 469,000; and of Hesse Darmstadt, which cedes some districts containing 185,000 souls, but receives in return 202,000. The fortresses of Mentz, Landau, and Luxemburg, are to be considered as belonging to the general confederation. Their cities are to belong respectively to Hesse Darmstadt, Bavaria, and the Netherlands; but the citadels are to be garrisoned entirely, or in part, by other powers, in time of war.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD CASTLEREAGH,

Relative to the Seizure of the plundered Works of Art in the Louvre, by their legitimate Owners.

"*Paris, Sept.* 23, 1815.

My Lord,—A great deal has lately been said here respecting the measures I have been obliged to adopt, in order to obtain, for the King of the Netherlands, his paintings and other things out of the Museum; and, as these reports may reach the ears of the Prince Regent, I communicate to you the following account of the whole affair, for his Royal Highness's information. A short time after the arrival of the Sovereigns at Paris, the Minister of the King of the Netherlands demanded the pictures, &c. belonging to his Sovereign, as did the Ministers of the other Sovereigns; and, as I was informed, could not obtain a satisfactory answer from the French Government. After several conversations with me upon the subject, he sent to your Lordship an official note, which was laid before the Ministers of the Allied Powers assembled at a conference; upon which the business was several times taken into consideration, in order to discover a means of doing justice to the claimants of the objects of Art in the Museum, without hurting the feelings of the King of France.—Meantime the Prussians had obtained from his Majesty not only all the pictures belonging to Prussia Proper, but also those which belonged to the Prussian territory on the left bank of the Rhine, and all those that were the property of his Prussian Majesty. The affair now became urgent, and your Lordship wrote a note of the **** in which the matter was fully treated.—The Minister of the King of the Netherlands, having not yet received any satisfactory answer from the French Government, applied to me as Commander in Chief of the army of the King of the Netherlands, and asked whether I had any objection to employing his Majesty's troops to obtain possession of what was indubitably his Majesty's property. I laid this question also before the Ministers of the Allied Monarchs; and, as no objection was found, I thought it my duty to take the necessary steps to obtain what was his right.—I spoke, in consequence, with Prince Talleyrand upon this subject, communicated to him what had passed at the conference, and the reasons I had for thinking that the King of the Netherlands had a right to the paintings; and requested him to lay the matter before the King, and to beg his Majesty to do me the favour to determine the manner in which I might obtain the object of the King of the Netherlands, without in any manner offending his Majesty.—Prince Talleyrand promised me an answer by the next evening; but, as I did not receive it, I repaired to him in the night, had a second conference with him, in which he gave me to understand, that the King would give no orders upon the subject; that I might do as I thought proper, and negociate with M. Denon, the Director of the Museum. In the morning I sent my Aide-de-camp, Lieut.-col. Freemantle, to M. Denon, who told him that he had no orders to give up any paintings out of the gallery, and that he should suffer none to be taken away

but

but by force.—I then sent Col. Freemantle to Prince Talleyrand, to acquaint him with this answer, and to inform him that the troops would go the next morning, at 12 o'clock, to take possession of the paintings belonging to the King of the Netherlands, and to declare, that if any thing unpleasant should arise from this measure, the King's Ministers, and not I, were answerable for it. Col. Freemantle likewise informed M. Denon of the measure that was to be taken. — It was, however, not necessary to send any troops, because a Prussian guard constantly occupied the Gallery, and the pictures were taken away without any assistance being required from any of the troops under my command, except a few who have assisted as labourers in the taking down and packing up.—It has been alleged, that by having been the instrument of carrying away from the Gallery the pictures of the King of the Netherlands, I had been guilty of a breach of a treaty which I had myself made; and as there is no mention made of the Museum in the Treaty of the 25th of March, and it seems now the treaty spoken of is the Military Convention of Paris, it is necessary to shew how this Convention is connected with the Museum. I do not want to prove that the Allies were at war with France; there is no doubt that their armies entered Paris under a Military Convention, concluded with an officer of the Government, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and an officer of the army, who represented both Authorities, at that moment present at Paris, and empowered by those Authorities to negociate and conclude for them.—The article of the Convention which is alleged to have been broken is the 11th, which relates to the public property. I positively deny that this article has any reference whatever to the Gallery of Paintings. The French Commissioners introduced in the original *projet* an article to provide for the security of this species of property; but Prince Blucher would not consent, saying, that there were in the Gallery paintings which had been taken from Prussia, and which Louis XVIII. had promised to restore; which, however, had never been done. I repeated this circumstance to the French Commissioners; and they proposed to accept the article, with the exception of the Prussian pictures; and to this proposal I answered, that I was there as the Ally of all the Nations in Europe, and that I must claim for other Nations all that was conceded to the Prussians: I added that I had no instructions concerning the Museum, nor any grounds to form an opinion how the Sovereigns would act; that they would certainly urge that the King should fulfil his obligations; and I advised to omit the article entirely, and to reserve this affair for the decision of the Sovereigns when they should arrive.—Thus stands the affair of the Museum in reference to the Treaty. The Convention of Paris is silent upon it, and a negociation took place, which left the business to the decision of the Sovereigns. Taking it for granted that the silence of the Treaty of Paris, of May 1814, respecting the Museum, had given the French Government an indisputable claim to the pieces contained in it, upon all future occasions, it cannot be denied that this claim was annihilated by this negociation. — Those who negociated for the French Government judged that the victorious armies had a right to take the works of Art from the Museum, and they therefore endeavoured to save them, by introducing an article into the Military Convention. This article was rejected, and the claim of the Allies greatly advanced by the negociation on their side; and this was the reason that the article was rejected. Not only, then, was the possession of them not guaranteed by the Military Convention, but the above-mentioned negociation thus tended the more to weaken the right of the French Government to the possession, which was founded on the silence of the Treaty of Paris of May 1814.—The Allies, having now legal possession of the pieces in the Museum, could do no otherwise than restore them to those from whom they had been taken away, contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, during the dreadful period of the French Revolution, and the tyranny of Buonaparte. — The conduct of the Allies with respect to the Museum at the time of the Treaty of Paris, must be ascribed to their desire to gratify the French army, and to confirm the reconciliation with Europe, to which the army seemed at that time to be disposed. — But the circumstances are now entirely different; the army disappointed the just expectations of the world, and embraced the first opportunity to rise against its Sovereign, and to serve the general Enemy of Humanity, with a view to the renewal of the frightful times that were passed, and of the scenes of pillage against which the world has made so many gigantic efforts. This army having been defeated by the armies of Europe, it is dissolved by the united Council of the Sovereigns; and there can be no reason why the Powers of Europe should do wrong to their own subjects, in order to again satisfy this army. Indeed, it never appeared to me to be necessary that the Allied Sovereigns should neglect this opportunity to do justice and favour to their own subjects, in order to please the French Nation. — The feeling of the French people upon this subject can be no other than National arrogance. They would

would desire to retain those works of Art, not because Paris is the properest place for them to be preserved in (for all Artists and Connoisseurs who have written on the subject agree that they must be sent back to the places where they originally were), but because they have been acquired by conquests, of which they are the trophies. The same feeling that makes the people of France wish to keep the pictures and statues of other nations, must naturally make other nations wish, now that victory is on their side, to return those articles to the lawful owners; and the Allied Sovereigns must feel a desire to promote this object. It is, besides, to be wished, as well for the happiness of France as of the world, that if the French people are not already convinced that Europe is too strong for them, they may be made to feel, that however extensive for a time their temporary and partial advantages over one or more of the Powers of Europe may be, the day of retaliation must at length come. — According to my feelings, then, it would not only be unjust in the Sovereigns to gratify the French people, but the sacrifice they would make would be impolitic, as it would deprive them of the opportunity of giving the French Nation a great moral lesson. I am, my dear Lord, &c.

WELLINGTON.

ROMAN CATHOLICKS.

Letter of Cardinal LITTA *to the Right Rev. Dr.* POYNTER.

At a meeting of the Irish Catholic Association, held in Dublin on Friday, Dec. 15, Eneas M'Donnell, esq. read a letter addressed by Cardinal Litta to Dr. Poynter, dated April 26, 1815, at Genoa, whither the Papal Court had then retired, through apprehension of Murat's hostile proceedings. After touching on the adverse circumstances of the times, the Cardinal thus speaks:

"The points, however, that may now come under consideration, and which the aforesaid Government, to secure its own and the State's tranquillity and safety, seem to require on the part of its Catholic subjects, are, the oath of allegiance to be taken by them; the mode of appointing Bishops to the vacant Sees; the revision of all rescripts, breves, and constitutions whatsoever of the Sovereign Pontiff, before the same be put in execution.—As to the first, his Holiness flatters himself, that the Government of Great Britain would by no means exact from the Catholicks any other oath but such as, whilst it gives to the Government itself a still surer pledge of the fidelity of the Catholicks, may, at the same time, neither clash in the least with the principles of the Catholic religion, nor cast any affront upon the same most holy religion of Christ. — In case the aforesaid emancipation be enacted, so as *in every respect (omnino)* to be favourable to the Catholicks, his said Holiness will *permit* them to take that one of the following forms of oath which the Government shall think most advisable:

1. "I swear and promise, upon the Holy Evangelists, obedience and fidelity to his Royal Majesty George III.; I also promise that I will not hold any communication, be privy to any plot, nor keep any suspicious connexion, either at home or abroad, to injure the public peace; and if it shall come to my knowledge that any thing is projecting, either in my Diocese or elsewhere, to the prejudice of the State, I will reveal the same to Government.

2. "I swear and promise that I will continue faithful and entirely subject and obedient to his Royal Majesty George III, and that I will not, in any wise, disturb the peace and tranquillity of this realm, nor give any aid or assistance to any Power who, either directly or indirectly, may be an enemy to his Majesty and the present Government of England.

3. "I swear and promise obedience and true fidelity to our most beloved Lord George III. whom I will, with all my might, defend against all conspiracies, assaults, or attempts whatsoever, against his person, crown, and dignity; and if it shall come to my knowledge that any such are forming against him, I will reveal the same to his aforesaid Majesty. Moreover, I also faithfully swear and promise that I will, with all my might, preserve, support, and defend the succession of the Crown in the family of his Majesty, against any persons whatsoever, within or without the realm, who may boast or pretend a right to the Crown thereof."

"With regard to the election of Bishops, his Holiness first most earnestly exhorts, and absolutely commands those whose custom it is to name to the vacant Sees, the persons to be presented and recommended to the Holy See, to use the utmost care and diligence, that those only be admitted into the number of candidates, who, to their other pastoral virtues, join the most conspicuous prudence, love of peace, and fidelity to his Royal Majesty. Moreover, for the greater satisfaction of the said Government, his Holiness will not hesitate to *permit*, that those to whom it appertains may exhibit a list of the candidates to the King's Ministers, in order that Government, if any of them be disliked or suspected, may immediately point out the same, to have him expunged; but so as that

that a sufficient number may remain for his Holiness, out of which to elect those whom he may judge, in the Lord, most worthy to govern the vacant Churches."

The power of revising and sanctioning, or rejecting *rescripts* from Rome, addressed to the Catholic Hierarchy within these realms, is described to be "inadmissible, even as a matter of discussion," as, although that power is claimed and exercised even by certain Catholic Sovereigns, "it is an abuse which the Holy See, to prevent greater evils, is forced to endure and tolerate, but can by no means sanction." On this head, however, as well as the preceding, explanations and assurances are given in another form, which, it is conceived, will be deemed sufficient and satisfactory by the British Government.

The Catholicks of Ireland, by the advice of Sir Henry Parnel, are about to address the Prince Regent for the removal of their disabilities. This is, probably, in consequence of the Pope's having, by his letter to the Roman Catholicks, sanctioned certain modifications of the terms proposed by the British Government to its Catholic subjects. — Ireland continues in a sadly distracted state: a sanguinary conflict between Authority and Crime is the order of things in that unhappy Country.

In consequence of a memorial from the Justices, the Baronies of Clonionan and Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath, are declared to be placed under the Insurrection Act: as are likewise the Barony of Kilcursy, the Parish of Durrow, the Parish of Rahan, the Parish of Lemanahay, the Parish of Clonmacnoise, and the Parish of Wherry, in the King's County.

Lord Clifford, as being the oldest Catholic Peer of England, has been decorated by the Pope with the order of the Golden Spur.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 20. This morning, five minutes before five o'clock, Baker, the pedestrian, ended his walk of 1000 miles, and 1¼ more, in 20 days. On completing his 50th mile on Sunday night, he declared, to the surprize of his friends, that he would accomplish his undertaking before he left off: in pursuance of this resolution, instead of retiring to rest, he persevered, and performed 75 miles and 192 rods by five on Monday morning, having during intervals danced three hornpipes. He then retired to rest; and at ten again appeared on the course, to perform the miles allowed him in the rods. At two, he had done 10 miles. He was then seated in an open carriage, with his wife, nurse, and eldest son, and drawn through the towns of Rochester, Chatham, Stroud, and Troy, accompanied by the marine band, playing the march "See the conquering hero comes." It appears, by measurement, that Baker, in performing the 1000 miles, has made 1,921,920 steps, and gone 8,008 times up and down the course: on being weighed, he had lost, during the time, only one half pound in weight.

Nov. 27. This afternoon, two of the buildings connected with the powder-works on Hounslow-heath (the property of Mr. Butts), blew up with a dreadful explosion, and occasioned the death of J. Tinsey and Wm. Ferris. Ferris was on his way home to Hanworth, from his day's work.

Dec. 18. As the Leeds Union Coach was on its way to London, the horses took fright, and galloped off with so much fury, that, the reins breaking, all the efforts of the coachman to stop them were unavailing. The coach was overturned against a bank, half a mile beyond Ferry-bridge, called Due Lane End: there were seven outside passengers, all of whom, except two boys, received injury. The coachman died in four hours after the accident. Mr. Wm. Nicholson, of Wistow, near Selby, was dreadfully mangled, and died on Wednesday evening, the 20th: two gentlemen, the only passengers inside at the time, escaped with slight contusions. The other passengers were seriously hurt.

Dec. 24. A violent explosion took place last week in a coal-pit, belonging to Mr. Parramore, of Swadlincote, near Burton-upon-Trent. The accident was occasioned by a boy holding a candle near to a wall which separates the working place from a part in which slack and loom are deposited, and which are supposed to generate hydrogen gas. The men in the pit had just time to seize the rope and skip, which were then going up, and all clinging together, were safely brought to the top. The flame soon afterwards issued out of the pit mouth, and six horses which were below perished.

Sir Humphrey Davy's Discoveries for preventing Explosions in Coal Mines. — In completing his researches on this subject, Sir Humphrey has ascertained that fine metallic wire gauze, or the finest metallic wire sieves, stop entirely explosions: they suffer light and air to pass through them, but present an insurmountable barrier to *flame* or *explosion*. He is able, in consequence of this discovery, to make all common lamps or lanterns safe for the miners, by covering their *air apertures* with *metallic gauze*, which, when of the proper degree of fineness, is a perfect flame sieve, or a sieve for separating flame from air.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Nov. 24.

This night a little before twelve o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the premises

of a gold-beater, in Red Lion-street, Holborn, which were in a short time consumed.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.

This morning, about one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Nutting's, umbrella maker, in High Holborn, between Hand-court and Brownlow-street; and six houses in front, and two at the back, were entirely burnt to the ground.

Two extensive fires, early on Wednesday morning, glared at the same time over the atmosphere at opposite extremities of the Metropolis.—On the Western side, a large house in Lisson-green, Paddington, was consumed; and towards the East, the devouring element raged with still greater mischief in Featherstone-street, City-road. It broke out, about one o'clock, from the house of Mr. Hafford, tobacconist, and quickly extended to the adjoining house, which was a rag-shop, and to the hospital and store-rooms of the West London militia. The two houses and the hospital were totally destroyed in about an hour.

Sunday, Dec. 10.

Several persons, who were on the ice of the canal of St. James's park, fell in near the Pagoda Bridge; they were all got out, except a youth, named John William Hill, who kept his head above water 20 minutes, but not being able to hold the line thrown to him, he was drowned.

The extraordinary task of pedestrianism which has just been completed by Josiah Eaton, has not only exceeded all former experiments of this nature, but given a convincing proof that man is scarcely acquainted with his own capacity and powers, and that it needs but resolution and practice to effect even the most apparently improbable objects. The match completed by Eaton with so much ease, was imitative of that performed by the celebrated Captain Barclay, upon a minor scale, with so much difficulty. The latter, it is well known, endured the utmost fatigue and pain, and was roused from his intervening hours of rest by the most severe treatment. The former was ever found upon the alert, and repaired from his resting to the starting place with cheerfulness and vigour. The same uniform health and strength also which marked his career, distinguished his last hour's performance, at the conclusion of which he issued those extraordinary challenges, which are already before the publick, but which no individual has as yet had the temerity to meet. Since the conclusion of the match also, the pedestrian himself, decorated with laurel, true blue, &c. went before the Lord Mayor, and made the following affidavit, which, with other certificates, by persons who witnessed his performances, removes all doubt as to the complete achievement of this undertaking: "Having undertaken to walk 1100 miles in 1100 successive hours, on Blackheath, I hereby make oath, that I commenced the same, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 10th day of November last, and that from that time to the conclusion of the task, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 26th of December inst. I continued to walk eight furlongs every hour, and so on successively, until I completed 8800, which is 1100 miles. And this I declare to be the truth: so help me, God. JOSIAH EATON."

The University of *Cambridge* has received from Government during the last seven years, as a drawback for paper printed within it, the sum of 13,087*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*: the University of *Oxford*, the sum of 18,658*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The number of Bibles printed at Cambridge during the last seven years was 692,000; of New Testaments, 423,000; of Prayer-books, 194,000. At Oxford the number of Bibles printed of all kinds was 460,500; of Testaments, 386,000; of Common Prayer-books, 400,000; of Catechisms, Psalters, &c. 200,000. The value of the whole was 212,917*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Value of books, not sacred, printed at Oxford, 24,000*l.*

The celebrated sculptor, Canova, who lately visited this country, on inspecting the Elgin Marbles, said they were superior in style to every thing else on earth; that at Rome they had no idea of such things, and would be astonished were they to see them; that there would be a great change in the whole system of both painting and sculpture in consequence. Before leaving London, he wrote letters to both Haydon and Wilkie, expressive of the highest estimation, and most affectionate regard: to the former he paid the compliment of accepting a magnificent edition of Milton, which Mr. Haydon begged to present, in remembrance of his admiration and respect for him.

Mendicity.—The Report published by order of the House of Commons, on the subject of Mendicity in the Metropolis, affords much curious information, disclosing the numerous deceptions practised by beggars on the publick, and their licentious habits of living. It is ascertained that they get from 4*s.* to 20*s.* a day, which is all spent at night in hot suppers and dainties, followed generally by intoxication, and every other species of debauchery. Many mechanicks leave their work for the purposes of begging, as a more profitable employment. The result of the observations of most of the witnesses examined before the Committee was, that there is scarcely a beggar, asking alms in the streets, who is worthy of relief; and that whatever is given may be considered as a bounty for idleness. The most intelligent witnesses are of opinion, that the most effectual remedy for the growing evil is the early education of the lower orders.

Royal

Royal Correspondence on the Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

Letter from her Majesty the Queen to his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz:

"Windsor, 10th Oct. 1814.

"I can scarcely find words sufficiently strong to express to you the joy I felt on receiving your letter, with which my Son's messenger was charged. The excuses you make respecting your long silence, my dear friend, are superfluous, knowing, as I do, that the waters of Pyrmont will not allow of any application whatever, and as I agree with you that the Princess of Salms could not, on this occasion, foresee that you would not write. Thus, then, this union is near its conclusion. God grant that the brilliant perspective which both have formed, may be realized, in the result of which, the age of both authorizes the most flattering hopes, and in which the character you trace of your daughter gives me the greatest confidence.—You may be assured, my dear Brother, that I shall endeavour to render the residence of the Princess of Salms amongst us as pleasant and agreeable as circumstances will permit, considering that my sedentary life prevents me from contributing much to the amusement of the Princess, and that the greater part of my time is passed in the country, where our society is very limited, and our life uniform. She will, however, be always a welcome guest when she comes; and we shall endeavour, my daughters and myself, to do our best to entertain her.— I have written to my son, the Duke of Cumberland, my ideas relative to the children of Salms. I thought this necessary, to correct a misunderstanding which had taken place on both sides: I endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, to convince him how necessary it was to observe the precautions which I suggested. The desire of preventing inconveniences in future, to both parties, induced me to take this step. — As I have reason to believe that paternal advice will have a salutary influence on your daughter, I think I may confide to you what will be essential for the Princess on her arrival here. The usages of this country being so different from what they are on the Continent, in every respect, I fear that my Son may not be sufficiently attentive to them. *As this is for you alone*, I confide to you, that it is not the fashion here to receive morning visits from Gentlemen, to which she will be exposed by the circumstance of the Duke being Colonel of a regiment, unless he himself introduces them to her: she should also be very circumspect in the choice of Ladies with whom she shall associate, which will be so much the more necessary, as the Duke has acquaintance amongst our sex, who, although not actually of bad conduct, might, however, become injurious to her in point of policy.— I have found that the advice of the dear King, of being uniformly polite to every one, *of doing nothing in the spirit of party, and of adhering closely to his family*, has been my surest guidance during my long residence here; and I think I cannot do better than to transmit those sentiments to you, dear Brother and Friend, as father to my niece and future daughter-in-law, which you will make use of in such a manner as you shall judge proper. I have sent by the messenger six pounds of tea and two cheeses; eat the latter to my health, and in drinking the tea, remember a sister whose attachment for you will not cease but with death. — Sir, my dearest Brother, your very affectionate Sister and faithful Friend, CHARLOTTE.

"To Monsieur my Brother, the reigning Duke of Mecklenberg."

"The Queen had given her consent, in common with all the Royal Family, to the marriage of the Duke of Cambridge with the Duchess of Salms, and heard of its being broken off with regret. The King, from that respect to her feelings which he ever shewed, did not communicate to her the contents of the letter written on that occasion by the King of Prussia; nor did any one person think it right, on account of the very near degree of relationship in which she stood to the Lady, to whisper a syllable to her respecting her Niece; so that all which had ever come to her knowledge, was the circumstance of her breaking off the contract with the Duke of Cambridge, after the great seal had been put to the Royal assent, but which she was disposed to ascribe to the influence of a new and a pardonable affection for the Prince to whom she was afterwards united. The letters, therefore, which she wrote to her brother, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, to the Princess Salms herself, &c. were the genuine feeling of her heart at the time.

"It appears, however, that this letter, as well as the others written at the same time, were permitted to transpire in Germany, the effect of which was, that more than one near connexion of the Royal Family of England felt it right to communicate to her Majesty particulars which induced her to hesitate in her own mind as to the propriety of the intended union; and her Majesty communicated her feelings on the subject to the Prince Regent, *for the express purpose that he should take the necessary steps*, in the most delicate and respectful way, to inform the Duke of Cumberland of her Majesty's determination not to receive the Lady at the English

lish Court. This conversation took place at an interview with his Royal Highness in the beginning of the month of December 1814; and her Majesty had full confidence that her indisposition to the alliance was made known to the Duke of Cumberland. If it was not so, the concealment did not rest with her Majesty."—*Morn. Chronicle.*

PRINCE REGENT'S TOUR.

Friday, Nov. 3. The Prince Regent, after dinner, attended by Gen. Bloomfield, left town in his travelling carriage, to proceed on his way to visit the Earl of Craven, at Coombe Abbey. He was followed by the Duke of Clarence, in his travelling carriage. His Royal Highness slept at the Brick House, about 40 miles from London. He arrived at Coombe Abbey on Saturday evening. On Monday morning his Royal Highness received a loyal Address from the City of Coventry, when the Mayor and Members of the Corporation were introduced by Earl Craven, their Recorder, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on Skears Rew, esq. the mayor, who, with his associates, was entertained with a sumptuous collation.

Monday, Nov. 6. This evening the Prince Regent and the Duke of Clarence arrived at the George Inn, Lichfield, by torch-light. On proceeding to Beaudesert, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, the Prince had a narrow escape from an accident. The six spirited horses which had been forwarded by the Marquis to convey his Royal Highness the last stage, dragged the carriage into a ditch; but it was soon extricated without injury. At Longdon, the tenantry of the Marquis, headed by his keepers (according to antient custom*) received their Royal Highnesses, and conducted them to the Hall. Some thousands of people from Rugeley were assembled, and rent the air with their acclamations, as they turned up for Beaudesert, to which place they were escorted from Lichfield by a detachment of yeomanry cavalry, under Lieut.-col. Keen and Major Lyttelton.

Tuesday, Nov. 7. His Royal Highness joined a shooting-party in the Park, and bagged fourteen head of game. In the evening the Archdukes John and Lewis, Prince Esterhazy, &c. joined the Royal party at the Marquis's.

Wednesday, Nov. 8. His Royal Highness received Addresses from the Corporation of Lichfield, and the inhabitants of Burton-upon-Trent; to which he returned most gracious answers; and the deputations had the honour to kiss his hand. His Royal Highness was likewise pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on J. D. Fowler, esq. the Bailiff of Burton. The ceremony was assisted by the Duke of Clarence, and performed with the Earl of Anglesea's sword, which was presented to him for his gallantry at Waterloo.

Saturday, Nov. 11. His Royal Highness left Beaudesert, and returned to the seat of the Earl of Craven, near Coventry.

Monday, Nov. 13. Their Royal Highnesses passed through Cambridge privately on their way to the Duke of Rutland's seat at Chevely. On their arrival at Newmarket, they were received with three cheers, and in the evening the town was illuminated.

Tuesday, Nov. 14. At one o'clock the Royal Brothers and suite passed through Bury St. Edmund's, on their route from Chevely for the Marquis of Hertford's, at Sudbourn Hall, near Orford, Suffolk.—The Prince Regent, during his stay at Sudbourn Hall, received a deputation from the Corporation of Ipswich, attended by their Member, Mr. Round, with a dutiful and loyal Address, to which his Royal Highness was pleased to make a most gracious reply. The deputation was afterwards regaled with a cold collation.

Saturday, Nov. 25. His Royal Highness returned to Carleton House.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Archdukes John and Lewis (brothers to the Emperor of Austria), now on a visit to this Country, have been received with distinguished honours by the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, the Nobility, &c. They arrived at Stratford House, which had been prepared for their reception, on the 23d of October.—They have just returned from a tour through England and Scotland, in the course of which they visited some of the principal manufacturing towns, and minutely examined the various manufactories connected with National improvement and prosperity. They were every where received with marked attention, but in most cases declined the honours which otherwise would have been paid to them. The Archduke John appears to be about 35 years of age, agreeable in person, and of animated manners: Lewis about 30, reserved, and habitually silent. They were accompanied by the Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Gen. Count St. Julien, Count Weyna, Dr. Fischer, &c.

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* This custom has no reference to the Marquis's peculiar rights on Cannock Chase. In the old feudal system, when the country was not cleared of its immense woods, and the roads were liable to constant obstruction, the keepers had used to precede any particular visitors, with axes, &c. after the manner of pioneers, to make good the way, and prevent inconvenience to the party following. It thus became an antient mark of respect to a visitor, to receive him with such an useful attendance, who not only acted as pioneers, but as guides, through an intricate and uninclosed domain.

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COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH. (See p. 369.)

Whitehall, June 4. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers, belonging to his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in conformity with the ordinance relating to the third class of the said Order, as published in the London Gazette, Jan. 2, 1815.

Captains, R. Navy. — W. T. Lake, col. r. marines; W. C. Fahie, col. r. marines, W. G. Rutherford, R. Redmill, Henry Digby, W. R. Broughton, W. Prowse, Sir J. Athol Wood, knt. T. Harvey, R. H. Mowbray, J. Bligh, T. Baker, W. Cuming, J. Walker, G. Scott, J. T. Rodd, G. E. Hamond, V. V. Ballard, the Hon. B. Capel, E. Brace, F. W. Austin, P. Campbell, E. Rotherham, C. Grant, G. Wolfe, G. Mundy, W. Bolton, G. Sayer (1), F. L. Maitland, J. Brisbane, Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, W. Parker, J. W. Loring, S. Warren, C. Bullen, R. Byron, J. Wainwright, W. H. Webley, J. Hayes, S. Pym, R. Barrie; W. Rathbone, M. Maxwell, C. M. Schomberg, J. Hillyar, Lord W. Fitzroy, Lord G. Stuart, J. Nourse, C. Richardson, R. B. Vincent, A. Farquhar, J. Pilford, P. Rainier, Hon. H. Duncan, J. Hancock, A. R. Kerr, E. Haywood, F. Mason, P. Carteret, L. Curtis, G. F. Seymour, Hon. G. G. Waldegrave, Hon. G. Cadogan, E. H. Chamberlayn, E. Palmer, J. Phillimore, G. Harris, T. Searle, H. Hope, T. Usher, S. J. Pechell, Hon. F. B. R. Pellew, C. Gill, F. Newcombe, W. Godfrey, C. Napier, W. Mounsey, T. Forrest, J. M. Hanchett, H. W. Pearse, P. Hornby, H. Prescott, N. J. Willoughby, W. Elliott, J. Coghlan, E. Crofton, R. Hall (2), T. Fellowes, J. D. Markland, G. W. Hamilton.

Colonels. — Lord F. Bentinck 1 f. g. A. Brooke 44 f. H. S. Keating, Bourbon regt. J. M'Nair 90 f. A. Wallace 88 f. H. Fraser 86 f. R. Lord Blantyre half-pay 8th gar. batt. J. Campbell 94 f. C. A. Harcourt, half-pay 40 f. W. A. Prevost 67 f. Hon. J. Meade half pay 45 f. W. Kelly 24 f. J. M'Leod 78 f. J. Taylor 88 f. R. D'Arcy royal engineers, J. B. St. George inspecting field officer of militia Canada, J. Murray inspect. field officer, Sir L. W. Otway knt. half-pay, Sir E. Kerrison knt. 7 drag. H. Wade 95 f. G. A. Madden late of 12 drag. J. Guise 3 f. g. J. Bathurst half pay Argyle fencibles, P. Anderson 60 f. H. H. Mitchell 51 f. J. Watson 14 f. J. Lemoine royal art. C. Myers deputy-quarter-master-gen. Canada, R. Bourke half-pay, Hon. J. T. F. Deane 38 f. Hon. H. Brand, Coldstream guards, J. S. Barnes royal Scots, G. D. Robertson Sicilian regt. J. Nugent half-pay 38 f. H. B. Dolphin 6 West India regt. C. Turner royal West India rangers, Hon. A. P. Upton 1 f. g. F. Hepburn 3 f. g. H. Askew 1 f. g. W. Stewart 40 f. Hon. W. Stewart 1 f. g. J. Nicholls 14 f. G. Cuyler 11 f. J. Ross 66 f. Hon. H. King 5 f. Hon. A. Abercrombie, Coldstream guards, W. Thornton 85 f. W. E. Wyatt late of 23 f. H. Tolley 16 f. J. Macdonald half-pay 1 garr. batt. N. Blackwell 62 f. D. Stewart half-pay 96 f. W. Johnstone 68 f. P. Doherty 13 light drag. L. Davies half-pay 36 f. E. Copson 5 f. A. Bryce royal engineers, J. P. Collin deputy-quarter-master-gen. in the Mediterranean, Sir N. Campbell knt. 54 f. G. Quentin 10 drag. G. Mackie 60 f. Sir J. Wilson knt. Portuguese army, R. Travers 10 f. Sir S. F. Whittingham aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent, A. G. Woodford Coldstream guards, Hon. F. C. Ponsonby 12 drag. F. B. Hervey 14 drag. J. Lord Burghersh half pay.

Lieutenant-Colonels. — W. Fenwick late 34 f. L. B. Bussche 5 line bat. K. G. L. J. Buchan Portuguese troops, J. Bromhead 77 f. Hugh Gough 87 f. L. Moore 35 f. A. Pilkington deputy-adj.-gen. in Nova Scotia, J. Gardiner 6 f. G. Middlemore half-pay, J. W. Morrison 89 f. W. Gabriel Davy half-pay, C. Maxwell 21 f. C. Ashworth Portug. troops, A. Campbell 6 f. J. F. Brown 56 f. C. Hill 50 foot, A. G. Norcott 95 f. C. Bruce 39 f. J. F. Fitzgerald 5 bat. 60 f. A. M'Leod 59 f. J. Erskine 48 f. J. Baron Bulow 1 L. D. K. G. L., W. C. Eustace half-pay, Lord Greenock permanent assist.-quart.-mast.-gen. R. Bodecker 1 line batt. K. G. L., F. Brooke 4 f. Hon. E. Acheson Cold. f. g. J Ross 95 f. Guy G. C. L'Estrange 31 f. T. Pearson inspecting field-officer of militia in Canada, R. Nixon 23 f. D. L. Gilmour 25 f. Sir G. H. B. Way knt. deputy-adj.-gen. North Britain. J. Waters assist.-adj.-gen. W. Macbean Portug. troops, Sir G. Elder knt. Portug. troops, C. C. Patrickson 43 f. H. Thornton 40 f. J. Hicks 32 f. P. Lindsay 39 f. C. Napier half-pay 50 f. L. Alen 8 West India regt. Lord C. S. Manners 3 drag. O. Carey 52 f. M. M'Creagh Portuguese troops, H. F. Cooke 12 f. J. R. Ward half-pay 35 f. J. Mansel 53 f. C. Hamilton inspecting field-officer of militia in Canada, W. W. Blake 20 drag. E. Mills 38 f. H. Halkett 7 line bat. K. G. L. A. Baron Bock late of K. G. L., G. J. Reeves 27 f. E. Gibbs 52 f. R. Manners 74 f. G. T. Napier 3 f. g. J. Piper 4 f. R. Pelly 16 drag. S. R. Chapman royal engineers, J. P. Hunt inspecting field-officer recruiting district, J. Rudd 77 f. Hon. H. Pakenham Coldstream guards, C. Rowan 52 f. M. Shawe 59 f. A. Cameron 95 f. A. Tulloh royal art. H. Holcombe royal art. J. F. Burgoyne royal engin. J. T. Jones royal engin. T. Burke late

late Dillon's regt. J. B. Harrison 50 f. J. Harvey deputy-adj.-gen. Canada, F. Newman 11 f. T. Dalmer 23 f. G. Brown Portuguese troops, C. Campbell 1 f. L. Greenwell 45 foot.

Captain J. W. Andrew royal navy.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—R. H. Dick 42 f. R. Church late 2 Greek light infantry, N. Douglas 79 f. A. Maclaine 7 West India regt. J. Hay 16 light drag. R. Oswald 1 Greek light infantry, G. J. Robarts half-pay 9 drag. Hon. J. Stewart 3 f. g. C. Plenderleath half-pay 49 f. E. O'Hara York light infant. voltigeurs, J. Ogilvie 8 f. S. Prescott 5 drag. guards, C. A. Vigoreux 30 f. B. O'Toole half-pay, F. Hartwig 1 light inf. K. G. L., D. Dodgin 66 f. C. A. Duhautoy late chasseurs Britannique, H. Worsley 34 f. D. St. Leger Hill Portug. troops, G. Marquis of Tweedale 100 f. J. P. Hawkins 68 f. J. G. Woodford 1 foot guards, Sir H. Elphinstone bart. royal engineers.

Captains, Royal Navy.—J. Black and J. Fordyce Maples.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—W. G. White 48 f. R. Armstrong Portug. troops, R. G. Hare 12 f. Sir C. F. Smith knt. royal eng. J. Humphrey Edw. Hill 23 f. C. Ellicombe royal engin. H. Goldfinch royal engineers, J. W. Smith royal artillery.

Captain R. Bloye royal navy.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—W. Mein 52 f. W. Cross 36 f. R Buckner royal art. W. F. P. Napier 43 f. M. Lindsay 78 f.

Captains, Royal Navy.—W. Fairbrother Carrol, W. H. Mulcaster.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—J. Galiffe 60 f. W. Cowell 42 f. J. F. Desbarres 87 f. W. L. Herford half-pay 23 f. J. W. Beatty 7 f. J. Bell permanent assist.-quart.-master-gen. S. B. Auchmuty 7 f. T. Lightfoot half-pay 45 f. R. Barclay Macpherson 88 f. F. Eddins 4 West India regt. Sir H. Pynn knt. Portuguese troops.

Captains, Royal Navy.—C. M'Donald, J. J. G. Bremer, R. Coote, J. Harper, E. Flin, F. Moresby, J. Marshall, A. Dowdson Faunce, 4th foot.

Captains, Royal Navy.—T. B. Sullivan, T. Alexander (2), N. Dockyer, and R. Money.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—M. Clifford 89 f. P. Baron Gruben 1 hussars K. G. L., G. Krauchenberg 3 hussars K. G. L., J. Campbell 42 f. C. Aly 2 line batt. K. G. L.

Commanders, Royal Navy.—H. Montresor and J. Toup Nicholas.

Major T. Read 27th foot.

Commanders Royal Navy.—H. Lorraine Baker and R. Ramsay.

Majors.—T. Evans 8 f. and G. Macleod royal engineers.

Commander—D. Ewen Bartholomew r. n.

Majors.—R. Lawson royal artillery, J. Hughes 18 drag. G. Lewis royal marines, G. Marlay 14 f. S. Mitchel 95 f. S. Hext 83 f. A. Heise 2 light inf. bat. K. G. L., A. Anderson Portug. troops, H. Thomas 27 f. T. Bell 48 f. K. Snodgrass Portug. troops.

Commander.—T. Scriven royal navy.

Majors.—Sir V. de Arenschildt knt. art. K. G. L., J. Rolt Portuguese troops.

Commander.—S. Roberts royal navy.

Major.—J. Gomersall 58 f.

Commander.—A. Dobbs royal navy.

Majors.—W. Rowan 52 f. G. H. Zulke Portug. troops, T. Adair royal marines, R. Douglas royal art. S. Maxwell royal art. W. Robinson royal marine artillery.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, in pursuance of his Majesty's ordinance of the 6th of Jan. last, announced in the Gazette of the 10th of that month, to nominate and appoint the following officers, belonging to the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:

Colonels.—R. Haldane, W. Toone, L. Thomas, R. Gregory, W. East, R. Doveton, W. H. Hewitt.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—H. Anderson, O'Donnell, J. W. Adams, C. Mackenzie, H. Worsley, S. Wood, J. L. Caldwell, G. Raban, P. Grant, J. Colebrooke, U. Yule, A. Grant, J. Johnson.

Majors.—T. Wood, W. Elliott, W. Imlack, W. Casement, J. Noble, W. Dickson, M. D. Keating.

N. B. The Companions of the Bath take rank amongst themselves according to their commissions in the Navy and Army respectively.

Whitehall, June 22. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned Officers to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, upon the recommendation of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, for their services in the battles fought upon the 16th and 18th of June last:

Colonels.—T. Reynell 71 f. W. Nicholay royal staff corps, * Sir E. Kerrison knt. 7 light drag. * H. H. Mitchell 51 f. Hon. W. G. Harris 73 f. * F. Hepburne 3 f. g. * H. Askew 1 f. g. * Hon. W. Stuart 1 f. g. * Hon. A. Abercromby Coldstream guards, Sir G. A. Wood knt. royal art. J. Muter 6 drag. * G. Quentin 10 light drag. * A. G. Woodford Coldstream guards, * Hon. F. C. Ponsonby 12 drag. * F. B. Hervey 14 light drag. J. C. Smith royal engineers.

Lieut.-Colonels.—J. Macdonnell Cold. guards, J. W. Sleigh 11 light drag. C. de Jonquieres 2 light drag. K. G. L. * A. G. Norcott 95 f. A. B. Clifton 1 drag. * J. B. Bulow 1 light drag. K. G. L., * Lord Greenock permanent assist.-quart.-mast.-gen. * F. Brooke 4 f. * J. Ross 95 f. Lord R. Manners 10 drag. * R. Nixon 28 f. * J. Waters assist.-adj.-gen. A. Hamilton 30 f. J. M. Hammerton 44 f. * John Hicks 32 f.

32 f. Richard H. Cooke 1 f. g. Sir R. C. Hill knt. royal horse guards, Hon. Henry Murray 18 drag. De Lancey Barclay 1 f. g. Henry W. Rooke 3 f. *C. Rowan 52 f. *A. Cameron 95 f. *T. Dalmer 23 f. *C. Campbell 1 f. *R. H. Dick 42 f. *N. Douglas 79 f. *J. Hay 16 light drag. Frederick de Wissell 3 line bat. K. G. L., W. Baron Linsingen 5 line bat. K. G. L., G. O'Malley 44 f. F. S. Tidy 14 f. I. B. Clarke 2 drag. *C. A. Vigoureux 30 f. *F. Hartwig 1 light inf. K. G. L., A. Brown 79 f. Sir G. Campbell bart. 6 f. *J. W. Smith royal art. W. K. Elphinstone 33 f. S. Rice 51 f. G. Fead 1 f. g. L. C. Dalrymple 15 light drag. C. Gold royal art. D. Mercer 3 f. g. Lord Saltoun 1 f. g. A. Macdonald royal art. Augustus de Wissell 1 hussars K. G. L., J. Mitchell 92 f. G. Muttlebury 69 f. J. Freemantle Cold. guards, D. Cameron 79 f. S. Boyse 13 light drag. N. W. Bayley 30 f. F. S. Miller 6 drag. P. Dorville 1 drag. A. Money 11 light drag. R. Torrens 1 West India regt. G. Colquitt 1 f. g. J. S. Williamson royal art. S. G. Adye royal art. E. P. Lygon 2 life guards, Hon. H. Percy 14 light drag. F. Reh 4 line K. G. L., F. de Lutterman 3 line K. G. L., Hans Baron Bussche 1 light inf. K. G. L., Frederick de Robertson 1 line bat. K. G. L., D. Kelly 73 f. R. Bull royal art. E. Cheney 2 drag. R. Llewellyn 28 f. D. Macdonald 92 f. J. P. Bridger 12 light drag. G. H. Murray 16 light drag. A. Baron Reitzenstein 1 light drag. K.G.L. J. Hare 27 f. G. Baring 2 light inf. K.G.L. J. Leach 95 f. J. M. Cutcliffe 23 drag. J. Parker royal art. G. D. Wilson 4 f. G. Miller 95 f. C. Beckwith 95 f. J. Campbell 42 f. W. Campbell 23 f. C. de Petersdorf 8 line K. G. L., J. T. Keyt 51 f. A. Sympher art. K. G. L., F. Browne 40 f. L. Arguimbeau 1 f. H. G. Smith 25 f. W. Staveley royal staff corps, A. C. Wylly 7 f. G. Muller 2 line bat. K. G. L, P. A. Latour 23 light drag.

Majors. — P. Drummond royal art. A. Heise 2 light inf bat. K. G. L., L. Walker 71 f. R. Macdonald 1 f. Sir G. Hoste knt. royal engineers, J. Fullarton 95 f. T. Rogers royal art. F. Breymann 8 line K. G. L., J. Jossop 44 f. H. Kuhlmann artillery K. G. L.

N. B. The names of the officers marked thus (*) will be found also in the list of Officers upon whom the third class of the Bath has been conferred for former services.

Whitehall, Dec. 8. The undermentioned Officers of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces to be Companions of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:

Captains in the Royal Navy. — Lucius Hardymann, George Tobin, Charles Baynton, H. Ross, William Ferris, Donald M'Leod, Wm. Augustus Montagu, Edward Chetham, Samuel Jackson, Francis Augustus Collier, James Pattison Stewart, Richard Spencer, Booty Harvey, Augustus William, J. Clifford, Alexander Rentou Sharpe, Joseph Needham Taylor, J. Smith, and George Barne Trollope.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—James P. Murray half-pay 5 gar. bat. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot half-pay 52 f. Wm. Woodgate 60 regt. Charles Cather 71 regt. Thomas Downman royal art. George Wilkins 95 regt. Charles Philip de Bosset Rolle's regt. Arthur Jones 71 regt. Commander John Lawrence (2) royal navy.

The following Officers belonging to the service of the East India Company to be Companions of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath: *Lieut.-col.* James Colebrook, *Lieut.-col.* Wm. A. Thompson 3 native inf. Bengal. — *Majors*, J. Ludlow 6 native inf. Bengal, Robert Paton 5 nat. inf. Bengal, William Inglis 19 nat. inf. Bengal, Thos. Lowrey 7 nat. inf. Bengal.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, Dec. 6. C. M'Carthy, esq. Governor and Commander-in-chief of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

Foreign-office, Dec. 20. Colin A. Mackenzie, esq. and Geo. Lewis Newnham, esq. his Majesty's Commissioners of Liquidation; George Hammond, esq. and David R. Morier, esq. (his Majesty's Consul General in France) his Majesty's Commissioners of Arbitration; and the said David Morier, esq. and James Drummond, esq. Commissary-General of his Majesty's Forces, his Majesty's Commissioners of Deposit; under the several articles of the Convention concluded at Paris, Nov. 20, 1815, between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty for the examination and liquidation of the Claims of his Majesty's subjects against the Government of France.

Dec. 13. Major-gen. Sir G. Murray, Quarter-master-general to the Duke of Wellington's Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Abel Lendon, A. M. Fryern Barnet R. *vice* Jeffreys, resigned.

Rev. Robert Clavey Griffith, B. A. Corsley R. Wilts, *vice* Dr. Bp. Huntingford, resigned.

Rev. Edward Legge, LL. D. Dean of Windsor, recommended to be elected Bishop of Oxford, *vice* Dr. W. Jackson, deceased.—*Gazette.*

Rev. John Ireland, D. D. Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, *vice* Dr. W. Vincent, dec.—*Gazette.*

Rev. Robert Henry Johnson, M. A. Lutterworth R. and Claybrook V. co. Leicester, *vice* Dr. H. Ryder.—*Gazette.*

Rev. Dr. Pett, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Edward Ellis, M. A. Chippenham R. Wilts, *vice* Dalby, deceased.

BIRTHS.

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Dec. 12. At Woodchester Park, Lady Ducie, a dau.—16. At Penzance, the lady of Admiral Linzee, a dau.—24. In Edinburgh, the wife of Major Paterson, royal artillery, a dau.—26. In Brunswick-square, the wife of John Innes, esq. of Inston House, a son.—28. At Brighton, the wife of Maj. Pipon, 7th hussars, a son and heir.—31. At Teddesley Park, the wife of E. J. Littleton, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

Lately.—The wife of Lieut.-gen. Broderick, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 16. John Priestley, esq. of Halifax, to the only daughter of Col. Lloyd, of Bootham.

18. Dr. Gaitskell, of Bath, to Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Senhouse, of Hensingham house, near Whitehaven.

C. M. Christie, esq. of Durie, to Mary-Butler, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Robert Lindsey, of Balcarras.

21. At Nailstone, Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart. of Selstone Hall, co. Nottingham, to Belle-Anna, youngest dau. of Rev. Thomas Adnutt, rector of Croft, co. Leicester.

J. Thompson, esq. of Kilbank, Lanarkshire, merchant in Bristol, to the third daughter of R. Newman, esq. of Thornbury Park, co. Gloucester.

At Paris, Captain Sandelands, of the Coldstream guards, to Mary, daughter of the late General Ainslie.

25. Richard Worthington Roberts, esq. (assistant-surgeon-gen. ordnance department) to Sophia-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Bolton, of Chepstow, co. Monmouth.

27. John Byrne, esq. of Seatown (Louth) Ireland, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Major Byrne, of Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

Lately.—R. A. Mackay, esq. to Miss Bennet, niece to the Bishop of Cloyne.

Thomas Sewell, esq. of Colne Engain, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Francis, of Bart Hall, White Colne, Essex.

Capt. Purvis, of the Magicienne frigate, to Renira Charlotte, dau. of G. Purvis, esq. of Blackbrook house, Hants.

William Sawer, esq. of Brandiston Hall, to the eldest daughter of Amos Todd, esq. of Acton Hall, Norfolk.

At Oxford, John Hawkins, esq. to Elizabeth, only child and heiress of the late Rev. John Gregory of Hordley, and rector of Stonesfield, Oxon.

Rev. Calverley J. Bewicke, of Hallaton, co. Leicester, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Nathaniel Newnham, of Barn Rocks, Sussex, esq.

F. S. Darwin, M. D. of Lichfield, to Jane H., youngest dau. of the late J. Ryle, esq. of Park house, Macclesfield.

Hon. and Rev. John Charles Maude, brother of Viscount Hawarden, to Mary Ceely, eldest dau. of William Ceely Trevillian, esq. of Middleney, co. Somerset.

Major Hartwell, 6th drag. guards, nephew of Sir Francis Hartwell, bart. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late H. Moore, esq. formerly of Moorehill, co. Down.

At Bath, Richard Higginson, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Richard Pearson.

Rev. Thomas Pascoe, vicar of St. Hilary, Cornwall, to Charlotte Champion, eldest daughter of S. Williams, esq. of Trenanton house, Cornwall.

S. Boydell, esq. of the Manor House, near Hawarden, to Harriet, third dau. of J. B. Watson, esq. of Tarrick Hall, Salop.

T. Plowden Slaney, esq. B. M. to Eliza, second dau. of S. Cooke, esq. of Swanhill-house, Shrewsbury.

Rev. H. Lloyd Williams, A. B. to Isabella Louisa, youngest dau. of Rev. Gilbert Park, of Highnam Court, co. Gloucester.

G. P. Lowther, esq. of Overington, Hants, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late E. C. Windsor, esq. of the Grange, Salop.

George Roden, esq. of Sutton Madoc, Salop, to Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. John Pryce, of Dolforwyn hall.

At Snaith, co. York, Viscount Downe, to Louisa Maria, dau. of the late George Wel-tead, esq. of Apsley.

Rev. T. Curteis, of Tenterden, to Sarah Anne, second daughter of Rev. W. Lipscomb, of Welbury, co. York.

George Johnstone, esq. to Margaret Anne, eldest dau. of Lady Johnstone, of Hackness house, co. York.

Rear-adm. Sir J. Peirse, to Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Peirse, esq. M. P. of Bedale, co. York.

At Hawkshead, co. Lancaster, Col. Guise, 3d foot guards, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late John Vernon, esq. of Clontarf-castle, co. Dublin.

At Ribchester, co. Lanc. C. Buck, esq. of Alston lodge, to Miss Maria Quartley.

Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. D. one of the Prince Regent's Chaplains, to Miss Smith, of Herrington and Flass-hall, Durham.

Major C. C. Mackay, esq. of the 78th, to Margery, dau. of the late P. Cruickshank, esq. of Stacathro.

At Pencaitland House, Scotland, Lord Belhaven and Stenton, to Miss Hamilton Campbell, of Shawfield.

In Dublin, Rev. Charles Moore, fourth son of Hon. Ponsonby Moore, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Dr. J. Cleghorn, state physician.

In Dublin, Loftus Tottenham, esq. second son of N. L. Tottenham, esq. to Elizabeth, only child of the late Hon. Abraham Creighton.

T. M. Wilson, esq. of Cabirconlish, co. Limerick, to the Hon. Isabella Monck, sister to Viscount Monck.

The late DUKE of NORFOLK.

The late most noble Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Baron Fitz-Allan, Maltravers, Clun, and Oswaldestre; Premier Peer and Chief of the Noble Family of Howard; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, and Colonel of its Militia; High Steward of the cities of Gloucester and Hereford, and President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, F. R. S. and F. A. S. &c. &c. His Grace is succeeded in his titles, hereditary honours, and principal estates, by Bernard Edward Howard, esq. of Fornham, in the county of Suffolk. The late Duke was a descendant in the fourth degree from Charles Howard, the fourth son of Henry Frederick Howard, Earl of Arundel, who lived in the reign of Charles I. Mr. Howard descends in the same degree from Bernard, a younger son of that Earl, who was the great grandson of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded and attainted on account of Mary Queen of Scots, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Dukedom of Norfolk, and other honours, were restored to the family by the reversal of that attainder in the year 1661. The late Duke of Norfolk (only son of Duke Charles) was born on the 13th of March 1746. He was twice married; first, to Miss Marian Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, in Ireland, an heiress, who died without living issue, on the 28th of May, 1768; and secondly, to the Hon. Frances Scudamore, the only daughter and heir of James Viscount Scudamore, by whom he has had no issue. His Grace, who assumed the title of Earl Surrey during his father's life-time, was educated partly at home under a private tutor, and partly in France; he, however, renounced the Church of Rome, obtained a seat in Parliament, and took an active part, in conjunction with the late Mr. Charles James Fox, who then headed the Opposition, against the American War. In 1783, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, when the Duke of Portland was First Commissioner, and Lord J. Cavendish Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the following year the University of Oxford was pleased to create him Doctor of Civil Law, and he succeeded to the family honours and estates in Aug. 1786. In consequence of a certain part of the Duke's political conduct, in an early period of the revolutionary war, his Majesty's then Government deemed it proper to remove his Grace from the Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and from the command of that corps of militia; but he was appointed to the Lieutenancy of Sussex, and the Colonelcy of the Sussex militia, on the demise of the late Duke of Richmond, in 1806. The Parliamentary conduct of the late Duke of Norfolk, since his accession to the Peerage, has been that of a perfectly independent Senator; though generally leaning to the politics of the Opposition, he supported his Majesty's Government on every important question where he thought that its conduct was deserving of approbation. He was uniformly the strenuous advocate of a pacific system. The Duke of Norfolk possessed a plurality of some of the finest country-seats in the kingdom: first, the antient baronial residence of the Howard family, Arundel Castle; by tenure of which the earldom of Arundel is conferred. This noble Gothic mansion has been of late years much re-edified and embellished, and was, a very few months since, the scene of some princely entertainments, in which the gorgeous exuberance of true old English hospitality was chastened and refined by the graces of modern elegance. Secondly, the magnificent modern structure of Worksop Manor House, in the county of Nottingham, which is erected in the midst of an extensive and beautifully picturesque park, and to which is attached upwards of 1000 acres of woodland, mostly planted by the said Duke. Thirdly, the venerable residence of the family of Scudamore, Holme Lacy, in Herefordshire, which contains a valuable selection of the works of Vandyke, Jansen, and Holbein, and is enriched with the exquisite carvings of Gibbons. This mansion and property, in which the Duchess of Norfolk has long lived in a state of seclusion, in consequence of occasional mental derangement, reverts, we believe, to another line. Besides these, his Grace was proprietor of the beautiful Gothic villa, Graystoke Castle, in the centre of the romantic lake scenery in Cumberland; and of Sheffield Manor, a very antient seat famed in historic lore, which had been for some years very little frequented by his Grace.

The funeral procession left Norfolk House, St. James's-square, about nine o'clock on Saturday, Dec. 23, composed of the coach and six horses of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and nearly twenty other Noblemen's and Gentlemen's carriages; and arrived at Burford Bridge at four, from which place, a mile and a half from Dorking, the body was conveyed, in state, to the town. The cavalcade consisted of the Duke's Gentleman on horseback, fully caparisoned, bearing the ducal coronet and golden bâtons of office upon a cushion of crimson velvet, before the hearse. The chief mourners were, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, Lord Viscount Andover, Henry Howard, jun. esq.

esq. and Henry Howard, of Corby Castle in Cumberland. The Gentlemen of the Duke's household, with his servants, followed in six mourning coaches; and the Deputy Garter king of arms, Norroy king of arms, 3 heralds, and 3 pursuivants, attended in the tabards of state, to perform the ceremonies usual at the funeral of the Earl Marshal of England.

When arrived at the church-yard gate, the procession was met by the Vicar of Dorking, assisted by the Rev. James Dallaway, Earl Marshal's Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Symonds, the Duke's domestic Chaplains; and the foot-procession was marshalled by the heralds, Norroy king of arms bearing the Coronet. After the funeral service, Deputy Garter proclaimed the Duke's style and titles, and breaking the staves threw them into the grave. The coffin was covered with crimson velvet, with silver ornaments, and the arms were engraven upon a plate of silver gilt, with the subjoined inscription:

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
Caroli Howard, Ducis de Norfolk,
Comitis Mareschalli Angliæ
Jure Hæreditario;
Comitis iterum de Arundel et Surrey;
Baronis de Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre,
et Maltravers, &c. &c.
Qui diem obiit supremum
Die Decemb. xvimo Annoque Sacro
MDCCCXV.
Annum agens septuagesimum.

The ceremony was witnessed by a crowd of the Duke's tenantry, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbouring villages, who preserved the strictest order and decorous silence.

The Right Rev. WILLIAM JACKSON, D. D. Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Dec. 2. Died, at Cuddesden, Oxon, in his 65th year, the Right Rev. William Jackson, D. D. Lord Bishop of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. He was the younger son of Dr. Jackson, an eminent physician at Stamford; and at an early age was sent to Westminster School, where he was elected a King's Scholar on the foundation in 1764, being then thirteen years of age. On this occasion he gave a signal proof of his progress in the classicks, by getting into College the head boy of his election. In 1768 he was elected from Westminster, a student of Christ Church, Oxford. At the University he soon distinguished himself, by obtaining, while an Under-graduate, the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, being, we believe, the first instance in which that honour was awarded. He proceeded to the degrees of B. A. M. A. and B. D. in due course; and for many years displayed his talents, and exerted his industry, as one of the Tutors of the distinguished Society to which he belonged, in the several offices of Rhetoric Reader, and Censor. During this time he accepted the situation of Chaplain to the late Archbishop of York, and was indebted to his patronage for a Stall at Southwell 1780, a Stall at York 1783, and the rectory of Beeford, Yorkshire.—On the resignation of Mr. John Randolph, afterwards Bishop of London, in 1783, he was appointed Regius Professor of Greek, and soon afterwards also one of the Curators of the Clarendon Press. To this latter situation he gave almost all his time and attention, during a long and regular residence in the University, resigning his Tutorship a few years after the appointment of his brother, Dr. Cyril Jackson, to the Deanery of Christ Church, in 1783. On this occasion he received the appointment of Preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, an office of which he was always extremely proud, and the duties of which he most ably and conscientiously discharged, until his elevation to the Episcopal Bench. It was not until 1799, that Mr. William Jackson obtained any lucrative dignity in the Church. In that year he was promoted to a Canonry of Christ Church, and took his degree of D. D. This preferment was peculiarly grateful to him, as it did not remove him from Oxford, to which, from long habit, he was greatly attached. His brother, Dr. Cyril Jackson, having resigned the Deanery in 1809, and having refused every offer which had been made to him of the highest honours in the Church, the Prince Regent, to whom Dr. Cyril J. had been sub-preceptor, was pleased, in 1811, to bestow on Dr. W. Jackson the dignity which his own Tutor had repeatedly declined. Accordingly, on the death of Dr. Moss, in that year, he personally, in the most gratifying mode, made an offer of the vacant Bishoprick of Oxford to Dr. W. Jackson, and in the month of December, the Doctor was consecrated Bishop. But he did not, unfortunately, survive many years to enjoy his well-merited elevation. Although not disabled from going abroad, and discharging the functions of his office, yet his health, for some time before his death, had been visibly declining; and in the summer of 1815, he was attacked with a painful complaint, which at length brought him to his grave. Dr. W. Jackson was eminent for profound erudition in sacred and profane learning, and was distinguished by a pure and severe taste, drawn from the models of antiquity, and of which those models only can lay the foundation. His Sermons abounded with theological knowledge,

knowledge, such as became a dignified Divine of the Church of England,—not superficial and glittering, but deep and solid. They were full of matter and substance, clearly and logically divided, and expressed in a style grave, sententious, and impressive. Of these, two or three delivered on particular occasions, were published during his life-time; and we know not of a greater service which could be performed to the cause of sound Divinity, than a publication of others to be selected from the mass. In private life, Dr. W. Jackson was of a social disposition, communicative of his stores of information, and unreserved in the expression of his sentiments. His loss is generally and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends; and the world has to bewail the death of a good man, and a pious Christian. — He is succeeded in his Bishoprick by Dr. Legge.

The Rev. WILLIAM VINCENT, D. D.

Dec. 21. Died at the Deanery, Westminster, in the 76th year of his age, after a fortnight's illness, the Rev. William Vincent, D. D. Dean of Westminster, and Vicar of Islip, Oxon. He was the son of a citizen of London, who carried on the business of a packer, still continued by a grandson in Threadneedle-street, in a considerable line. Being sent to Westminster School at an extremely early age, he was placed the last boy in the petty form. In 1753, when thirteen years old, he was admitted on the foundation as a King's Scholar; and in 1757, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he soon attained a Fellowship. This was the only part of his life which Dr. Vincent spent removed from Westminster School, namely, his under-graduate years at Cambridge; for in 1762 he returned to the School in the capacity of one of the Ushers. This situation he filled until 1771, when, on the resignation of Dr. Peirson Lloyd, he was advanced to the place of Second Master. It was in this station that Dr. Vincent's merits first became known to the world, and that he acquired that reputation which accompanied him through life. He was successively made Chaplain to his Majesty, Rector of Allhallows the Great and Less 1778, and Sub-Almoner 1784. Those who have gone through College at Westminster know well how to appreciate his services as Second Master, not indeed with reference to his exertions in the School, for they were confined to the under forms, but with respect to higher, greater, and more important duties. At Westminster School, the care of the King's Scholars is confided to the vigilance and superintendance of the Second Master. He has the care of College; and in his hands are the preservation of its discipline, the guardianship of its morals, and the charge of its religious instruction. With a steadiness and fidelity rarely equalled, Dr. V. discharged these difficult functions; but perhaps there never existed a man who rivalled him in the art of attracting from boys attention to his Lectures. Four times a year, each week preparatory to receiving the Sacrament, Dr. Vincent explained the nature of that religious ceremony, its institution, its importance, and its benefits. And, we believe, such was his happy mode of imparting instruction, that there never was known an instance of any boy treating the disquisition with levity, or not shewing an eagerness to be present at, and to profit by, the lesson. A clear sonorous voice, a fluent, easy, yet correct delivery, an expression at once familiar and impressive, rendered him a delightful speaker. These advantages he possessed also in common conversation; but he displayed them more especially on public occasions, and never to greater advantage than in the pulpit. As Sub-Almoner, it was in the course of his duty to preach twice a year at the Chapel Royal before their Majesties; and most certainly no Divine, in the course of the King's long reign, more recommended himself at that place, as a forcible, eloquent, and sound preacher, than Dr. V. In 1788 he succeeded Dr. Smith as Head Master; and in 1801, his long services were at length rewarded with a Prebend of Westminster. In the following year he succeeded, without solicitation on his own part, or the part of his friends, to the Deanery of Westminster. This promotion reflected the greatest credit on the then Minister, Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth. Dr. V. had by this time made himself known to the world, not only as one of the ablest instructors of youth that ever presided over a School, but as a critick, an historian, and a geographer, of the first rank. His treatise on the Greek Verb, his Voyage of Nearchus, and his Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, had extended his reputation, beyond the narrow precincts of his own country, over the whole range of the civilized globe. Dr. V. had been in the constant habit through life of giving all his leisure hours (except by candle-light, when his eyes prevented him from reading) to study. Hence his deep and varied researches. But he was more particularly attached to the investigation of the philosophy of grammar, and of the geographical and historical antiquities of the East. To these inquiries, his ample store of learning on every subject, his knowledge of foreign languages, and his intimate and familiar acquaintance with the Greek tongue, were almost altogether

gether subsidiary. On the subject of literature, Dr. Vincent was without those prejudices which sometimes encumber the minds, and impede the views, of even well-educated men. He acknowledged most readily the services of his fellow-labourers in the literary vineyard; and no one was more willing to do justice to the philological discoveries of Horne Tooke, the critical lucubrations of Porson, or the terraqueous delineations of Major Rennell.—On Dr. Vincent becoming Dean of Westminster, he, of course, resigned the Head Mastership; — a step highly necessary to his future health, already not a little impaired by continued confinement, and almost total abstinence from exercise. But before he relinquished this station, in which he had attached to himself all those who had had the good fortune to be under his tuition, he still more increased his popularity with Westminster-men, by the publication of his Defence of Public Education. This little work owed its origin to an attack, supposed to proceed from the pen of Dr. Rennell, the Master of the Temple, on the system of instruction pursued at Public Schools, particularly in the important matter of Religion. Dr. V. on this occasion took up the gauntlet in support of his own Seminary; and most successfully vindicated it from the charge of neglect on this great point, by detailing specifically the stated exercises of prayer and sacred instruction in use at Westminster. After this period, Dr. V. divided his time between his Deanery and his living of Islip, to which he was presented by the Church of Westminster, being always resident at either the one or the other; and during that period, he frequently honoured the Gentleman's Magazine by his valuable correspondence. There is not a doubt but that his release from the fatigues and anxiety of the School, and the ease and relaxation of mind which he enjoyed from his well-earned preferment, tended to the prolongation of his valuable life. After all, it was in the bosom of his family that Dr. Vincent was seen to the greatest advantage. His mornings were dedicated to reading; his evenings, to the society of his friends. In this tranquil and peaceful circle he endeared himself to all around him by the benignity of his disposition, the affability of his demeanour, and the charms of his conversation. Here were laid open that singleness of heart, and simplicity of mind, which none could appreciate justly but those who saw and were conversant with him in the free and familiar hours of domestic privacy. With qualifications which would have conferred dignity on the highest station in the Church, and with an ambition, perhaps, not wholly averse from rank and elevation, Dr. V. nevertheless loved quiet and retirement; never so happy as in the society of those with whom he was connected by intimacy or relationship. The loss of such a man cannot but be severely felt. One consolation, and one only remains, to those who were interested in his continued existence, that as he lived the life of a good Christian, he is gone to receive the reward of one in another and a better world.

DEATHS.

1815. *Jan.* 20. AT Batavia, in the Island of Java, James Shrapnall, esq. senior partner in the firm of Shrapnall, Shelton, and Co.

March .... At Madras, Frederick Willock, esq. of the E. I. Company's artillery.

April 22. In the East Indies, in his 29th year, Charles Biddulph, esq. commander of H. M. ship Hesper, second son of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Birbury Hall, co. Warwick.

May 30. In the shipwreck of the Arniston, off the Cape of Good Hope, aged 17, Sam. Nugent Leigh, son of Rev. Leigh Richmond, rector of Turvey, co. Bedford.

June 17. At Bellary, East Indies, Col. George Martin, of the East India Company's service.

June .... At Batavia, Wm. Robinson, esq. collector of Customs, sub-treasurer, &c. there, son of Daniel R. esq. of Windsor.

July 24. At the Isle of Mauritius, of the fever that has been so fatal there, aged 39, Major Clasen, R. A. and commanding the royal artillery in that Island.

July ... At Fort St. George, East Indies, William Garrow, esq.

Aug. 1. At Smyrna, Annette Marie, wife of Mr. John Shoolbred, British Cancellier at Constantinople.

Aug. 11. At Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Wm. Barney, a native of Birmingham, formerly resident at Lisbon.

Aug. 28. At Bethlem (Connecticut), United States, aged 74, Dr. Hugh Murray Young, a native of Ireland, and a relative of the author of the "Night Thoughts."

Aug. 29. At Jamaica, Rev. Wm. Peat, rector of Nettleslead, Norfolk.

Sept. 11. At the Cape of Good Hope, Elizabeth, wife of his Excellency the Right Hon. Gen. Lord Charles Henry Somerset, 4th daughter of William Viscount Courtenay, born Sept. 2, 1766. Her ladyship's remains were deposited in the church of the town, in a vault prepared for that purpose, with as much privacy as possible, but, nevertheless, attended by Hon. Lieut.-gen. Meade, Vice-adm. Sir Charles Tyler, H. Alexander, esq. colonial secretary, J. A. Truter, esq. chief justice, D. Denyssen, esq. H. M. Fiscal, the principal officers on the staff of the army, and several of the chief civil servants.

Sept. 14.

Sept. 14. At Falkirk, Alex. Callander, of Middlefield, late grazier in Falkirk. By his last will, besides legacies to his friends, and 1000*l.* to the parish of Falkirk, his native place, he has left the following to the Public Charities in Edinburgh: Society for propagating Christian Knowledge; Asylum for Industrious Blind; Orphan Hospital; Dispensary; Lying-in-Hospital; and Royal Infirmary, 200*l.* each; Magdalene Asylum; Destitute Sick; and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 300*l.* each.

Sept. 20. Off Cape de Gatte, on his voyage to Malta, for the recovery of his health, Mr. B. K. Wilcox, of the house of Messrs. M'Ghie, Beatson, & Co. London.

Sept. 23. At Williamstown, Upper Canada, in his 65th year, Rev. J. Bethune, who, at an early period of life, left Scotland, with his parents, to settle in the colonies of North America. When these colonies rebelled, he and many others were reduced to great distress, by their steady loyalty and attachment to Government. During the rebellion he was appointed chaplain to the 84th regiment, with which he continued till the peace. He then settled in Canada.

Sept. 30. At Cullen, co. Bamff, Wm. Coull, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent.

Oct. 4. Aged 81, Mr. Samuel Coxall, many years a respectable watchmaker, of Royston.

Oct. 5. At Wolverhampton, aged 94, Mr. Francis Yates; and on the 10th, aged 89, Mrs. Eleanor Yates, his wife.

Oct. 7. In Fenchurch-buildings, the wife of W. P. Hayward, esq.

Oct. 12. At Malta, in his 46th year, T. Fyers, esq. deputy-paymaster general of the Forces, and treasurer to the Government of that Island. His honourable mind, untinctured with avarice or selfishness, had no gratification superior to the faithful discharge of an important duty, to which his health was sacrificed by many years' constant official attention in that climate. With mental talents of a superior order, his life was adorned by every private, as well as public virtue.

Aged 52, Robert Reid, esq. of Pilton Cottage, Barnstaple, formerly paymaster of the 40th foot, and for several years past captain in the North Devon militia.

Oct. 15. Aged 80, Mr. John Moule, who had been three times mayor of Barnstaple.

Suddenly, Mrs. Wilmot, formerly of Sherborne, Dorset, and mother of Mrs. Fisher and the Misses Wilmot, of Bath.

Oct. 16. At Kingston, Jamaica, while on a mission there from the Government of Carthagena, aged 48, J. Robertson, esq. late colonel in his H. M. service, and brigadier-gen. in the Independent army of South America.

Oct. 16. At Chipping Hill, Essex, Mrs. Watters, relict of the late R. Watters, esq. of Linethwaite, Cumberland.

In Dublin, aged 87, J. Espinasse, esq. of Kill, co. Dublin. Descended from an antient family in France, whom the revocation of the Edict of Nantz had driven from their country, he early entered the army, as an officer in the 13th dragoons during the Rebellion in 1745. In 1766, he retired to reside on his estate, and became a magistrate for the county of Dublin, the duties of which he discharged for 35 years. In 1769, he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Dublin, during the Administration of the late Marquis of Townshend. For the last twenty years he lived in retirement; and he died in the bosom of his family.

Oct. 17. At Penzance, Cornwall, where he had gone for his health, aged 16, John Josiah Rodwell, son of the late Rev. Josiah Rodwall, lecturer of the Holy Trinity Church, Kingston-upon-Hull.

At Whitby, suddenly, in his 47th year, J. Atty, esq.

Aged 82, M. Proto-Presbyter Sambursky, knight of the Order of St. Anne of the first class, formerly chaplain to the Russian Embassy in England, where he acquired an extensive knowledge of the English farming system, which he afterwards practised with success in Russia. In 1782, he was appointed to accompany the Grand Duke Paul, afterwards Emperor, in his tour through Europe, whose favour he constantly enjoyed, and received from him on his accession considerable estates in the Ukraine. He was held in general esteem.

Oct. 18. In Cumberland-street, aged 67, Mrs. Sophronia Rebecca Stibbert, widow of the late Lieut.-gen. Stibbert.

At Swansea, R. T. Deere, esq. of Penlline Court, near Cowbridge. He had retired to rest, after spending the evening with his brother magistrates; and, having for some time been in a declining state of health, requested to have his bed warmed, when, on the servant's return, he was found a corpse.

Oct. 19. Richard Troward, esq. of Albemarle-street.

In Percy-street, Capt. J. Geekie, late of the Madras cavalry.

At South Lambeth, the wife of John Powell, esq. late of Stamford House, Camberwell.

At Dawlish, Devon, aged 59, Right Hon. Lady Lisle.

Oct. 20. At Bedford, aged 73, John Miller, esq. receiver-general for Bedfordshire.

Aged 48, Mr. G. Musgrave, banker, Wincanton.

Oct. 21. Aged 73, Wm. Hardy, esq. of Addle-street.

At

At Woolwich, aged 50, Lieut.-col. Unett, Royal Invalid artillery.

Oct. 22. In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 23, Eliza, third dau. of Geo. Caswall, esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts.

At Osborn's Hotel, Adelphi, in his 36th year, James Brown, esq. late the East India Company's Resident of Croce, in the Island of Sumatra.

In North Audley-street, in her 85th year, Mrs. M. Mackenzie, many years mantua-maker to the Queen and Princesses.

At Windsor, Mrs. Cowling, relict of the late William Cowling, esq. of Chambers, Essex.

At Congleton, aged 52, Mr. John Dean, bookseller and printer, and one of the aldermen.

At Royston, in his 30th year, Rev. Sam. Cary, colleague with Rev. Dr. Freeman in the ministry, King's Chapel, Boston, New England.

At Befort, aged 55, Gen. Lecourbe, an intrepid warrior, a good general, and a sincere friend of his country.

Oct. 23. At Knightsbridge, aged 85, James Goostree, esq.

At Lambeth, Georgiana, second daughter of Rev. J. T. Barrett.

At Markeaton, co. Derby, in his 77th year, Francis Noel Clark Mundy, esq.

At Heligoland, Mr. James Grant, clerk of stores and paymaster to the Ordnance department in that Island.

At Loughton, after an illness of two days, Mr. H. P. Engstrom, of London, merchant; the most affectionate of husbands, and the kindest of fathers; in all the relations of life, known, only to be respected; his friendship was sincere, and his benevolence, although universal, free from ostentation.

Oct. 24. The wife of J. Battey, esq. of Sloane-street.

Joseph Burnett, esq. of Stamford-street.

At Hastings, in his 21st year, Henry Daniel Seymour, second son of Wm. Seymour, esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At Arthurlie-house, near Paisley, Scotland, aged 61, Mrs. Lowndes, relict of James Lowndes, esq.

At his seat, Dumbartonshire, Lieut.-gen. Geils, many years (the most critical in the Company's annals) commandant of the East India Company's Artillery, on the Madras Establishment. To his professional skill, and the happy direction of it, in a variety of important sieges and campaigns, in the course of the eventful wars with Hyder Ally, and his successor Tippoo Sultan, as well as in the mixed warfare, Native and European, excited and participated by the French, his immediate commanding officers, and the Court of Directors, have borne ample, decisive, and repeated testimony.

Oct. 25. At Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Charlotte Slade, relict of John Slade, esq. late one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office, and mother of Gen. Slade.

At Thornbury, Geo. Rolph, esq.

Oct. 26. At Misterton, near Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in his 19th year, Thomas Mills, esq. only son of the late William Mills, esq. of Barlestaine, co. Stafford.

At Mrs. Hillman's, Bristol, Mrs. Vranken, of Montague-house; a lady of the most matured experience, greatest judgment, and beneficent mind, embellished with every Christian grace.

Oct. 27. Aged 63, John Strover, esq. principal of the West India Docks, Blackwall.

In his 16th year, Edmund Turvile Turner, second son of the late Abraham Holden Turner, esq. Edward-street, Cavendish-square.

At Greenpark, near Armagh, Wm. Cornwallis Hall, esq. many years lieutenant-colonel in H. M. 28th foot.

Oct. 28. At the house of her guardian and friend, Mr. Paul Shewerátt, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, Mary, daughter of the late G. G. Richardson, esq. of Madras.

At Eton college, in his 14th year, Henry-Dalton, son of Mrs. John Edwards, of Bloomsbury-square.

At Bath, Sealey Lawton, esq.

At Bath, Colonel Manby.

Oct. 29. In Berners-street, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, relict of the late Robert Hamilton, M. D. of the Island of Grenada.

Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Jones, of Surrey-place, Kent-road, sister of the late Col. James, of Ightham-court-lodge, Kent.

Oct. 29. At Bristol, Captain Thorpe, of that port.

Edw. Foxhall, esq. of Orchard-street.

At Leytonstone, in his 70th year, Philip Sansom, esq.

Oct. 30. In London, of an inflammation on his lungs, in his 71st year, Rev. R. Rodda, upwards of half a century an eminent preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists.

At Lewisham, in his 71st year, William Prest, esq. of London, and Aldborough-lodge, co. York.

At Havre de Grace, on his way to England, after a few days illness, aged 47, John Fred. Pott, esq. of Doctors Commons.

Oct. 31. Suddenly, aged 14, Catharine Johanna, eldest daughter of F. A. L. Strick van Linschoten, of Hackney-road.

Much regretted, aged 71, Wm. Barclay esq. late cashier of the Navy Pay-office.

Edward, youngest son of Hollis Solly, esq. of Clapton.

At Clay Hill, Beckenham, in her 65th year, Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, widow of

of the late Bp. of Exeter, and sister of the Earl of Effingham.

Nov. 1. At Smallberry-green, in her 58th year, the wife of John Giles Christian, esq. of Doctors Commons.

At Donnington rectory, Salop, Anne, wife of Wm. Clarke, esq. late lieut.-col. of the 46th regiment; one of the most amiable of women.

Aged 22, G. Ince, esq. of Bristol.

At Bath, Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. of Tralee, co. Kerry.

Nov. 2. In New Bond-street, Capt. R. Campbell, late of H. M. ship Tremendous, and commander of the squadron at Naples.

At Nine Elms, aged 60, Wm. Houlston, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey.

At Weymouth, Martha, second daughter of William Weston, esq.

At Taunton, in his 46th year, Wm. Fraunceis, esq. brother of F. E. Gwyn, esq. of Ford-Abbey, Devon, and late captain in the Somerset Fencible cavalry.

At Broadsworth, co. York, Charles Thellusson, esq. brother of the late Lord Rendlesham, of Rendlesham, Suffolk.

At Hull, Sarah, relict of E. Dymoke, esq. formerly of Saucethorpe Hall, aunt to Hon. L. Dymoke, champion of England, and mother of C. Dymoke, esq. surgeon, Richmond-hill.

Nov. 3. At Bentley, Hants, Richard Thresher, esq.

At seven in the evening, two men introduced themselves into the house of the Curé of Eymon, a village near Valence, in the department of Drome, and stabbed him with stilettos. This respectable ecclesiastic died 17 hours after without making known who his assassins were. His last words were — "I die content, a martyr to my faith; and I pardon my assassins."

Nov. 4. At Maze Pond, Southwark, aged 59, Henry Ledger, esq. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Godmanchester, Hunts, aged 59, Rev. Thos. Stanley, LL. D. rector of Stubton, co. Lincoln; and of Hareston, co. Leicester.

By a fall from his horse on the 2d inst. Wm. Cleator, esq. of Cropton, co. York.

Nov. 6. The eldest daughter of T. Plasket, esq. of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

In Madox-street, in her 63d year, Mrs. Anne Lucas, wife of his Honour B. Lucas, president and commander-in-chief of Dominica.

At Denton-house, near Grantham, in his 82d year, Sir W. Earle Welby, bart. His eldest son, M. P. for Grantham, succeeds him in his title and estates.

Nov. 7. At Mile-end, Capt. John Allen, 2d regt. Royal Tower Hamlets militia.

At Clapham-common, in his 80th year, George Godwin, esq. who will long be remembered as a universal philanthropist.

At Pine cottage, Fulham, in her 18th year, Anna, third daughter of J. Thompson, esq. George-street, Hanover-square.

At Ivy-cottage, Blackheath, Mrs. Jane Daniel, relict of the late Henry Daniel, esq. whom she survived exactly 14 years.

At Margate, Thomas Walker, esq.

Aged 17, Harriet, daughter of Richard Arkwright, esq. of Willersley, co. Derby.

Nov. 8. At Exeter, aged 18, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Spencer Curling, esq. of Blackheath.

At Rokeby-park, co. York, the wife of F. B. S. Morritt, esq. M. P.

Nov. 9. At Kensington, aged 78, Edw. Goldston Lutwyche, esq. native of New Boton, and agent for the Province of New Brunswick, North America.

In Dublin, Mrs. A. J. Grove, eldest daughter of the late J. Fitz Gibbon, esq. and sister of the late Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was married to the late St. John Jeffries, esq. of Blarney Castle (Cork), a Representative in the Irish Parliament, by whom she had four daughters, *viz.* Mrs. Freemantle, now married to J. Taylor, esq.; Miss Jeffries, deceased; the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish Bradshaw; and Lady Cahir; and one son, George, who married Miss Anne Latouche, third daughter of the Right Hon. David Latouche, who died without issue. Mrs. Jeffries, in the year 1811, took the name of Grove, in compliance with the will of her first cousin, the wife of the first Earl Annesley. She was a lady of strong natural endowments, of an enterprizing and indefatigable spirit. This was manifested in the zeal with which she travelled through France, in search of the present Lord Cahir, when a boy, whom she restored to his titles and estates, upon the death of Pierce, the late Lord, in the year 1788. His Lordship was then in his 13th year; and in five years afterwards, Mrs. Jeffries had the pleasure of uniting him to her youngest daughter, Miss Emily Jeffries, the present Lady Cahir.

At Madeira, aged 23, Mr. Robert Wilson Edwards, eldest son of Thomas Edwards, of Coleman-street.

Nov. 10. Mr. John Cousins, of the Stock Exchange.

In Great Coram-street, Joanna, wife of Rev. J. Jones, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rees.

In Wandsworth-road, after a life spent in the service of his country, in his 80th year, Gen. Colin Mackenzie, late colonel of the 9th Royal Veteran battalion. This veteran officer entered the army in 1762, as second lieutenant in the 85th regiment. He was in most of the actions during the American war, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1795 he was appointed brigadier-general in the armament under

under Sir R. Abercrombie, with which he served in the West Indies during all that war. He attained the rank of general in 1814.

In his 80th year, Mr. Gulliver, gentleman farmer, of Huscott-house, Banbury.

At Blochairn, near Glasgow, in his 87th year, Capt. James Parker, many years merchant at Virginia.

Nov. 11. In his 22d year, Captain George Harvey Lockwood Percivall, of the Coldstream guards.

In Lower Brook-street, Lady Turner, relict of the late Sir John Turner.

At Islington, aged 82, Mrs. Tayler, relict of the late Mr. Richard Tayler, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

At Chichester, in his 81st year, John Bayly, M. D.

At Aylesbury, Mr. M. Henry Russell. In him were united a well cultivated and ingenious mind, a considerable poetical talent, and an uniform gentlemanly behaviour.

Nov. 12. In Red-lion-square, in his 64th year, Brooke Bridges, esq. solicitor.

At Blackwall, aged 67, Mrs. Strover, relict of John Strover, esq.

At Pinckney-house, Wilts, in her 57th year, Mary, wife of Estcourt Cresswell, esq.

At Bath, aged 71, Rev. John Sibley, A.M. formerly of Queen's college, Oxford, and rector of Walcot above 40 years, during which period he resided constantly at it, and applied nearly his whole time to the conscientious discharge of the arduous trust reposed in him: till the decline of his health, occasioned in a great degree by too much exertion of mind and too anxious a desire to persevere in those sacred functions which had constituted his chief pleasure in the prime of life, obliged him at length to relinquish them. In religious and moral principles and practice, in a faithful and zealous attachment to the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church, in a tender and uniform attention to all the relative duties of life, he has hardly left behind him a superior.

Nov. 13. In James-street, Westminster, aged 80, Mrs. Jane Philipps, of Pentyparch, near Haverfordwest, eldest sister of Right Hon. Lady Milford.

At Brompton, of a most rapid decline, in his 21st year, H. Cunningham, esq.

At Mr. Pickering's, Hackney, Middlesex, aged 63, his surviving sister, Miss E. L. Pickering; and on the 28th, aged 94, his mother, Mrs. Mary Pickering, widow and relict of T. W. Pickering, esq. of Canterbury.

J. Jeffreys, esq. solicitor, of Swansea, Alderman of that corporation, and steward to the Duke of Beaufort, for the seignory of Gower.

Mr. Fowell, of Whinfell, near Temple Sowerby, who had been blind many years, but sustained as little loss by the deprivation of sight as any that ever was afflicted by that dreadful calamity. He was an excellent musician, and possessed the most accurate ear. As organist in Appleby church he discharged the duties of it much to the satisfaction of the congregation for many years. Though blind, he was a good player of cards, and in parties was generally chosen by those who knew him, for a partner.

Nov. 14. At Islington, aged 71, Joseph Brown, M.D. a man deservedly respected for the qualities of his heart and head by a large circle of acquaintance. He was a native of Cumberland, and early distinguished himself in his native county by various compositions in prose and verse. He afterwards courted Fortune in the metropolis, and became chief of a considerable house in the wholesale haberdashery line. Early in the American war he represented his ward in the Common Council, and distinguished himself by the firmness of his patriotism, and the energy of his opposition to the American war. He was at this time the personal friend of Drs. Price, Priestley, Kippis, Jebb, and other patriots; and was considered as one of the most useful supporters of the public cause, in opposition to the measures pursued by the court. Some speculations at Lloyd's involved him, however, in commercial distress, and he became a bankrupt; — he sought to recover this blow on his fortunes, but was again overcome by untoward circumstances. He then retired to Islington on an annuity of his wife's, and, in aid of his slender income, practised physic under the authority of a Scottish diploma.

At Bath, aged 39, Major-gen. Jones.

Nov. 15. At Rotherhithe, in his 35th year, John Tierney, esq.

At Haverhill, Suffolk, aged 92, Mrs. Joanna Howland.

At Bruton, Somerset, in her 77th year, the wife of Rev. J. Goldesbrough.

Nov. 16. At Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 32, John Fitz-John, esq.

At Highgate, in his 57th year, J. F. Throckmorton, esq. of Winchester-house, Old Broad-street.

Aged 44, Lieut. Abdiel Orfeur, R. N.

Aged 20, Anne, only daughter of Thos. Small, gent. of New Road, Birmingham.

Nov. 17. At the Tower of London, where he was quartered with his regiment, in his 36th year, A. Newport, esq. captain in the 3d Garrison battalion, and son of the late Sam. Newport, esq. merchant, Cork.

At Hill, near Southampton, the wife of J. Hayman, esq.

Aged 40, Mr. Wm. Birch, of Lichfield, music-master and organist of Tamworth.

At East Dereham, Norfolk, Mrs. Walter, relict of Rev. Weaver Walter, rector of

of Brisley, vicar of Gately, and formerly fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge. (See vol. LXXXIV. Part I. p. 199.)

At Knoidart, Scotland, respected and admired as a genuine Highlander of the Old School, in his 91st year, Mr. R. M'Donell, Ensign on the retired list of Capt. Rose's Independent Company of Veterans. He followed the fortunes of Prince Charles Stuart from Prestonpans to Culloden, and served with distinguished zeal in both those actions; for which he afterwards suffered banishment to India for seven years, during which period he served in the hussars; and when returning to England, the vessel in which he sailed happening to be boarded by a French man-of-war, as soon as Ranald was aware of what was passing on deck, and had furnished himself with a cutlass, he darting like an eagle among the victors, actually retook the British ship, killing, single-handed, all the astonished Frenchmen who attempted to withstand his athletic rage, and driving the rest over the vessel's broadside into the sea. His retentive memory and mental faculties were spared him till within a few days of his last; and, till above 90, he had the use of his powerful limbs. His father, his brother, and his nephew, as well as himself, all served the Prince at the same time, and were personally known to his Royal Highness: the father had, however, drawn his first sword with his Chief, Glengarry, under Viscount Dundee, in the battle of Killikrankie, who had the royal standard intrusted to his care, and commanded the whole of the "Clan Donnill," drawn up, as of old, on the right of the army, which was composed almost entirely of the Highland clans. The mortal remains of this hero of the last century were deposited with the dust of his fathers in "Killechoan," on Friday December 1, leaving a wife, three daughters, many grand children, and several great grand-children, to bewail his death, exclusive of sons who had fallen in the service of their country, two of whom had followed the young M'Donell, in the year 1794, into the first Fencible regiment, thence into the Glengarry (or 1st British) fencibles, and from that into the Line.

Nov. 18. At Pentonville, Capt. T. Winslow, leaving a widow and numerous family now at New York. The father of Capt. Winslow was one of the very few American Loyalists who lost nearly all his property in the Revolution, without having, either himself or successors, received the smallest compensation.

At Greenwich, in his 77th year, B. Graves, esq. late of the Borough, hop-merchant.

At Lackford parsonage, Mrs. Rogers, mother of Rev. T. E. Rogers, rector of Lackford.

At Brighton, the wife of H. Knight, esq. of Ham, Surrey, and daughter of the late J. Worrell, esq. of Juniper Hall.

At Clatterford, Isle of Wight, aged 45, Major-gen. Robt. Young. He had served H. M. with honour upwards of 23 years, on the Continent, in Egypt, and America, where he had been in many brilliant actions; but at length terminated his existence by a bone having gone down his wind-pipe when eating, which entering his lungs, brought on a rapid decline. He has left a widow and five children to lament his loss.

At Ripley, aged 74, Ralph Hanson, esq. brother of the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen.

Nov. 19. At Rome, Lady Sutton, widow of Sir Thomas Sutton, bart. of Molesey House, Surrey.

Nov. 20. In the Adelphi, aged 30, Major Wm. Carrol, 69th regiment.

On Woolwich-common, aged 86, Lieutenant-general Fead, R. A.

At Waltham Abbey, in her 64th year, Sarah, wife of William Mason, esq.

Sarah, wife of Rear-adm. Gosselin, of Bengee-hall, Herts.

At Rochester, aged 55, Mr. John Batten, alderman, and on the following day, aged 42, Mrs. Batten. The sudden death of her husband had such an effect upon the mind of this lady, that, being in an advanced state of pregnancy, it produced a premature delivery, which terminated her life with that of the infant.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Rev. H. H. Williams, of that place.

At Cardiff, Wm. Taitt, esq. of Cardiff and Dowlais Iron-works, and high-sheriff for the county of Glamorgan.

In Dublin, W. Tyrell, esq. deputy-receiver-general of Stamps.

Nov. 21. Aged 17, of an inflammation in his bowels, Benjamin Oakley, jun. son of Benjamin Oakley, esq. stock-broker, of Tavistock-place, London. After receiving a liberal education at the Charter-house, he was taken by his father into business; and on all occasions was distinguished by quickness of intellect, strict punctuality, acuteness of thought, and strength of memory. These qualities naturally endeared him to an affectionate father, to whom he had become, although in years a child, the confidential *friend and associate*. Thus in the hours of business he was a most useful assistant to his parents, and in the evenings of relaxation was a rational and intelligent companion. He eagerly sought the company and conversation of men of science and intellect, who were frequently seen around his father's hospitable board. Had such a youth been spared, he would have proved an invaluable blessing to his now afflicted family, and a distinguished ornament to society.

At

At Walthamstow, in his 23d year, Wm. Crichton Maltby, eldest son of Thomas Maltby, esq. of Chatham-place.

In consequence of a paralytic apoplexy, Katherine, wife of Rev. T. Bisse, of Portmall, near Egham.

At the Observatory, Armagh, Rev. Jas. Hamilton, D. D. dean of Cloyne, rector of Mullabraok, and astronomer of the Observatory founded at Armagh by Primate Robinson.

At Kilravock Castle, co. Nairn, Mrs. Rose, who was the representative of one of the most antient families in the North.

Nov. 22. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, J. Stevenson, esq. of Dalgain, co. Ayr.

Jane, wife of Richard Chapman, esq. of Beaumont-street, St. Mary-le-bone.

At Kensington, in his 71st year, J. Mason, esq.

At Mr. Firmin's, in the Strand, Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of the late T. Brown, esq. of Queenborough, Kent.

At Market Rasen, aged 62, Rev. Henry Hodgson, M. D. and LL. D. vicar of Tealby and Corringham, co. Lincoln. He was born at Toft, near Market Rasen, and educated at Peter House, Cambridge, where he took his first degree in 1775. Having soon afterwards entered into holy orders, he officiated for some time as curate at Market Rasen. Encouraged by the late Dr. Jebb, he was induced to apply himself to the study of medicine, for which purpose he went to Edinburgh, and obtained the degree of M. D. While prosecuting his medical studies he had the misfortune to lose his friend Dr. Jebb; upon which, though invited to enter upon the exercise of his profession, and to undertake the pastoral office of either of two of the most respectable congregations in the North of England, he chose to return to his native home, and fix his residence at Market Rasen, serving his own church of Tealby himself. Besides the learned languages, Dr. Hodgson was well versed in French, Italian, Spanish, and German. He wrote several pamphlets on the Whig side of the question during the wars of the American and French revolutions; and published "Letters to Mrs. Kindersley, on the Spirit of Popery," 8vo. 1778; "Sermons on Universal Benevolence," 8vo. 1778; and "Effusions of the Heart and Fancy, in verse and prose," 8vo. 1779. He was a frequent correspondent of this Magazine.

At Syston, co. Leicester, Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. Marriott, R. N. formerly of Fulford, near York.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, James Lackington, esq. late bookseller, and principal in the extensive concern at the Temple of the Muses, Finsbury-square.

Nov. 23. In Upper Cadogan-place, Mary Rose, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Ward.

At Stockwell, in her 40th year, Mrs. Rowcroft.

The wife of George Surridge, esq. of Lambeth.

At Cork, Rev. John Frazer, master of Waterford school, and rector of Castle Ellis, in the diocese of Ferns.

At Antwerp, in his 35th year, Simon Hart, esq. commanding the 2d battalion 37th regiment.

Nov. 24. At Islington, in his 69th year, Mr. Kay, sen. late of Aldersgate-street.

In her 16th year, Margaret, youngest daughter of Robert Alger, esq. of Stratford, Essex.

At Witney, aged 84, Mr. Elijah Waring, one of the Society of Friends. He had passed the major part of his long life in habits of great seclusion, making books his principal companions, and the open face of Nature his favourite spectacle. He possessed an uncommonly well-stored and energetic mind, and was remarkable for a lofty sense of that true honour which finds its sole origin and regulator in upright moral principles. He was constantly a benevolent friend to the numerous poor in his neighbourhood, although generally accounted parsimonious in his disposition, from rejecting some indulgences which his fortune would have rendered appropriate. Great regularity and uniform temperance were means of preserving his health and mental faculties, amidst the snows of age, until a short period before his death. Religion was cherished in his breast, as the noblest attainment of man, the emanation of paternal Deity, benign, as powerful, in its influences: it introduced him to no gloomy speculations, no vain and unprofitable babblings of party zeal, or superficial fervours of imagination; but it taught him to regard an untainted conscience with watchful veneration, to contemplate the evils of mutability without dismay, and to look forward with elevated confidence to the "eternal spring" of a renovated existence. He sunk into the last sleep of mortality with the composure he always ardently desired, and which was consonant with his firm persuasion that in reference to his future allotment by the Author of his being, he might say: "When I awake, I shall be satisfied with *thy* likeness." His remains were deposited on the 29th in the burial-ground of the Society, at Witney, in a brick grave which had been prepared for them by his own orders several years ago. Among his many charitable bequests, he has left 500*l.* to the Oxford Infirmary, 1000 guineas to 1000 poor persons in the parish, and 50*l.* to be distributed in bread and provisions on New Year's Day for ever.

At

At Thursford Hall, Norfolk, in his 85th year, Sir Geo. Chad, bart. He was created a Baronet June 21, 1791. He was twice married: by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of John Rowlls, esq. of Kingston, Surrey (who died Jan. 17, 1786) he had three sons and two daughters: by his second wife, Mary, only daughter of Richard Fletcher, of Richmond, Surrey, (who died in Nov. 1794) he had no issue. He is succeeded in the title by his second son, Charles; his eldest son, Robert John, having deceased in 1793.

At Hinckley, aged 26, Miss Davison, only sister of Mr. Davison, draper.

Nov. 25. At Strand-on-the-Green, in his 68th year, Thomas Whipham, esq. of Fleet-street, an eminent silversmith, and father of the Goldsmiths Company.

At Sunbury, in his 66th year, Gen. T. Sloughter Stanwix, colonel of the 85th regiment, groom of the bedchamber to his Majesty.

At Brighton, in his 14th year, Packington, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Tomkyns.

At his house in the citadel of Hull, aged 76, John Turnbull, esq. 26 years town and fort major of Hull. He had been several years in the army, and was in the memorable battle of Minden in 1759, and many other engagements.

Nov. 26. W. Morris, esq. M.D. of Great Marlborough-street.

Aged 81, Mrs. Margaret Hoy.

Charles Theodore Baron D'Uklandski, author of Travels in Poland, Austria, Bavaria, &c.

At Sutton, Surrey, in his 60th year, Henry Smale, esq.

Aged 72, the wife of T. Smith, esq. of Paul House, Edmonton.

At Pendleton, in his 8th year, Harry Cecil Bishopp Clay, eldest son of Major-gen. J. G. Clay.

Nov. 27. Suddenly, the wife of Dr. Barber, of North Brixton, Surrey.

Nov. 28. At Brighton, Charles Hippuff, esq. of New Ormond-street, and Birchanger, Essex.

Francis Pearce, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxon.

Aged 64, the wife of —— Postlewaite, esq. of Fleckney, co. Leicester.

At Great Wigston, co. Leicester, Rev. Mr. Davies, many years minister of the Dissenting congregation there, the duties of which he discharged with zeal and ability.

At Liverpool, aged 22, Anne Currie Cairncross, third daughter of the late A. Cairncross, esq. of Montague-place, Russell-square.

At Gwaynynog, co. Denbigh, in his 63d year, Rev. Robt. Myddelton, D.D. rector of Rotherhithe, Surrey, formerly fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; D.D. 1794.

Nov. 29. At the Dolphins inn, Southampton, Rev. C. Austen, late curate of Holyrood, in that town. He arrived there the preceding day in company with a friend, and after partaking of supper retired to bed, requesting to be called at eight o'clock the next morning, when he was found dead.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Greene, relict of H. Greene, esq. formerly of Rolleston, co. Leicester. (See Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 444.)

At Bristol, aged 83, Thomas Oliver, esq. He was lieutenant-governor of the province of Massachusets, North America, till the people of that country shook off their allegiance to his present Majesty, when his loyalty induced him to sacrifice considerable estates, and repair to this country. Here he has honourably filled the character of a private gentleman, dispensing his bounties to the poor with a liberal hand.

At Rev. G. W. Kempton's, Graiseley green, near Wolverhampton, in his 88th year, Mr. T. Pendrill Rock, of Brewood, surgeon. The name of Pendrill was given to him as a descendant of the honest and high-minded Staffordshire miller of that name, so justly celebratad in the story of the flight of Charles II. from the battle of Worcester. The day after that fatal contest he was at the door of his mill, when proclamation was made of 1000*l* reward to any who should intercept the Royal Fugitive, at that moment concealed in his house. The miller heard and felt the temptation; but loyalty and hospitality prevailed over every other consideration, and he was silent.

At Port St. Mary's, Spain, in his 82d year, Sir James Duff, bart. H. M. consul at Cadiz. His remains were interred in the officer's burial-ground, Gibraltar, Dec. 3, Gen. Don, the lieut.-governor, chief mourner. The pall was borne by eight of the Foreign Consuls established at Gibraltar, attended by the principal merchants and inhabitants, the officers of the army and navy, those in the public departments, and the general officers and their staff. Minute guns were fired during the march to the grave.

Nov. 30. In Chancery-lane, in his 78th year, J. Simpson, esq. formerly H. M. attorney-general in South Carolina.

At Mr. White's, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Miles Booty, esq. of St. Sidwell's, Exeter.

Mrs. Harvey, relict of J. M. Harvey, esq. R.N. eldest sister of J. Page, esq. Great Smyth-street, Westminster.

Aged 27, Eleanor, wife of J. K. Lodwick, esq. of North Shoebury, Essex.

John Perceval, sen. esq. banker, of Northampton.

At

At Bath, W. Gumleton, esq.

At Oakham, Mr. Wm. Freer, brother of Dr. Freer, surgeon of the Leicester militia.

Nov. .... Mrs. Green, of Bury St. Edmund's, who has bequeathed the following in trust: 300*l.* to the preacher and reader of St. Mary's, the interest of which to be divided on the 6th of February annually, to six poor men and six poor women of the age of 70, in that parish. To the preacher and reader of St. James's, the same sum for the above purpose: 500*l.* to the preacher and reader of St. Mary's, the interest to purchase coals, to be distributed the same day to the poor in the New Alms Houses, Westgate-street, Southgate-street, College-street, and Bridewell-lane; 100*l.* to the Lying-in-Charity; 200*l.* to the Rector and Churchwardens of Little Saxham, the interest to buy bread and fuel for the poor of that parish, to be distributed yearly on the 7th of Feb. and 2d of Nov. The like sum to the Rector and Churchwardens of Preston, near Lavenham, and to the Rector and Churchwardens of Great Welnetham, for the same purpose.

Dec. 1. In Blandford-street, aged 42, Mrs. Jennett Sober, relict of the late S. W. Sober, esq. of the Polygon, Southampton.

At Camberwell, in her 73d year, Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late Geo. Sharp, esq.

Mr. Cobley, bookseller, Plymouth.

At Dublin, M. J. O'Dwyer, esq. barrister-at-law, commissioner of bankrupts, &c.

Dec. 2. In Little Maddox-street, aged 77, Charles Dering, esq. of Barham Court, Kent.

At her son-in-law's, Soho-square, in her 83d year, Mrs. Campbell, relict of the late Alex. Campbell, esq.

In Sloane-street, aged 37, Lucy, wife of John Lewis Mallet, esq.

At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 74, Sancta Maria Freeman, relict of Robert Freeman, M. D.

At Bristol, aged 33, Margaretta, daughter of the late Capt. Sampson, of that port.

Aged 74, Mrs. Toulmin, relict of Dr. Toulmin, late of Chard, and formerly a respectable surgeon of Hackney.

At Edinburgh, Major J. C. Eddington, 6th West India regiment.

Dec. 3. In Montague-place, Russell-square, Sir Wm. Rule, knt. late senior surveyor of H. M. Navy: who throughout a long course of public duty, possessed the highest character for integrity, zeal, and ability; and the excellence of whose private life rendered him sincerely beloved and esteemed.

Aged 64, Mr. Bish, of Cornhill, stock-broker and lottery-office-keeper.

Charlotte, infant daughter of Rev. Rich. Yates, Chelsea College.

In his 84th year, Mr. Chas. Wright, 15 years beadle to the Goldsmiths' Company.

At Kew, aged 63, Joseph Stevens, esq.

Dec. 4. Aged 75, John Daniel Hose, esq. of Kentish-town, formerly of Ludgate-hill.

At Abingdon, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Tomkins, relict of the late Benjamin Tomkins, esq.

At Clutton, Somerset, in the vigour of life, James Goolden, esq.

Dec. 5. At C. Sober's, esq. Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, aged 18, his grandson, Thomas Walke Lamar Wood, esq.

Aged 25, Charles Edwards, esq. of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

Mary Mowat Woodward, wife of C. P. Woodward, esq. of Wellington-place, near Bristol.

At Sir Thos. Clifford's, bart. Bath, Mrs. Chichester, relict of Jn. Chichester, esq. of Arlington, Devon, mother of Lady Clifford.

At West Cowes, Robert Old, esq.

Near Hedon, aged 42, Mr. J. Robinson, late mayor of Hedon.

Suddenly, on his march from Paris, Major Lang, 31st regiment.

At Paris, in his 20th year, J. Sarmon, esq. D. A. C. G.

Dec. 6. In Bury-street, St. James's, aged 75, Thomas Foster, esq.

At her sister's, Mrs. Sheridan, Percy-street, aged 77, Mrs. Alsager, of Alsager, Cheshire.

Aged upwards of 80, S. Kilner, M. A. sub-warden, and senior fellow of Merton college, Oxford.

At Bexley, Kent, Thos. Latham, M. D.

Dec. 7. In Upper Seymour-street, G. Newenham, esq. only brother of H. W. Newenham, esq. of Coolmore, (Cork.)

Isabella, wife of John Kinnear, esq. Gower-street, Bedford-square, formerly of Liverpool and Glasgow.

At her son's, Dalby-terrace, City-road, aged 82, Mrs. Henrietta Little, relict of the late Samuel Little, esq. of Tower Dock.

Dec. 9. In Falcon-square, in his 70th year, Wm. Pembroke, esq. of Mortlake.

In Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, Mrs. A. M. Gore, widow of the late Major-gen. A. Gore, who fell on the walls of Bergen-op-Zoom, leaving an orphan daughter 20 months old. Her death was occasioned by the small-pox, having caught the infection from a child she met in Sloane-street, although she had previously had the disease; her child was with her at the time, but having been vaccinated, she escaped.

Dec. 10. In Smith-street, aged 69, Major-gen. Michael Jacob, late military superintendant of hospitals, formerly captain in the 64th regt. and major of the 76th foot.

Dec. 11. At her son's, Guildford-street, aged 71, Mrs. Cumming, widow of the late A. Cumming, esq. of Pentonville.

Aged 69, the wife of T. Plasket, esq. of Welbeck-street.

Aged

Aged 81, James Price, esq. of Newington, Surrey.

Dec. 13. In Hatton-garden, in his 56th year, George Jernegan, esq. architect.

Dec. 14. At Hammersmith, Peter Begbie, esq. of the Stamp-office.

Dec. 15. Aged 83, Wm. Bayley, esq. Warwick-street, Pall Mall.

At his father's, Stamford-hill, in his 23d year, Archibald, eldest son of James Collins, esq. Spital-square.

Aged 71, Jas. Jones, esq. of Balls Pond.

Dec. 17. In London, Rev. Robt. Hunter, D. D. rector of Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset.

Dec. 19. In his 58th year, Price Pughe, esq. of Finsbury-squ. and Waltham-cross.

In his 73d year, Daniel Davis, esq. of Deptford.

At Clapham-rise, in his 60th year, Horatio Clagett, esq.

At Eton, near Windsor, Mr. Robert Hudson, Mus. Bac. born February 25, 1732, many years senior member of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was admitted vicar choral of St. Paul's in 1756, and a gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1758. Mr. Reinhold (whose death is noticed at p. 379 of the present volume) and Mr. Hudson received their education in the choral school at St. Paul's, under Mr. William Savage. The names of Battishall, Vernon, Baildon, Soaper, and several gentlemen still living, who have attained an eminent rank in society, bear honourable testimony to the manner in which Mr. Savage fulfilled his duties as master of the choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Hudson and Mr. Reinhold were among Mr. Savage's first pupils, and were for some years the oldest surviving choristers.—Mr. Hudson was almoner of St. Paul's, and master of the choristers from 1773 till 1793; and composed a very pleasing service, which is still performed in that Cathedral. He was also musick-master of Christ's Hospital, and composed many hymns for that institution. In his younger days he sang at Ranelagh and Mary-le-bone Gardens.—The remains of Mr. Hudson were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, Dec. 28, when a very full attendance of the three metropolitan choirs testified the respect in which he was held.

Dec. 19. At Fulham, J. Roe, esq. serjeant of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Dec. 20. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Smyth, wife of Sir Wm. Smyth, bart. of Hill hall, Essex. She was Anne, the only dau. of John Windham, of Waghen, co. York, esq. and was married to Sir William, March 22, 1779.

Emily, youngest daughter of John Usborne, esq. Stamford-hill.

At Stoke Newington, in her 65th year, Joanna, wife of Thomas James, esq.

At Edmonton, in his 84th year, Kidgell Sandon, esq.

At Turnham-green, aged 62, Rev. Chr. Lake Moody, LL. D. F. A. S. highly esteemed for his private virtues, his social qualities, his literary acquirements, and his native talents.

Dec. 21. In Coleman-street, J. Norris, M. D. late of the Island of St. Croix.

Dec. 22. In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Stephen Sullivan, esq.

In her 32d year, Mary Mestaer, wife of Mr. Gaines, Caroline-street, Bedford-squ. solicitor.

At Walford, Herts, aged 63, Charles Kilby, M. D. to whom the lordship of the manor of Barwell, in Leicestershire, with some other considerable property, devolved in 1814, by the will of Mrs. Jane Ailway (second dau. of Anthony Oneby, esq.) an elderly lady of Watford, to the exclusion of her own legal heirs.

Dec. 23. At Camberwell, aged 63, M. E. Wilkes, esq. of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

At Hammersmith, Col. Robt. Campbell.

Dec. 24. At Stoke Newington, aged 75, Edward Scales, esq.

At her brother's, Richmond-green, aged 79, Mrs. D'Aranda, widow of Rev. Peter D'Aranda, late of Twickenham, and vicar of Great Burstead and Wakering, Essex.

Dec. 25. In College-street, Westminster, Mrs. Shortland, widow of the late Capt. Shortland, R. N. and mother of the late Capt. J. Shortland, who fell in the defence of H. M. ship Juno, against the united attack of four French frigates.

Dec. 26. In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, aged 72, Miles Satterthwaite, esq. banker, 56 years resident in Lombard-st.

At Twickenham, aged 68, Thos. Ingram, esq. late of Lincoln's Inn.

Anne, wife of S. Dobree, jun. esq. of Walthamstow.

Dec. 27. At St. Helen's-place, Henry Burmester, esq. eldest son of Henry Burmester, esq. of Gwynne-house, Essex.

Edw. Warner, esq. of Walthamstow.

Dec. 28. Aged 34, Livia Sophia, wife of James Hugo Greenwell, esq. Bentinck-street, Manchester-square.

In Percy-street, Rathbone-place, Mrs. Loughnan, widow of the late Jas. L. esq.

In Buckingham-street, John Hethering-ton, esq.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 60, Samuel Beddome, esq.

At Kennington, in his 70th year, Rich. Bannister, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

T. Ashton, esq. son of N. Ashton, esq. of Woolton Hall, near Liverpool.

At Right Hon. John Staples, Lissan, Ireland, H. Richardson, esq. of Somerset, captain R. N.

Dec. 29. In Baker-street, in his 67th year, P. Bond, esq. late H. M. consul-general for the Middle and Southern States

of

of the United States of America. During the 27 years of his service he was also charged with the commission to surrender the forts on the American frontier, and for a short period acted as H. M. Charge d'Affaires.

Dec. 31. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Harriet Anne, wife of John Chas. Purling, esq.

Aged 77, Ambrose Hall, esq. of Albion-street, Surrey-road, and of the Hermitage, Walton on the Hill, Surrey.

At Penpound-house, Abergavenny, in her 78th year, Mrs. Mary Dinwoody, relict of the late W. Dinwoody, esq. of Twy Dee, co. Monmouth, and Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

Sept. ... At Malvern, in her 18th year (after surviving her younger sister only three months), Mary Georgina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Noel, rector of Kirkby Malory, co. Leicester. By this melancholy event, her parents have to deplore the loss of an affectionate and dutiful child; her brothers and sisters (all very young), not only a kind relation, but the blessing of good example displayed in early youth; her friends, a sincere, affectionate, and sensible companion. She had an excellent understanding, which was progressively improving by the perusal of instructive books; and her remarks on what she read were judicious and unaffected. To these more substantial acquirements of mind and heart, she added the accomplishments which adorn her sex and situation. In musick she made an early and rapid proficiency, and her performance was interesting from its correctness and feeling. This simple statement of her many virtues is due from those who knew how to appreciate such worth, and to deplore (though with a selfish feeling) its untimely removal. E. M.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1814, TO DECEMBER 12, 1815.

Christened	Males... 12281	In all	Buried	Males... 9882	In all
	Females 11133	23,414		Females 9678	19,560

Whereof have died,	5 and 10	870	40 and 50	2075	80 and 90	674	
under 2 years 5200	10 and 20	677	50 and 60	1886	90 and 100	167	
Between 2 and	20 and 30	1425	60 and 70	1621	100 2	103	1
5 years 1916	30 and 40	1824	70 and 80	1221	101 1		

Decreased in the Burials this Year 223.

DISEASES.			
Abortive and Still-born	804	Gravel, Stone, Strangury	16
Abscess	105	Grief	5
Aged	1757	Headmoldshot, Horse-shoe-head, and Water in the Head	383
Ague	5	Imposthume	4
Apoplexy and Suddenly	421	Inflammation	953
Asthma	680	Influenza	1
Bedridden	2	Jaundice	90
Bile	5	Lethargy	1
Bleeding	23	Liver-grown	46
Bursten and Rupture	34	Lumbago	3
Cancer	88	Lunatick	228
Chicken Pox	2	Measles	711
Childbed	232	Miscarriage	2
Colds	16	Mortification	306
Colick, Gripes, &c.	26	Palpitation of the Heart	6
Consumption	4210	Palsy	163
Convulsions	3324	Pleurisy	18
Cough and Whooping-Cough	729	Quinsy	5
Cramp	4	Rash	1
Croup	87	Rheumatism	9
Diabetes	6	Scrophula	3
Dropsy	792	Scurvy	4
Epilepsy	1	Small Pox	725
Evil	7	Sore Throat	5
Fevers of all Kinds	1309	Sores and Ulcers	11
Fistula	3	Spasm	36
Flux	65	St. Anthony's Fire	9
French Pox	22	Stoppage in the Stomach	23
Gout	67	Surfeit	1
St. Vitus's Dance	2		
Teeth	447		
Thrush	118		
Tumor	3		
Water in the Chest	30		
Worms	3		

CASUALTIES.	
Bit by mad Dogs	2
Broken Limbs	1
Bruised	2
Burnt	32
Drowned	132
Excessive Drinking	8
Executed*	8
Found Dead	25
Fractured	2
Frighted	5
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	76
Killed themselves	47
Murdered	1
Over-laid	1
Poisoned	1
Scalded	10
Shot	1
Suffocated	9
Total	363

* There have been executed in the City of London and County of Surrey, 20; of which Number 8 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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